Canada's Crusading Cabinet Minister (Page 9)

LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY CANADIAN FINANCIAL PAPER

THE FINANCIAL POST

The Canadian Newspaper for Business Men and Investors

CANADIAN MINING NEWS DEPARTMENT ON PAGES 15-16

Vol. XXVIII | Member of Audit Bureau of Circulations | PUBLICATION OFFICE: TORONTO, MARCH 3, 1934 | 10c a Copy; $5.00 a Year | No. 9

The Nation's Business

Central Bank Set-up Avoids Many Dangers
Management is Key to Success or Failure
Pencil and Paper Money
Parliament and the Loan Sharks
Wheat Institute for Canada

Canada's New Central Bank

IN SETTING up a Central Bank for Canada, the Government has improved upon the blue-prints offered by the Macmillan Commission. And it will be possible to improve still further upon the working model offered by the Government.

This is not to deny that a good job has been done in the designing of this new unit in our financial machinery. In the main the Central Bank bill is a good one. And most of the changes suggested in the Bank Act itself are constructive.

The question of whether or not Canada needs a Central Bank has been academic for some months. The majority of members of Parliament have for some time been of the opinion that the answer was yes. The only controversy has been as to the type of bank we should set up. The Government has steered a middle course between a bank owned by the Government and a bank owned by the chartered banks.

* * *

THE great difficulty in setting up a central bank is to reconcile the objective that it must be the monetary arm of the Government, and therefore an instrument in national policy, with the equally important objective that it should be free from the dictation of the politicians. A large measure of influence upon the social and economic welfare of the people is entrusted to the keeping of a central bank. It is one of the important governing factors in foreign relations. It holds a public trust. To speak of any central bank as being entirely divorced from politics is to ignore not only the purposes for which they are created but the experience of central banking in every other country where they have been operated in the past. Even the Bank of England has been made subservient to the Treasury as a result of the present crisis.

So when people speak of a non-political central bank they mean or ought to mean a bank free from party politics; a bank that will be able to resist pressure from cabinet ministers for policies of sheer expediency; a bank that will not bend in policy as the party winds shift although capable of bending as the economic winds shift.

* * *

OBVIOUSLY a privately-owned central bank ought to be able to show more political independence than a publicly-owned bank. But ownership is after all a minor factor, especially when the government retains power over appointments of directors and distribution of shares. The determining influences in the bank's independence and the determining influences in its ultimate success or failure will be the character of the officers and directors selected to manage it and the policies pursued from the day it is opened.

In bringing down a Central Bank bill that is good because it might have been so much worse the government has only done about one-tenth of its job. The more important nine-tenths will be the selection of the governor, who should be an experienced Canadian banker, and of the board of directors, who should all be men of practical experience in some important branch of production, distribution or finance.

* * *

THERE are some patent weaknesses in the Central Bank legislation. Leaning backward, the Government has declined to permit the banks to be represented in any way in its control. It is to be assumed that the bank will have the co-operation and advice of our most experienced bankers, but why should they not be represented on the actual directorate?

The bill fixes a rigid and unchangeable minimum reserve that the banks must maintain with the new institution. It will be argued by some economists that it would be better to leave it to the banks' good judgment to maintain a reasonable reserve without fixing huge penalties for even technical infractions and without making the reserve unavailable in emergencies.

But if flaws are to be picked in the central bank set-up it is only fair to point out that much greater flaws could easily have been built

(Continued on page 2, col. 4)

EXPECT ONTARIO TO TIGHTEN GRIP MUNICIPALITIES

Municipal Board's Powers May Be Extended This Year

PREVENT DEFAULTS

Prompt Annual Reports, Provincial Inspection, Early Control of Weaklings May Develop

Measures to tighten provincial control of municipal finance are expected to be introduced into the Ontario legislature this session, The Financial Post is informed from reliable sources.

Pleas have been made to Premier Geo. S. Henry for wider and more effective powers for the Ontario Municipal Board. In view of Mr. Henry's knowledge of municipal affairs, his indication of sympathy with the work of the board as now organized, and the present difficult state of municipal affairs in Ontario, "he may reasonably be expected to do something at the present session" to improve the administration of municipal finances, it is stated.

Some of the iron-handed powers of the Quebec Municipal Commission, as outlined in The Financial Post of Feb. 24, may be given to the Ontario Municipal Board, it is indicated.

Powers Requested

Mr. Henry has recently been requested to provide the following:

Appointment of an all-powerful commissioner to supervise municipal control.

Machinery to ensure bondholders obtaining authentic reports on the affairs of all Ontario municipalities within 30 days of the end of the calendar year.

Authority to scrutinize reports of all municipalities for signs of financial weakness.

Power to have municipal inspectors to take charge of the affairs of any municipality that is found to be getting into difficulties.

Proposals of this nature are expected to get sympathetic Government attention, despite the fact that some municipalities have indicated their disapproval of the present comparatively mild authority of the municipal board.

Defaults the Cause

Default after default by Ontario municipalities of importance has been the order for six months and has intensified the need for more rigid control. Some municipalities in the Windsor area have been in default for much longer. But well-known municipalities like Sudbury, Niagara Falls, Pembroke and the three heavily populated townships of York have defaulted since Sept. 1, 1933. And there are indications that the list may grow; yet defaults are nearing $100,000,000, as The Financial Post showed recently.

In view of the news that the powers of the Ontario Municipal Board are likely to be extended, it is noteworthy that legislation has been sought to relax control over municipalities in the last year. In most cases the pleas have been to allow refunding so that default could be avoided. Creditor interests have frowned on such suggestions, lest their liens, based chiefly on goodwill, should be materially weakened. Now the province may go bondholders one better, and introduce legislation that would be designed to treat the financial disease before it spreads to the point where refunding is urgent.

Advantages Seen

Proposed plan to have all municipalities issue statements within 30 days of the end of the year, reports to be available to the public, would be a step forward as far as small holders of municipal bonds are concerned. In most cases the thousands of small investors have almost no knowledge of the affairs of the towns or cities to which they have lent, until default occurs. And even then details are often inadequate, it is claimed.

Another advantage of this phase of the suggested legislation is that

(Continued on page 2, col. 5)

Feb. Construction Contracts Let Feature Week

While construction contracts awarded in February suffered from the extremely cold weather which has prevailed throughout the month in Eastern Canada, the total for the month was considerably ahead of that for February a year ago.

A 26 per cent gain in concentrated milk production in January as compared with January a year ago reflects the volume being exported to the United Kingdom—stimulated by the Ottawa Conference agreement. January electric output marked a new high record.

			Change From Prev. Period %	Change From Prev. Year %
Monthly		Feb., '34		
Constr. c'tracts	$	5,635,100	—15.9	+ 79.0
	*	Jan., '34		
Butter output	lbs.	8,540,621	— 1.5	+ 2.2
Conds. milk prod.	lbs.	5,213,662	— 2.6	+ 26.3
Elec. output	Kw.h.	1,728,561,000	+ 1.2	+ 23.4
Lumber exp.	b. ft.	98,983,000	— 5.5	+140.0
Bldg. permits	$	692,962	—65.0	— 41.8
Weekly				
Carloadings	No.	40,952	+ 0.9	+ 14.1
Hog sales	No.	22,059	+28.3	— 12.8
Cattle sales	No.	11,705	+ 2.2	+ 13.6

* Weeks ended Feb. 17, 22 and 22 respectively.

Insurance Officials May Hoist Ruling

Although negotiations are still continuing, the opinion expressed to The Financial Post by a leading insurance executive this week was that he saw little possibility of the famous "in-one-in-all" rule being enforced as at March 1. He thought a hold of at least several months would be given to the measure. Beyond that he would not comment.

The ruling which is supposed to become operative this week affects a large volume of fire and casualty business in Canada for it provides that after March 1, any company to retain its "tariff" status in the business must be a member of fire, automobile and casualty "boards" in all parts of Canada. To be in one tariff association a company must be in all.

One possibility discussed at round table conferences at Montreal last week was that a new tariff body for Ontario and Quebec be formed which would embrace all three associations now handling fire, auto and casualty business separately.

MAY CUT TAX BEET SUGAR TO ONE CENT

Bennett Refuses Tariff or Bonus Aid to Growers

RHODES MAY HELP

From Our Own Correspondent

OTTAWA. — While representatives of the beet sugar growers in Canada received no encouragement from the Dominion government in requesting large tariff increases or subsidies, it is considered probable that they will be given assistance in a modest form in the forthcoming budget.

The beet sugar growers now hold slightly more than 14 per cent of the domestic market.

They asked for tariffs or bonuses, as the government might decide, to give them, within five years, 75 per cent of Canada's sugar market of 950,000,000 lbs. per year.

Premier R. B. Bennett refused this request point blank.

High Tariff on Refined

While they got no encouragement from the government other than the suggestion that they formulate a "practical" policy, there is good reason to believe that Hon. E. N. Rhodes will cut the direct tax of 2 cents per lb., on all sugar, to 1c per lb., if it is beet sugar produced in Canada.

The tariff, including dump duties, on foreign refined sugar, therefore, is $4.19 per 100 lbs. The tariff from Empire refined sugar is $1.09 per 100 lbs. Cane refineries can ship in their raw sugar from the British West Indies at 28 cents.

Production of beet sugar costs approximately 4 cents per lb., so that very large tariff increases would be necessary to throw the domestic market to the growers. It is estimated sugar consumers would have to pay an additional $25,000,000 per year more to make the change.

Cane Refiners Object

Directly barring the growers' path are the cane sugar refiners. The growers conceded this difficulty stating that "expansion of the beet sugar industry can only take place at the expense of the cane sugar refining industry." These refineries, it is stated, have recently lost valuable foreign markets in recent years because of the expansion of beet production in other countries, notably the United Kingdom. At the moment, the refineries have a capacity of 2½ times the domestic requirements.

Bennett Knows Problems

Mr. Bennett, according to reliable reports surprised the delegates by his knowledge of the beet sugar industry not only in Canada but in other countries. He pointed out that the delegation was asking him to start a new industry in favor of another. This was a policy which no government would ever adopt. In addition, the Canada-West Indies trade treaty would have to be abrogated if the beet growers' requests were granted.

He suggested that the experience of other countries with beet production had not been very happy. He referred particularly to the United States and Germany. The experience, very often, was that factories were launched under government auspices. Just when the industry became firmly established the farmers would decide to go in for crops other than beets—crops which temporarily offered better financial returns. This left the factories without raw material: the nation without home-grown sugar. Imports became essential.

This difficulty had been overcome by the factories owning and operating sufficient land to ensure a normal beet crop. But in this event, the farmers, as such, got no benefit and the labor took the form

(Continued on page 2, col. 5)

PAINT MAKERS RAISE PRICES APRIL 1 NEXT

Higher Cost of Materials Leads to Adoption of New Scale

OUTLOOK PROMISING

Prospects for Sherwin-Williams, Brandram and Other Producers Look Brighter

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Members of the Canadian Paint, Oil and Varnish Association have decided on an increase in the selling price of their products averaging 7 to 8 per cent. The new schedule of prices will come into effect on April 1 next, and will apply to Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. The matter of prices in the Western territory will be dealt with at a later date.

This increase in the price of paints and varnishes is a reflection of the increasing cost of raw materials to the manufacturer. The value of linseed oil and other products going into the manufacture of paint and varnish products has increased to the point where it has been necessary to bring about a revision of prices to the trade.

Turn From Economies

Reports are to the effect that the outlook for the paint and varnish manufacturers is appreciably better than it was at this time last year. The sharp decline in new building and the strict economy practised by consumers who would ordinarily use large quantities of paints and varnishes, have materially reduced the volume of business available to the manufacturers in the past two year.

While prospects for an increased volume of new building are somewhat indefinite, the demand for paint and varnishes from industrial and household users is definitely encouraging.

Help Earning Power

Members of the Canadian Paint, Oil and Varnish Association include practically all the major manufacturers in the country. Those companies in which there is a public investment interest, such as Sherwin-Williams and Brandram-Henderson, have been confronted with the problem of limited earnings. Though Sherwin-Williams' income in the year ended August 31, 1933, was on a better basis than in the preceding twelve months, revenue was insufficient to warrant a continuance of dividends on the preferred stock. Since the beginning of 1933 Sherwin-Williams' preferred has been in arrears of dividends.

Brandram Paints Position

Brandram-Henderson's position has undergone a change, as a result of concessions made by the bondholders. During the 18 months ended June 30 last, the company showed an operating loss of $244,095. No dividends are being paid on the capital stock, while the general mortgage bondholders have agreed to a deferment of the sinking fund payments, while interest will only be paid out of earned income. The lightening of fixed obligations places the company in a better position to pay its way and take care of funded debt maturing in the fall of 1936.

Canadian Industries is another company which would benefit from improved conditions in the paint and varnish industry. One of its major divisions is engaged in the manufacture and distribution of Duco and allied products.

Marconi Radio Produced Entirely by Marconi Co.

"Canadian Marconi Co. is the only manufacturer of Marconi radio receivers," according to Sir Joseph Flavelle, chairman of the board, in a statement to The Financial Post. "And the company has no arrangements with any other radio manufacturer for the supply of its radio set chasses," he added.

In a recent issue of The Financial Post, it was stated that the Marconi chasses were produced by the Victor Company.

Stock Market

MARKET RECORD

20 Industrial Stocks	High	Low
Week of Feb. 27	55.4	52.1
Week of Feb. 20	54.5	50.9
Month of Feb., 1933	27.0	22.7
10 Public Utilities		
Week of Feb. 27	54	51
Week of Feb. 20	53	52
Month of Feb., 1933	44	40
8 Bank Stocks		
Week of Feb. 27	189	185
Week of Feb. 20	188	183
Month of Feb., 1933	164	156

—Drawn for The Financial Post by R. Keell.

DO THEY SPELL ELECTION?

GOLD RESERVES HELD BY BANKS WILL BE LOST

Must Prove Amount Held Against Foreign Debts

WILL GET $20.67

The proposal of the Federal Government that the Bank of Canada should take over the gold owned and held in Canada by the chartered banks leaves some doubt as to the exact procedure that will be followed and the effect that such action will have on the chartered banks which have maintained gold holdings in Canada as a mobile reserve against foreign obligations as well as domestic obligations. The proposal also leaves room for much argument as to how much of the gold held by the banks can be regarded as reserve against liabilities.

The act incorporating the Bank of Canada provides that the chartered banks shall surrender all gold held by them in Canada to the Bank of Canada on the day that this newest of central banks is authorized to commence business. The price to be paid for this gold is the "basis established by the Currency Act" at the date of the transaction. It is generally taken for granted that the banks will receive the standard rate of $20.67 per ounce for their gold, most of which is coin, rather than the prevailing market rate.

Government Gets Profits

Such profit as may accrue from this transaction will go to the Consolidated Revenue Fund except on such gold as the Bank of Canada will accept as applicable to foreign liabilities and on this gold the banks shall retain the profit.

While the act would appear to state clearly that the banks might not retain any gold, the Hon. E. N. Rhodes, Minister of Finance, in explaining the bill stated:

"It is proposed that the gold which is taken over shall be gold which is applicable to their banks' business in Canada. It is not proposed to deal with the gold which is earmarked as a reserve against the liabilities of the bank outside of Canada in the same manner as the gold that is held as reserve for business in Canada."

Mr. Rhodes further stated that part of the gold held by the banks in Canada is earmarked for business outside Canada and has been for some time. He stated that it is not possible to compute the profit that would go to the Dominion Government as a result of taking over the bank's gold. The act also provides that all gold in Canada, privately owned, may be taken over at some future date.

The Financial Post understands that only one bank in Canada earmarks gold held in Canada against foreign liabilities. The banks have

(Continued on page 2, col. 2)

BANK SHARES ARE STRONGER IN PAST WEEK

Proposed Legislation Seems Reassuring to Investors

WILL LOSE GOLD

Stock market reaction to the proposed revision of the Bank Act and the set-up of the Bank of Canada made public on February 22 has been favorable with bank stocks selling in larger volume at prices near or at the high for the current year. Gains were registered by all the listed bank stocks ranging from two to eight points. These gains were made chiefly in the two days before the new legislation was made public and prices have since tended to ease off slightly. Shares of the Bank of Montreal, Bank of Toronto and Canadian Bank of Commerce sold at a new high for the year. Volume of sales was distinctly higher in five out of eight listed issues.

While the extent to which bank earnings will be affected by the new legislation is as yet uncertain it appears that any adverse effect will only come gradually and the chartered banks may have ample time to adjust themselves to the new conditions. The right of note issue is to be withdrawn over a ten year period at the rate of 5 per cent for each of the first five years and 10 per cent in each of the next five years. This will leave the banks the right, in 1945, to issue notes to the extent of 25 per cent of paid-up capital and while this amount may only be 50 per cent to 75 per cent of till money requirements it is better than complete loss of the right of note issue.

Lose Government Business

The most immediate effect on earnings will be felt by those banks which at present carry large balances and act as fiscal agents for the Dominion and Provincial Governments. The Bank of Canada will be the banker and fiscal agent for the Dominion and may also act in similar capacity for the provinces. Another reduction in earnings of the chartered banks are the provision that the Bank of Canada will pay no interest on deposits although the chartered banks are required to maintain deposits to the amount of 5 per cent of their deposit liabilities to the public. In the past the chartered banks have received 2 per cent interest on their contribution to the circulation fund. Revenue from this source has amounted to some $200,000 for all the banks and this will no longer be received.

A possible reduction in earnings may be the indirect result of the new extended form of the monthly bank statements in which the char-

(Continued on page 2, col. 1)

Think Bank Act Unfair In Petroleum Credit Plan

View of established companies in the oil industry with regard to powers given under the new Bank Act to extend credit on the basis of products of crude petroleum is that it will open the door to financial operations of temporary distributors to the further confusion and demoralization of conditions in the crowded centres. It is stated that individuals seeking to buy bankrupt or distressed stocks in the United States will seek to import with banking help supplies of unknown quality and distribute with the aid of temporary labor paid lower wages than permanent companies pay. These people seek only the large markets and fold up their tents, it is claimed, as soon as they have sold the cheap stocks obtained as a result of the stresses of the depression period.

Want Wages Maintained

The section will probably make it easier for small refineries to finance operations but it is the imported gasoline and especially inferior gasolines masquerading as better, which are chiefly feared. This is a feature of the mass buying probe which it is believed the larger companies will be glad to have fully brought out before the public. They claim to have maintained present wage schedules with difficulty through the depression and intend to do so if cheap-wage competition is not financed against them.

It has been possible in the past to get bank credit against crude petroleum as it moved from oil fields to refineries, but hitherto Canadian banks have kept out of the products field as it was felt that in the process of manufacture to gasoline, fuel oil, kerosene and hundreds of by-products there were additional hazards which only technical advisers could advise or guard banks against.

Highlights of the week

Banking Acts

How the proposed central bank is designed. Acquiring all gold and inflation possibilities. Page 3. Third Bank of Canada compared with other central banks. Analysis of Bank Act proposals. Page 13. Banks lose gold reserves; effect on earnings. Page 1

Could You Sell?

How your business can be converted into cash when you retire or if you die. R. M. Haultain shows business owners how and where to sell out for cash. Page 13

Company Law

Obstacles to uniformity can be overcome. How 10 deputy ministers could reform acts and co-operate if given authority. Told by F. W. Wegenast, K.C. Page 11

Radical Tory

Hon. Harry H. Stevens, originator of mass buying probe, has lived dangerously. Adventures of his public and private life. Page 9

Investment Sharks

How Canadian investors from sea to sea have been mulcted. Story of Montreal high pressure operators. Page 9

Planless Planning

Just one thing leading to another. That is J. L. Burton-Lewis' story of Mr. Roosevelt's first year on which the curtain is now falling. Page 6

Marketing Error

Importer claims British fail to satisfy markets. A parallel to some of Canada's failures in selling to Britain. Page 9

B. C. Gold

New life for Canada's oldest gold areas. Potentialities and developments in British Columbia outlined by the mining editor just back from the fields. Page 16

Investor's Index

B.C. Nickel Mines speeds development ... 16
Moore Corp. earnings gain ... 8
Foundation Co. special dividend ... 8
Price Bros. control efforts ... 3
General Steel Wares business better ... 3
Paint companies raise prices ... 1
Winnipeg Electric reorganization ... 5

INDUSTRIALS, UTILITIES, ETC.

Acme Glove	8	Fanny Farmer	3
Abitibi	11	F. N. Burt	8
Asbestos Corp.	11	Gen. Steel Wares	3
Brewing Corp.	5	Hamilton Cotton	3
B. A. Oil	8	Intl. Utilities	11
Brazilian	5	Intl. Pete.	11
Beauharnois	3	Imp. Tobacco	8
Brew. & D. of V.	11	Lake St. John	3
Bell Telephone	4	Mtl. Tramways	4
Building Products	3	Mercury Mills	10
Can. Industries	7	Moore Corp.	8
Candn. Bronze	4	Maritime Tel.	4
Can. Canners	5	Natl. Light	5
C. S. L.	4	Ottawa Power	4
Can. Northern	10	Penmans	2
C. P R.	10	Price Bros.	3
Chartered Trust	14	Sterling Trust	2
Canada Bread	11	Trusts & Guar.	5
Chartered Tr.	8	Tor. General Tr.	12
Can. General Tr.	12	United Corp.	5
Detroit Bridge	11	Waterloo Mfg.	11
Dryden Paper	11	Western Brew.	10
Donnacona Paper	3	West. Grocers	4
Foundation Co.	8	Winnipeg Rly.	5

MINES AND OILS

B. C. Nickel	15, 16	Kirk. Lake Gold	16
Bralorne	15	Premier Gold	16
B.-Hollinger	15	Pickle Crow	16
Cariboo Gold	15	Roan Antelope	15
Central Patricia	16	Seeley Mudd	16
Dunwell	15	San Antonio	15
God's Lake	2	Teck-Hughes	16
Gachin Gold	15		

QUOTATIONS

Bonds ... 14 | Mines ... 15
Grain ... 10 | Stocks ... 14
Foreign Exchange ... 13

REGULAR DEPARTMENTS

Answers to Enquiries ... 11
Business ... 7
Banking ... 13
Editorial ... 6
Grain and Milling ... 10
Insurance ... 12
Mining ... 15, 16
Utilities and Transportation ... 4

CAN. DISTILLERS CUT U.S. PRICES BY 25 PER CENT

Reduction Asked By Washington; May Cut Duty to $3 Per Gal.

HOTELS IN BLACK

Restaurants Find Sales Increase — Fight Against Bootlegging Forces Tax Reduction

Hiram Walker-Gooderham and Worts, Distillers Corp.-Seagrams and Canadian Industrial Alcohol are reported from Washington to have agreed with Joseph H. Choate, Federal Alcohol Administrator, to deliver American type whisky to United States rectifiers at 25 per cent under prices obtaining a week ago of from $4.50 to $6 a gallon plus taxes. Prices agreed on now are stated to be from $3.75 to $4 a gallon, plus taxes.

Hitherto the high United States customs duty of $5 a gallon has impeded the importation of Canadian whisky and Mr. Choate and President Roosevelt are said to have felt that bootlegging would be encouraged by high prices and that the comparatively small percentage of the 25,000,000 gallons of Canadian whisky suitable for the United States market, which has gone forward, should be increased at more favorable prices, so as to make the fight against bootlegging more effective. In return, it is suggested that the Administration may make its contribution to lower prices by securing a cut in the duty from $5 to $3 a gallon.

Wants to Shorten Spread

President Roosevelt is understood to desire to shorten the spread between manufacturer and retailer as much as possible. Every distiller has been asked to supply information as to costs and the distillers, wholesalers and rectifiers have been asked to reach an agreement on a liquor code by conferences which are to be held in Chicago the first week in March.

Under the original blanket permit for exports from Canada, 1,750,000 gallons were taken into the United States. Distillers were told there would be little use in applying for new permits as old prices and that statement is said to have brought about the agreement. This news and the uncertainty caused by investigation at Washington of a pool in Commercial Alcohol stocks engineered by Thomas E. Bragg and Benjamin E. Smith, for a time caused distillery stocks in Canada to recede from former levels for fear all "repeal" stocks would be investigated and their market stability thereby unsettled.

Apparently it has caused no recession in confidence among interests closely connected with Canadian distillers. One of these said it would have little direct effect on Walker, who was blending and distributing his own brands in any case from Peoria. Ottawa statistics show exports of alcoholic beverages, chiefly whisky, from Canada in January to be $4,100,000, compared with $397,000 in January, 1933. Practically everything went to the United States.

Childs Gets High Returns

Childs, which has numerous restaurants in the United States and Canada, tried out selling liquor in several units with "very satisfactory" results and now sells in all its restaurants in New York City except one. Childs found 23 out of every 100 diners ordered liquor. Only four out of 100 had drinks and nothing else.

Bootlegger's Way Easier

Governments are forcing cuts in prices in a strenuous effort to stop bootlegging to save their revenues. The way of the bootlegger is easier than before if prices stay high and in the country small farmers with crude stills can make corn whisky at $1 to $2 a gallon, and are reported to be doing so.

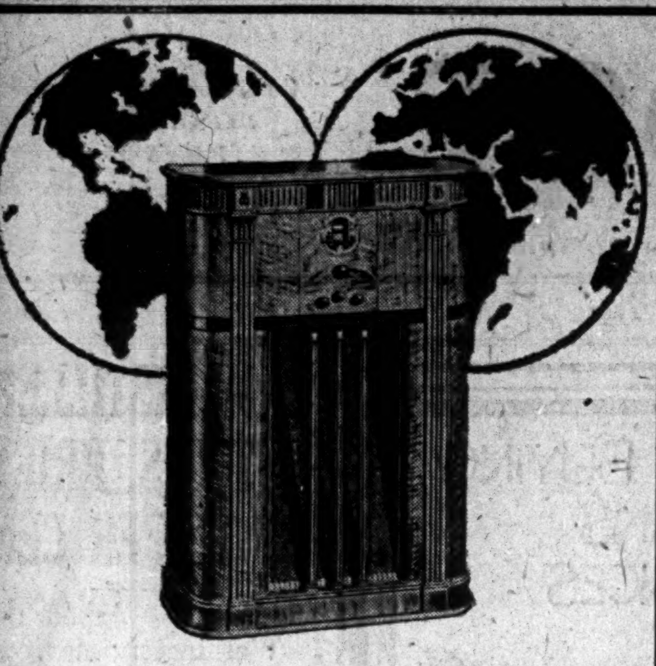
Importers are concerned lest they get stuck with large stocks of liquors paying high taxes while bootleggers smuggle same types of liquor and even branded goods as well with an immense advantage in price. Canadian stocks are now pretty well tied up to flow in legal channels and the traffic so far has been profitable.

Prices for bottled in bond whisky to wholesalers for cases of 12 quarts, federal and state taxes included, before the recent 25 per cent reduction were as follows:

	In Bond	Blends
American Medicinal Spirits Co.	$60.40-$56.90	$45.90-$15.90
W. L. Weller & Sons	$62.20-$50.20	$30.60 up
Hiram Walker, Peoria	....	$20.00-$16.00
Hiram Walker, Canada	$40.50-$33.75	....
Others	....	$33.00-$11.00

Coming in The Post

Canada's expanding trade with the United Kingdom was surveyed in a recent issue of The Financial Post, but what has happened to trade with other Empire countries? Has expansion kept pace with Canada-United Kingdom trade? Where are the chief markets? What do they buy and sell? Answers to these and many other questions will form the basis of an informative article in an early issue of The Financial Post.



Tune in Europe and South America with this

PHILCO 316X

A radio with the clear, exquisite tone given by the Philco inclined sounding board. A radio that brings all that is available on regular broadcast channels...and then provides efficient reception on American and Foreign all-wave channels.

D. P. Price at EATON'S — $250.00

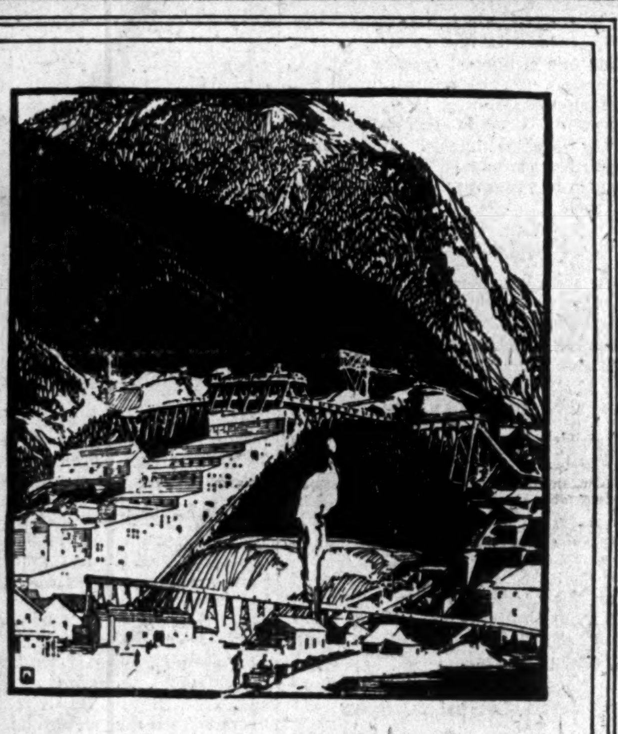
By Deferred Payments (Toronto delivery area): — Deposit $25.00 and ten monthly payments of $22.50

D. P. Price means that all charges are included. There is nothing to be added to this price for Deferred Payments.

A generous allowance will be made for your present electric radio on the purchase of a new Philco at EATON'S.

Radio, Fifth Floor, Yonge Street—Telephone AD. 5011.

THE T. EATON Co LIMITED



FAITH BY EXPERIENCE

The Royal Bank has always believed in the worth of Canada's basic resources and in sound industrial enterprise as an essential of national development. It is a belief which experience has justified and which varying conditions have not altered.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

CONTROVERSY ASSURED OVER INSURANCE ACT

Foreign Companies Bill Alters Federal Practice

From Our Own Correspondent

OTTAWA.—The amendments to the Foreign Insurance Companies act, introduced in the Senate by Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen mark a clear-cut departure from the established practice of insurance superintendence as established over the past twenty years and are likely to occasion controversy.

With respect to the effect which the amendments will have upon the status of the constitutional dispute between the Dominion and the provinces of Ontario and Quebec the position is not yet clear, although it would appear that Ottawa, by relaxing regulations hitherto regarded as essential, is making a bid for the adhesion of fire companies which previously have operated under provincial jurisdiction. The more important changes contained in the amendments are designed to bring mutual fire companies with head office in the United States under Ottawa supervision.

Amendments Conditional

That the amendments will be controversial has been made evident by the mixed reactions of members of Parliament to the measure. There are a dozen or more changes in the bill but the most important affects the amount and the purpose of the deposits which these companies will be required to maintain at Ottawa in the event of their taking out Dominion registration.

Prior to 1932 no insurance company, whether it wrote life, fire, accident or other risks, could obtain a Federal license without maintaining substantial deposits at Ottawa to protect its policy holders. In the changes of 1932 this provision was relaxed in the case of fire companies by providing that they might register at Ottawa without making the usual deposits, but must print upon their policies the fact that they did not maintain these deposits at Ottawa.

The most important section in the new amendment will release these companies from printing this fact upon their policies and it is for this very reason that there is bound to be a good deal of criticism both in the Senate and the House of Commons.

Deposit Value Lessened

It is true that such companies, under the new statute, will be compelled to keep large deposits here but these deposits will be for the benefit of all their policyholders and not, in particular, the policyholders in Canada. Deposits made under these circumstances are believed, in some quarters, to be of little value.

The amendments, therefore, may be construed as a letting down of the bars which have been maintained by the Dominion government for many years. The objective, perhaps, is to obtain Dominion registration from all fire companies operating in Canada; to attract these United States concerns away from provincial jurisdiction.

It is claimed by members who are opposed to the bill that maintenance of adequate deposits for the exclusive protection of Canadian policyholders is essential. They make the statement that within the past year or two seven United States companies doing business in Canada have failed and that had it not been for the deposits at Ottawa, the Canadian policyholders would have suffered loss.

Life insurance is not touched by the measure to any extent. The controversial clauses concern fire, earthquake and other forms of insurance on property.

Scope of Legislation

The purpose of the new legislation is to mark the boundaries over which the Federal department of insurance cannot step in the jurisdiction of insurance in Canada. It is hoped that the passing of these bills will make the insurance companies act "appeal" proof.

As a result of appeals to the Privy Council, the provincial insurance departments have gradually increased their jurisdiction over insurance matters in their respective provinces and the introduction of the present bills is for the purpose of writing into the federal statutes the results of these appeals, according to Mr. Meighen. It is felt that this is the first step by the federal government toward clarification of these provincial rights.

Close observers feel that successful passage of the bills will mark the beginning of definite dual control of insurance with the federal department on the one hand and the provincial departments on the other. Insurance officials however, fear constant conflict continuing between the provincial and federal departments as to where one's power starts and the other's ends.

One feature of the new legislation is that it is a purely "constitutional" document in that it is said to have been framed at Ottawa from a legal rather than an insurance viewpoint so as to avoid any of the constitutional pitfalls which previous legislation has encountered.

The Nation's Business

(Continued from page 1)

into it. For instance, the Macmillan Commission would have given the bank the option of holding its reserve in gold and/or foreign exchange. This was such an obvious attempt to lead Canada on to the sterling exchange standard that the framers of this bill must have spotted it at once and they have made a minimum gold reserve of 25 per cent mandatory, to which holdings of silver and foreign exchange will be additional.

Provision is made too, in line with current theories, for the gold bullion standard which bars gold coins from general circulation.

* * *

EVEN the weaknesses are points on which the technical experts will be found in disagreement. They are not to be regarded as fundamental errors for there is no scientific formula for central banks or central banking. For successful achievement of all the higher purposes of central banking, greater wisdom is called for than any small group of human beings at any time in the history of the world has ever exhibited. If the directorate of the bank is reasonably correct nine times out of ten, the institution will be very valuable to Canada; and if it is wrong six times out of ten—which would not be impossible—it would be one of the most dangerous bodies ever established in this country.

* * *

Loose Talk On Inflation

THE article published widely in Canadian papers this week, estimating the inflation possibilities within the new Central Bank set-up, has mischievous possibilities which could not have been intended by the authors thereof. There are many people, including most of the monetary cranks, who feel that the real purpose of the new Central Bank is to make currency cheap and abundant, to inflate. They are greatly encouraged to know that revaluation of gold, added to a change in the metallic reserve basis of Canadian currency, will make a vast inflation of currency at least legally possible. But what will be legally possible and what will be economically sound are two quite different things. Under Canada's new monetary set-up, as under the old one, the metallic reserve will be only one of the factors in determining the currency needs of the country and under most circumstances it will be the least important.

Exploring the inflationary possibilities, inherent in Canada's present or future monetary system, is not by any means as useful or important as pondering upon the wisdom that may be shown by the central bank directorate in maintaining Canada's monetary system on an economic basis.

* * *

M.P.'s Unwittingly Boost Loan Sharks

IN ATTACKING the bill to incorporate the Small Loan Co. of Canada this week, some members of the House of Commons showed lamentable ignorance of the whole field of personal loan operations which has become in recent years an important factor in the credit economy of this continent.

What happened was that well-meaning critics of the bill vied with one another in heaping opprobrium on the Cutten family (whose names appear as sponsors) for having the impertinence to seek permission to charge anything more than the statutory seven per cent interest rate. The bill provides a two per cent fee to cover cost of investigation and so forth, plus seven per cent payable in advance, the loan to be repaid weekly or monthly as the case may be. On a simple interest basis this means that the borrower would pay approximately 17.95 per cent per annum for the use of the money when the actual number of days that the loan is outstanding, is taken into consideration. In addition permission is asked to charge a maximum of $10 to cover legal and other costs when a chattel mortgage is sought as security for the loan.

These figures seem high. They are high. But they cannot be compared with ordinary interest charges. The charges are more in the nature of minimum fees for services rendered than rents for money loaned. They should be compared with the rates charged by loan sharks; not with the rates charged by banks for large sums loaned to responsible corporations.

* * *

TO THOSE who have spent much time and money investigating this realm of personal finance, charges such as those proposed are very reasonable. Only a year or two ago The Financial Post devoted much space to an investigation of this whole matter and confirmed the fact that this "retailing" of credit via the personal loan company was a very real economic service for which charges of from 20 to 40 per cent were both reasonable and justified. Similar research in the United States by socially-minded and independent authorities extending over a quarter of a century confirms this, and in fact the uniform law covering this type of loan which is being urged and enforced in most states to protect the small borrower, allows a charge of 3½ per cent per month, or roughly 42 per cent per annum.

What Ottawa members fail to realize is that the retailing of credit via personal loan companies is a highly specialized business with a function and cost entirely different to that assumed by the wholesale purveyors of credit—namely, chartered banks. What they also fail to realize is that by discouraging a reasonable application such as the Small Loan Co. is making and which is identical with at least two other charters granted several years ago, they are driving the small borrower into the hands of irresponsible loan sharks whose customary charges are anywhere from 50 to 500 per cent when computed on a proper basis.

* * *

To Merchandise Canadian Wheat

THE proposal made by R. S. Law, president of the United Grain Growers Company, that a national wheat institute should be incorporated in Canada under private auspices is a most interesting one. Mr. Law has outlined his proposal to various financial and business institutions and it is understood that he has obtained tentative promises of financial support from these companies, which realize the importance of doing all in their power to aid in the solution of the long term problems of the wheat growers of Western Canada.

Many possible lines of activity have been outlined for the proposed institute such as correlation of research activities, study of new uses for wheat, co-ordination of statistical data, etc. Many of these proposals simply provide for the institute becoming a clearing house for work now being done by other organizations. But there are two jobs not now being carried on adequately but any group or institution and for which the proposed new institute would be eminently fitted.

* * *

THE first would be to direct the advertising and merchandising abroad of Canadian wheat. No effort has ever been made to merchandise Canadian wheat directly in foreign countries as a quality product, although the Canadian flour trade has been the spearhead for our export wheat trade in the past and has done a job of advertising and selling that should have been done by some agency on behalf of wheat growers themselves. Canadian wheat has never been advertised abroad as California oranges, Florida grape fruit, Danish bacon and Australian canned goods have been advertised. Instead of merchandising our wheat we have signed agreements to restrict its production.

If there is a field then for the Canadian Wheat Institute to supply this missing link in Canada's wheat economy there is an even larger opportunity for an independent institution of such a character to act as a semi-official adviser to the Dominion and provincial governments in matters of wheat economics. Our governments have consistently gone to the wrong people for advice on wheat; they have always taken the advice of groups interested in only one phase of the problem, sometimes that of the banks, more often that of the small wheat pool clique which plays politics with wheat in Regina.

A non-political, non-governmental wheat institute well established and well financed, primarily by voluntary contributions, would be useful and Mr. Law and his associates may be wished success in their efforts to form such an organization.

Trusted custodian of Canadians' savings for 116 years.

Head Office Montreal

TOTAL ASSETS IN EXCESS OF $750,000,000

BANK OF MONTREAL

Established 1817

TODAY (Thursday)

Men's Church Shoes

7.95

THE REGULAR 11.50 KIND!

No need to stress the values in this sale—nearly everyone knows Church's shoes. The assortment includes grains, kid and calf leathers in boots and oxfords and the famous Church's brogues. A good assortment of sizes (6 to 11 in the group). No phone or mail orders, please.

Street Floor

THE ROBERT SIMPSON COMPANY LIMITED

God's Lake Report Shows Ample Cash

The first annual statement of God's Lake Gold Mines Ltd., shows the company with cash of $289,955 and inventories of $31,535 while current liabilities total $14,017. There are 2,270,070 shares outstanding of which 1,133,000 were issued for claims and 1,137,070 shares for cash. There are 300,000 shares allotted under option but not issued. Outstanding orders for equipment amount to $118,895.

The results of the 7,956 ft. of diamond drilling done in 1933 as well as the trenching and test pitting have given results that directors feel justify an intensive campaign of underground work. A mining and sinking plant has been ordered and when the plant is erected a shaft will be sunk 500 ft. and 6,000 ft. of underground work will be done on three levels. A three-compartment shaft has been started and is down 20 ft.

Property of the company comprises 6,400 acres in the God's Lake area of northern Manitoba. Bulk of the work done in 1933 was on the Akers vein. Surface sampling indicated three narrow low grade ore shoots. Two of these, at a depth of 100 ft. have a length of 450 and 500 ft. respectively and widths of 6.37 and 4.22 ft. Grade in ounces is 0.73 and 0.59.

We recommend for appreciation

ABITIBI POWER & PAPER CO. LTD'S

First Mortgage 5% Bonds, due 1953

Write us for our reasons

KIPPEN & COMPANY

Investment Bankers

204 Hospital Street, Montreal

Marquette 4141

BANK SHARES ARE STRONGER IN PAST WEEK

(Continued from page 1)

tered banks are required to separate security holdings so as to show securities maturing in two years or less. In an endeavor to show the strongest possible liquid position the banks may tend to place more of their funds in such short term securities from which the interest return is smaller than on long term or medium term securities.

The gradual reduction in the double liability feature of bank shares will be in proportion to the reduction in the amount of bank notes outstanding. While there will be no great change for several years it is believed that the tendency will be to broaden the market for bank stocks since certain classes of investors have avoided these shares because of the double liability feature and the fact that the majority of brokers would handle orders for these shares only on a cash basis.

The chartered banks must turn over all gold held by them in Canada to the Bank of Canada and will receive credit at the rate of $20.67 per ounce rather than the current market price. This will not represent any great direct loss it is believed since most of the gold held by the banks is in the form of coin rather than bullion. Canadian gold coin is worth only its face value although the banks can and have secured permission to melt down British sovereigns into bullion which can be sold at prevailing market price for gold. The difference between the current market for gold and the old standard price can be regarded as unearned increment.

On gold held in Canada as reserve against foreign liabilities the banks will secure the difference between $20.67 per ounce and the prevailing market, a spread of some $14 per ounce. There is some question as to how much gold the banks can claim to hold as reserve against foreign liabilities since the majority of chartered banks do not earmark gold held in Canada against foreign liabilities. In the event that gold held in Canada was taken over by the Bank of Canada at $20.67 per ounce and the banks had to buy gold in the open market to meet some contingency that might occur abroad a direct loss would be sustained.

GOLD RESERVES HELD BY BANKS WILL BE LOST

(Continued from page 1)

always considered their gold in Canada as a mobile reserve which could be used in case of emergency to cover their foreign obligations as well as domestic obligations. As an example the banks would have shipped gold to the West Indies from Canada had the occasion arisen during the bank holiday in the United States in 1933 when it was not possible to ship gold from New York. It would have taken much longer to ship gold from London or Paris to the West Indies than it would have taken to ship from Canada.

Gold and subsidiary coin held by the chartered banks in Canada at December 30, 1933, amounted to $39,351,862 and in addition there was $5,181,732 in gold on deposit in the central gold reserves. It is this total of some $44,500,000 that is affected. Holdings of gold and subsidiary coin abroad, amounting to $10,562,397 is not affected.

The Canadian banks have already been affected by the impounding of their gold held in New York. On May 1, 1933, all gold held by banks in the United States had to be deposited with the Federal Reserve Banks and it is estimated that Canadian banks had to turn in some $10,000,000 of gold. On January 30, 1934, President Roosevelt issued a proclamation under which the United States Government took title to the entire gold holdings in the country. The loss to the Canadian banks is chiefly the loss of a mobile reserve which is recognized in every country in which they do business. By surrendering their gold held in Canada the banks feel that they are further restricted whether or not they receive $20.67 or $35 per ounce.

5000 Facts About Canada

By Frank Yeigh. 1934 Edition out. 50 Chapters. An indispensable tabloid cyclopedia of the Dominion. Agents wanted. Send 35 cents for a copy or 3 for a Dollar to

588 Huron St., Toronto

STERLING TRUST EARNINGS DOWN, LIQUID RATIO UP

Estates Business Shows Small Gain — Add to Contingency Reserve

Sterling Trusts Corp. had net earnings of $27,291 in 1933 as against $42,641 in 1932. After deducting taxes, depreciation reserve and uncollectible fees written off, the corporation earned 2.07 per cent on capital of $790,085. Reserve was further reduced to $60,000 with the transfer of $15,000 to contingent reserve, which now totals $87,805 available for depreciation and possible loss on investments.

Estates, trusts and agencies account shows some increase at $9,691,663 while deposits in guaranteed trust account are slightly lower at $827,292 with demand deposits down to $149,737 from $198,171 and guaranteed trust certificates up to $667,371 from $610,392.

Ratio of cash and liquid securities to demand deposits was increased to 109 per cent. Cash in guaranteed trust account is shown at $35,466, government and municipal bonds at $109,638, other bonds at $15,047 and mortgages at $651,335.

In capital account cash is up to $18,813 from $11,868; advances to estates trusts and agencies are up to $132,174 from $124,770, while fees, commissions and accounts receivable are down to $18,650 from $24,598. Investment in bonds and stocks is shown at $34,886. Mortgages receivable are down to $379,493 from $403,303 and accrued interest is up to $49,841 from $40,335. Agreements receivable are down to $68,744 from $92,800, while real estate held for sale is up to $110,896 from $56,033.

Record of the company for the past six years is as follows:

Record of Earnings

Year	Paid-up Capital $	Net Profits† $	Div. Rate	Rate* Earned per sh. $
1928	709,459	66,687	7	10.18
1929	777,530	60,441	7	7.92
1930	786,220	53,930	6	6.90
1931	789,499	50,812	6	6.44
1932	789,944	32,981	4	4.18
1933	790,085	16,383	2	2.07

*On average capital.
†Less taxes, depreciation and uncollectible fees written off.

Year	Guar. Account $	Estates Under Adminis. $	Total Reserves $
1928	331,618	8,868,859	125,000
1929	559,852	10,239,637	140,000
1930	668,832	10,916,003	140,000
1931	798,264	9,864,179	100,000
1932	832,657	9,639,852	75,000
1933	827,292	9,691,666	60,000

Mining Index Rises

The weighted index number of twenty-three mining stocks computed by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on the base 1926=100, was 115.4 for the week ended February 22, as compared with 113.8 for the previous week.

War on Waste

Parliament recently voted another $497,000 to be applied in payment of deficits from operations of the Montreal harbor bridge. The total outlay on the bridge deficits by the Dominion, including the last vote, is $2,084,675, according to Hon. E. N. Rhodes, Minister of Finance.

The Dominion guaranteed an issue of $19,000,000 of bridge bonds, hence the necessity of meeting deficits. The City of Montreal and Province of Quebec have been paying $150,000 each per annum for several years as their share of the deficits. Operations for 1933 resulted in a loss of $1,022,527, of which the Dominion would be obligated to pay over $700,000 as its share, the city and province being limited in their liabilities to $150,000 each yearly.

The Montreal Bridge, which cost three times the estimates, is kept solvent by means of the public purse. It is just another of the guarantees in which this country has wasted millions upon millions.

EXPECT ONTARIO TO TIGHTEN GRIP MUNICIPALITIES

(Continued from page 1)

it would allow the provincial board to step in early in the year. Thus, a weak municipality would not be allowed to carry on its next year's budgeting without control by provincial authorities. It is also claimed that this more rigid control would tend to enhance the credit of municipalities throughout the province. The very fact that municipal affairs would be subject to expert scrutiny would give investors confidence, and would make municipalities careful. The tendency of both these influences, it is thought, would be to improve municipal credit and reduce costs of borrowed funds.

As an instance of the effectiveness of strong municipal control, Saskatchewan's provincial board, started in 1914, has kept defaults down to a little over six per cent of debt, although that province has been hardest hit by depression and drought in Canada. And although Quebec's Municipal Commission has only been in operation for two years, it is given credit for much effective work toward improving municipal affairs.

MAY CUT TAX BEET SUGAR TO ONE CENT

(Continued from page 1)

of hired men to work huge company farms.

Suggests Rebate of Tax

He thought it might be possible to work out a scheme whereby the government would guarantee a 5 per cent return on cash investment in new factories for a limited number of years— say five. Whether or no they emanated from Mr. Bennett, there were also hints from government sources that a rebate of one half the 2 cents per lb. sugar tax might be granted on beet sugar. Mr. Bennett suggested that the growers discuss the problem anew in the light of the discussion and see if they could work out a policy which would be acceptable to the government.

PENMAN'S SALES GAIN AND PROFITS ADVANCE IN 1933

Nearly $90,000 More Available for Dividends Than in Previous Year

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Penmans Ltd. report sales in 1933 amounting to $5,005,103, an increase of 5 per cent over total reported in the previous year. On this volume of business the company had a gross trading profit of $549,541 compared with $436,614 in 1932.

The marked improvement in the company's earning power over the past 12 months is better illustrated by the net income available for dividends. After providing for bond interest, an increase of $40,000 in depreciation and writing off of $22,030 for bad debts, the company had a net income of $277,511 or roughly $90,000 more than in the previous year.

Change Deficit to Surplus

Consequently the company was not only able to take care of its regular dividends on the preferred and common stocks, but was able to add $19,457 to surplus, whereas on the same dividend distribution in 1932 the company had a deficit of $17,560.

	1933 $	1932 $
Operating income ...	549,541	436,614
Less: Bond interest ..	110,000	110,000
Depreciation ...	140,000	100,000
W. O. bad bebts	22,030	39,120
Net earnings	277,511	187,494
Less: Pfd. divds	64,500	64,500
Com. divds. ...	193,554	193,554
Surplus	19,457	*70,560
Brought forward	1,393,249	1,463,809
Carried forward	1,412,706	1,393,249

* Deficit.

The balance sheet of Penman's Ltd. at the end of 1933 follows the set-up of previous years and, consequently, is not particularly informative. The statement shows no change in the issued capital stock, while the funded debt has been reduced by $30,500 to $1,832,500.

The reserve account is unchanged at $742,046.

Working Capital Stronger

A most pronounced change in the financial statement has to do with working capital. Current assets at $2,577,294 compare with current liabilities of $177,688, leaving a net working capital of $2,399,606. This represents an increase during the year of $221,125.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

Ottawa Light Heat and Power Company, Limited

and Subsidiary Companies

The Ottawa Electric Company and The Ottawa Gas Company

as at 31st December, 1933

ASSETS

FIXED:			
Property, Plant and Equipment			$12,530,428.12
CURRENT:			
Cash		$120,853.12	
Investment Securities		25,600.00	
Accrued Interest on Investment Securities		625.00	
Accounts Receivable, less Reserve for Bad and Doubtful Accounts		304,494.52	
Inventories		168,651.42	
			620,224.06
DEFERRED CHARGES:			
Premium on Redemption of Bonds and Financing Expenses		409,198.58	
Balance of Expenses re Legal Action arising out of Sewer Explosion in 1931		8,000.00	
Sundry Expenses applicable to future operations ..		15,897.72	
			433,096.30
The Royal Trust Company—Deposit re Sinking Fund			1,903.35
			$13,585,651.83

LIABILITIES

FUNDED DEBT:			
Ottawa Light, Heat and Power Company Limited 6% Refunding and Collateral Trust Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, Series "A" due 1957—Authorized $6,000,000.00, Issued		$5,100,000.00	
Less: Retired by Sinking Fund		259,000.00	
			$4,841,000.00
The Ottawa Gas Company 5% First Mortgage Consolidated Gold Bonds due 1st January 1934—Issued		150,000.00	
Less: Cash deposited with the Royal Trust Company for Retirement		150,000.00	
CURRENT:			
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities		144,721.83	
Dividends Payable 1st January, 1934—			
Preferred Stock	$24,375.00		
Common Stock	52,500.00		
		76,875.00	
Accrued Bond Interest		64,262.50	
			285,859.33
CAPITAL STOCK:			
Authorized—$10,000,000.00			
Issued—			
6½% Cumulative Preferred Stock, Redeemable on 60 days' notice—15,000 Shares at $100.00 each		1,500,000.00	
Common Stock—35,000 Shares at $100.00 each ...		3,500,000.00	
			5,000,000.00
RESERVES:			
Capital Reserve		1,500,000.00	
Reserve for Depreciation		1,326,831.27	
			2,826,831.27
SURPLUS ACCOUNT:			
Per Statement attached			631,961.23
			$13,585,651.83

CONTINGENT LIABILITIES:

Re Action for Damages—Judgment in Company's favour, now in appeal $3,000.00.

Re Action taken by the City of Ottawa against the Ottawa Gas Company in connection with an explosion in the City Sewers which occurred in January, 1931 — Judgment in Company's favour appealed — appeal dismissed 5th February, 1934.

Approved on behalf of the Board:

T. WORKMAN (Director) L. N. POULIN (Director)

REVENUE

Gross Income from all Sources		$2,169,775.67

EXPENDITURE

Gross Cost of Management, Operation and Maintenance (not including Taxes)	$1,313,346.85	
Federal, Provincial and Municipal Taxes	178,815.93	1,492,162.78
		677,612.89
DEDUCT:		
Bond Interest.................................	241,952.71	
Less: General Interest (Net)	3,854.89	238,097.82
		439,515.07
DEDUCT:		
Sterling and U.S. Exchange on Bond Interest		19,480.95
Excess of Revenue over Expenditure, before providing for Depreciation, transferred to Surplus Account		$420,034.12
DEDUCT:		
Dividends for the year 1933:		
Preferred Stock at 6½% per annum	97,500.00	
Common Stock at 6% per annum	210,000.00	
Amount transferred to Reserve for Depreciation ..	135,000.00	
Special Allowances to Domestic Electric Supply Customers	46,400.65	518,900.65
Balance at Credit, 31st December, 1933		$631,961.23

Audited and Certified in accordance with our attached Certificate:
P. S. ROSS & SONS; CUNNINGHAM & CO., Chartered Accountants.
Ottawa, 12th February, 1934.

NO INFLATION IN NEAR FUTURE CAN OTTAWA SEE

Revaluation of Gold Will Await Stabilization of Exchanges

MAY BE A YEAR

Opposition is Foreseen to Loss of Gold By Chartered Banks

From Our Own Correspondent

OTTAWA.—With the introduction of the Central Bank legislation, the government has taken steps to assure fairly wide circulation of official information as to what is involved in the way of general policy.

Many newspapers have seen in the provisions of the bill a rapid swing to inflation. Power to revalue gold and to issue currency in a four to one relationship to gold are being hailed as the first moves in a wide inflationary programme which will bring Canada into line with the Roosevelt financial programme. This attitude is discounted heavily in official circles.

The new legislation repeals the Finance and the Dominion Notes Act and empowers the Central Bank to issue currency under both heads. But all the currency is based on gold. Moreover, the 25 per cent backing is not a maximum: it is a minimum. Government officials point out that there is no reason to believe the Central Bank will rush at once to the extreme limit of note issuing power. In fact a cautious policy is almost certain to be followed.

No Immediate Revaluation

It is learned direct from cabinet sources that the government has no intention of revaluing gold in the immediate future. Revaluation will be postponed until the British pound and the United States dollar are stabilized and of this there is little indication to date so far as the Ministry can see. When these two currencies have been stabilized, the Canadian dollar, through revaluation of gold, will be stabilized if possible at a point midway between the two. It is more than probable therefore, that several months, perhaps a year, will pass before a revaluation is attempted.

The Dominion gold reserve and the gold reserves of the banks, (placed at $40,000,000) will be taken over by the Central Bank, at the old value $20.67 per fine ounce. But if the bank disposes of this gold, the profit on the sale will be paid over to the Government.

Admit Injury Done

As to the banks' gold reserves, the provisions of the legislation which compel them to turn in the gold to the Central Bank at the old value, will be bitterly opposed. The government realizes this and freely admits that the banks have been injured to some extent. But it is pointed out that this injury is not as great as might be supposed because a substantial part of the banks' gold is not in bullion but in coins. These coins are worth only their face value and are not affected by a rise in bullion prices.

The legislation adopts on behalf of Canada the new gold bullion standard which is explained as meaning that gold will cease to be a factor in domestic trade and only be available in the settlement of large foreign balances.

Gold Is Sole Base

One other feature of the bill is interesting. Its currency provisions indicate that the leaders in the drive for the re-monetization of silver have met complete defeat. The new currency, as with the old, is to rest upon a base of gold. True, the government will carry out the London Silver Agreement which involves the purchase annually for five years of 1,671,802 ounces of silver. This silver will be used for token money—coins of small value. What excess remains will be carried by the Central Bank as an ordinary reserve and will be valued at prevailing silver prices.

The bill has been favorably received by the Liberal Opposition and while a long debate and an inquiry by the Banking Committee are inevitable, it appears that the measure will create a minimum of controversy. The government, it is learned, will not be over-hasty in selecting the governors and directors. Ministers do not expect to see the institution in operation until September or October.

GEN. STEEL WARES CURRENT BUSINESS WELL AHEAD OF '33

Prospects Are Regarded as Bright—Sales Gain Pronounced

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—General Steel Wares experienced a further large increase in sales during January and February of this year, according to a statement made by John C. Newman, president, at the annual meeting of General Steel Wares shareholders.

During the first month of the current year, Mr. Newman said that sales had resulted in a gain of 39 per cent over the same month of last year, while the total for the first 21 days of February was fully 50 per cent ahead of the same period in 1933.

Consequent upon the improvement in sales to date, the company's outlook is now much brighter. The situation is further strengthened by the fact that inventories are in excellent shape and collections satisfactory.

Gain in Second Half

In reviewing operations over the past year, Mr. Newman pointed out that the improvement was principally in the second half. The year's total sales showed only a slight increase, but this, combined with the reduction in expenses of some $158,900 and a better margin of profit on sales, was sufficient to cause an improvement in operating earnings of nearly $679,000 over results in the previous year.

Last year bonds of a par value of $391,000 had been retired at a cost of $218,000, this resulting in a capital profit of $173,000.

Bank of Canada Bill Proposes That Banks Surrender All Gold

Central Bank Will Pay No Interest on Deposits

ASSUMES NOTE ISSUE

Shares to be Privately Owned But Government Will Get All Surplus Profits

Canada's new central bank, the proposed Bank of Canada, largely follows in plan the outline suggested in the report of the Royal Commission on Banking and Currency. Privately owned, its profits in excess of 6 per cent will accrue to the Federal Government; ostensibly privately controlled its policies will be closely in line with those of the Government of the day although political interference is eliminated as far as possible.

As proposed by the Government the Bank of Canada will eventually have the sole right to issue notes in Canada and the Bank Act is bing amended to provide for gradual retirement of the notes of the chartered banks. The Dominion Notes Act will be amended, and this act, together with the act of 1915 respecting Dominion notes, and the Finance Act will be repealed on the day that the Bank of Canada is authorized to commence business.

Banks Surrender Gold

The Bank of Canada Act provides for Canada going on a gold bullion standard. While Bank of Canada notes will be legal tender, they will not be redeemable in gold coin, but when the suspension of specie payments is no longer in effect, the notes will be redeemable in gold bars containing approximately 400 ounces of fine gold. This follows the practice in Great Britain and the United States. The gold bullion standard is based on the theory that gold is primarily of use in settling international balances of payment. It tends to discourage hoarding of gold.

The Canadian chartered banks are called upon to surrender all gold coin or bullion owned and held by them in Canada, to the Bank. The banks will receive credit for their gold to the extent of $20.67 per ounce and any profit accruing to the Bank of Canada through revaluation of this gold will be paid to the Receiver-General and credited to the consolidated revenue fund. According to the Hon. E. N. Rhodes, Minister of Finance, it is not possible to compute the extent of this profit at the present time. The chartered banks will be allowed to retain the profit on gold held by them against liabilities elsewhere than in Canada. Provision is also made that the governor-in-council may call for the surrender of gold held by any person on Canada and may impose penalties if gold is not surrendered.

Branches Across Canada

The "Act to incorporate the Bank of Canada" was given its first reading on February 22 and provides for a bank with a capital of $5,000,000 and a board of seven directors, a governor, a deputy governor and possibly an assistant deputy governor. The head office is to be at Ottawa but the bank is given power to establish branches and agencies in Canada and abroad. The existing offices of the assistant receivers general, will, it is expected, be discontinued and presumably replaced by offices of the Bank of Canada. On this basis there would be branches of the bank in Victoria, B.C., Calgary, Alta., Regina, Sask., Winnipeg, Man., Toronto, Ont., Montreal, Que., Halifax, N.S., Saint John, N.B., Charlottetown, P.E.I., in addition to the head office in Ottawa.

Banker to Government

The Bank of Canada is to act as the fiscal agent of the Dominion Government without charge and may also act as banker or fiscal agent for the Government of any province. While the Bank of Canada can accept deposits from the federal and provincial Governments and the chartered banks it will pay no interest on these deposits. It cannot engage in or have a direct interest in any business. The bank cannot purchase the shares of any bank, except the Bank of International Settlements and can make no loans on the security of bank stock; it can make no loans without security; may not loan on the security of real or immovable property; may not accept deposits for a fixed term and cannot renew maturing bills of exchange, promissory notes or other similar documents purchased or discounted by or pledged to the bank.

Powers Are Broad

The bank is empowered to buy and sell gold and silver bullion and coin; it may buy and sell or rediscount short term securities issued or guaranteed by the Dominion of Canada maturing within two years, and buy and sell similar securities with a maturity of more than two years. It may buy and sell short term securities of the United Kingdom, any British Dominion and the United States or France, having a maturity not exceeding six months. It may buy and sell securities issued by the United Kingdom and the United States with a maturity longer than six months but may not hold such securities in excess of one half the amount of the paid-up capital of the bank. The Bank of Canada can buy and sell or rediscount bills of exchange and promissory notes having a maturity not exceeding three months endorsed by a chartered bank drawn or issued in connection with the production or marketing of goods, wares and merchandise as defined in the Bank Act excepting products of agriculture, the forest, the quarry and mine and the sea, lakes and rivers in which case the maturity of the paper shall not exceed six months.

Govt. Loans Limited by Revenues

The Bank of Canada may make loans and advances to the chartered banks for a period not exceeding three months on the pledge of bills of exchange, promissory notes of Canadian municipal securities or of gold or silver coin or bullion. It can make loans or advances to the Dominion and Provincial Governments on the pledge or hypothecation of readily marketable securities issued or guaranteed by any provincial borrower. These might be regarded as secured loans. To the same class of borrower the Bank of Canada may make loans, apparently unsecured, provided that such loans to the Dominion do not exceed one third of the estimated revenue of the Federal Government in its fiscal year while Provincial Governments may borrow up to 25 per cent of their estimated revenue.

The bank may engage in open market operations and buy and sell in the open market to any person within or without Canada, securities, cable transfers, bankers' acceptances, promissory notes and bills of exchange with or without the endorsement of a chartered bank.

Takes Over Dominion Note Issue

As soon as the Bank of Canada is authorized to commence business it will take over the Dominion note issue and have the sole right to issue notes intended for circulation in Canada except that the note issue of the chartered banks will remain in circulation, diminished in amount each year until in 1945 the chartered banks may not have notes in circulation in excess of 25 per cent of their paid-up capital. Upon taking over the note issue liability of the Dominion the Bank of Canada shall receive gold and silver held by the Minister of Finance for redemption of Dominion notes and securities of the Dominion of Canada bearing interest at 3 per cent and maturing within five years. The Bank of Canada is then responsible for the redemption of all Dominion notes issued and outstanding and against this liability must maintain a minimum reserve of 25 per cent in gold coin and bullion as well as silver bullion and foreign exchange. Foreign exchange consists of balances with the Bank of England, the Bank of International Settlements and approved banks in New York City. It also includes treasury bills of the United Kingdom and the United States having a maturity not in excess of three months and bills of exchange payable in London or New York with maturity not in excess of three months.

May Suspend Reserve Clause

The Governor in Council may, at the request of the board, suspend the provision for maintenance of a gold reserve amounting to 25 per cent of notes and liabilities of the bank. This suspension may not extend for more than 60 days without being renewed and shall not continue for more than one year without consent of parliament. During 1935, 1936 and 1937 the bank shall purchase newly mined Canadian silver but not more than 1,671,802 fine ounces in any year.

The chartered banks must maintain deposits with the Bank of Canada which shall be 5 per cent of their deposit liabilities in Canada. Deposits made by the chartered banks with the Bank of Canada are guaranteed by the Dominion Government.

Has Nine on Board

Management of the Bank of Canada will rest with a Board of Directors consisting of the Governor, Deputy Governor and seven directors. The Governor and Deputy Governor shall be men of proven banking experience. All members of the board must be British subjects, may not be members of the Federal House of Parliament or provincial legislatures, or be employed in any capacity in the public service or any position where any remuneration is received out of public moneys. Except for the Governor and Deputy Governor, directors must be normally resident in Canada. The Governor and Deputy Governor cannot be connected with any bank or financial institution either as director, employee or shareholder. They will hold office for seven years, the first appointments to be made by the Governor in Council who will fix salaries while subsequent appointments will be made by the directors with the approval of the Governor in Council.

The directors are to be selected from diverse occupations and no person will be eligible who is a director, officer or employee of a chartered bank. The first directors will be appointed by the Governor in Council, one for three years, two for four years, two for five years and two for six years. Thereafter directors will be elected by shareholders and shall hold office for five years. All directors may not receive more than $20,000 in fees each year, not including expenses.

Executive Will Set Rates

The executive committee of the bank will consist of the Governor, Deputy Governor and one director. This committee will determine the minimum rates at which the bank is prepared to discount or rediscount bills or to make advances and shall at all times make public such rates. This committee shall be competent to deal with any matter within the competence of the Board of Directors but must submit all its decisions to the board at its next meeting.

The capital of the bank will be $5,000,000 and consist of 50,000 shares of $100 par value bearing cumulative dividends at the rate of 6 per cent per annum payable semi-annually. These shares will be offered to the public at par to be allotted at the discretion of the Minister of Finance but no shareholder may hold more than 50 shares and no shares may be held by or for the interest of any chartered bank or any director, officer, clerk or employee of such bank. The liability of shareholders of the Bank of Canada will not exceed the amount unpaid on the shares. Capital of the bank may be increased by resolution passed by shareholders and approved by the Governor in Council.

Profit Goes to Dominion

It is provided that the bank shall establish a rest fund. After making provision for bad and doubtful debts, depreciation in assets, pension funds and dividends on capital stock, the surplus available from operations of the bank in any fiscal year shall be divided as follows: if the rest fund of the bank is less than paid-up capital one third of the annual surplus will be allocated to rest fund and the remainder to the Receiver General and placed to the credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund. If rest fund is in excess of paid-up capital but less than twice the amount of paid-up capital, 10 per cent of the surplus is allocated to rest fund and the remainder to the Receiver General. When the rest fund is not less than twice the paid-up capital all of the surplus goes to the Receiver General.

Organization expenses of the bank, not exceeding $100,000 and costs of issue of increased capital stock shall be paid out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund but will be recoverable from the bank by the Government as a debt due to the Crown. The fiscal year of the bank is to be the calendar year. The bank is to make weekly, monthly and yearly statements as to its assets and liabilities and weekly statements will be published in the Canada Gazette. There will also be a weekly statement of circulation. The annual meeting of shareholders is to be held the last Tuesday of March in each year. Each share carries one vote but no shareholder can vote by proxy except that the Minister of Finance may vote proxies sent to him by registered mail.

New Exchange Member

WILLIAM SPENCE

Manager of Adam & Co., Ltd., stock and grain brokers, Calgary, Alta., was recently elected a member of the Calgary Stock Exchange. Mr. Spence was in charge of the trading department at the company's head office in Vancouver, B.C., before taking charge of the branch office at Calgary, Alta.

BEAUHARNOIS' REVENUE GAINS WITH SALES UP

Balance Sheet Reflects Reorganization — Net Deficit Shown

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Beauharnois Power Corp.'s consolidated income account for 1933 shows a gross revenue of $1,185,756. This compares with an income from the sale of power of $450,655 during the six months' from October 1, 1932, to March 31, 1933. For the first nine months of last year, Beauharnois sold 60,000 h.p. and for the last quarter, 125,000 h.p.

The income account shows that after providing for expenses there was a net revenue of $735,282 available for fixed charges, which in turn amounted to $1,433,928. After providing for interest and taking into consideration uncollectable advances which have been written off, income account for 1933 shows a deficit of $848,645 as shown in the following table:

	1933 $
Gross revenue	1,185,756
Expenses	450,473
Net revenue	735,282
Fixed charges	1,433,928
Loss from operations	698,645
*Advances w.o.	150,000
Deficit	848,645

* Uncollectible advances written off.

Working capital position at the close of the fiscal year, as compared with that at March 31, 1933, follows:

	1933 Dec. 31 $	1933 March 31 $
Curr. assets	10,036,777	234,823
Curr. liabs.	1,152,638	4,211,898
Working capital	8,884,139	*3,977,075

* Excess of current liabilities over current assets.

Balance Sheet Changes

Following upon the reorganization of the company last year under plans sponsored by the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Consolidated, Beauharnois finances were arranged on a basis permitting completion of the project. Consequently consolidated balance sheet as at the end of December 31, 1933, in comparison with that of March 31, 1933, shows a number of changes.

Funded Debt Higher

The funded debt has increased from $30,000,000 to $74,011,200. The latter figure, however, includes advances from banks totalling $22,033,500, shown separately in the interim report dated March 31, 1933. At the same time the company has due to it $8,081,960 as a result of the underwriting of the first mortgage bond issue by Montreal Power.

Accounts payable have been reduced from $1,511,898 to $354,609. A further improvement in the balance sheet position is seen in the reduction of accrued interest from $2,700,000 to $798,028. This reflects the reorganization plan, under which interest on Beauharnois Power Corp. collateral trust bonds has been deferred until April, 1938.

Property Value $65,573,265

On the other side of the balance sheet, the cost of property as shown on the books is $65,573,265, up from $57,577,199 at the end of March last. Various small items shown in the balance sheet for the six months period, have been eliminated.

Cash on hand, including call loans, has increased from $118,130 to $1,759,451. Accounts receivable are more than doubled at $195,356, while securities on deposit are shown on the books at $418,726. Of the latter, $200,000 represents stock in and an advance of $50,000 to the Brupbacher Silk Mills.

Meet Contract Obligations

In his report to the shareholders, John S. Norris, president, said in part:

"The generating plant of your subsidiary, Beauharnois Light, Heat & Power Co., now comprises four hydro-electric units of 50,000 h.p. each with provision for six additional units of the same capacity for installation and use as required to meet contract commitments.

"Capital expenditure: Expenditure on capital account for the year amounted to $2,383,034, among other things for (a) Coteau Rapids Control Works, (b) dredging, (c) payment in part for hydro-electric equipment purchased in anticipation of 500,000 h.p. development.

Building Products Adopts New Lines

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Building Products Ltd. have put a number of new products on the market. Production commenced recently of premoulded asphalt products in the form of asphalt bridge planks, industrial flooring, expansion joints and tile flooring.

Two other new lines added by the company are Insul-Bric and Insul Stone-Bloc Siding. These sidings consist of a slate surface, asphalt, weather-proofed material and resemble actual stone blocks.

The Verona Rock Products Co., a subsidiary of Building Products, has commenced operations at its new plant at Verona, Ont. for producing crushed rock surfacing material used in the manufacture of asphalt shingles. Hitherto this basic material has been imported.

Final Effort Put Forward For Price Bros. Control

All Groups Renew Plea for Support as Date of Shareholders' and Creditors' Meeting Draws Near — Decision Likely to be Indecisive

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—A final effort to secure the support of creditors and shareholders, prior to the meeting in Quebec City on March 9, is being made by various interests on behalf of the two plans sponsored for the reorganization of Price Bros. and Co.

Toward the end of last week the protective committee for the common shareholders sent out a letter in which the position of the company was reviewed and ending up with a plea that the internal reorganization, sponsored by Lord Rothermere, Lord Beaverbrook and the Duke-Price Power Co., be supported.

Previously the protective committee for the preferred shareholders had sent out a somewhat similar letter but concluded that in their opinion the plan put forward by Bowater's Paper Mills Ltd. offered the most to the preferred shareholders and for that reason should be supported.

Want Internal Reorganization

This week a letter was sent out to the shareholders by the company. After referring to the financial assistance offered by Rothermere-Beaverbrook-Duke Price Power Co., the letter went on to say:

"The company feels that the support of the interests comprising the underwriting syndicate should prove of great value if the proposal is accepted, because the syndicate members are in a position to render to the company assistance not obtainable elsewhere. Duke-Price Company, Ltd. and Lord Beaverbrook are already deeply interested in the company, and in joining the underwriting syndicate are, in effect, acting to preserve an existing interest. Incidentally, by assuming the obligations of an underwriter they are demonstrating in a substantial way their willingness and intention to assist the company in its effort to make a success of the business when reorganized on the basis outlined in the proposal.

"The fundamental features essential to the profitable operation of a newsprint manufacturing business are a supply of low cost wood, ample low priced power and sufficient orders for newsprint. The company is already in possession of the first and is warranted in expecting valuable co-operation from the members of the underwriting syndicate as to the other two features.

About the same time the Bondholders' Protective Committee of Price Bros. and Co. sent a letter to depositors of the bonds urging the holders to refrain from acting or attempting to act independently at this time. The committee believes that united representation and support of the bondholders is still essential to the protection of their interests and to the consummation of any satisfactory reorganization plan, and the letter indicates that the committee as representing depositors, will follow the situation and whatever authorized action it deems advisable for the protection of the deposited bonds.

The committee said in its letter, in part:

Want Bowater Plan

"After careful consideration of the Bowater proposal, the scheme of arrangement of February 2, 1934, and the whole situation, your committee has again unanimously concluded that the consummation of the Bowater proposal would be in the best interests of the bondholders."

LAKE ST. JOHN ADDS STRENGTH BALANCE SHEET

Income Lower in 1933, But Bank Loan and Other Debts Reduced

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—With operations at the Dolbeau mill averaging 79 per cent of capacity, operating income of the Lake St. John Power and Paper Co. in 1933 amounted to $305,944. While this was about $83,000 less than in the previous year, examination of the balance sheet shows the company has reduced its bank loans by approximately $90,000, notwithstanding the payment of $297,739 to the Quebec government in settlement of balance due on timber limits.

Since the beginning of 1934, conditions in the newsprint industry have been more promising. There is a tendency towards increased consumption while the recent co-operative arrangements entered into between the Canadian and American manufacturers are expected to be conducive to better operating results.

Book Deficit Grows

Comparative figures on the income account for 1933 and 1932 follow. It should be noted that neither bond nor debenture interest was paid in either year.

	1933 $	1932 $
Operating income	305,944	388,740
Less: Depreciation	196,664	174,117
w/o inventory	......	206,361
Bond interest	306,215	307,176
Debent. interest	183,430	183,576
Int. on post. int.	38,124	6,652
Net profit	*418,488	*489,142
Add: Previous Surplus	*355,368	*51,988
Profit bonds red.	......	85,891
Res. ret. to surp.	......	50,501
Deficit forward	773,856	404,738

* Loss or deficit.

At the end of December, 1933, Lake St. John Power and Paper showed assets on its balance sheet totalling $14,568,453. This compares with $14,961,745 at the close of the previous year. Changes among the assets are few and unimportant.

Accrued Interest $983,262

Included among the liabilities is an issue of $600,000 of 6 per cent prior lien bonds which are held by the banks as collateral security for the bank loan.

The regular funded debt remains unchanged. Interest due and interest accrued to the end of 1933, including compound interest and overdue interest, now amounts to $983,262 as against $455,494 at the end of 1932. Under the terms of the reorganization, interest charges and sinking fund payments have been deferred until August this year. There is a general increase in reserves, while current liabilities have been reduced along the lines noted above.

There is no change in the outstanding capital stock while the profit and loss account deficit now amounts to $773,856.

The company has contingent liabilities amounting to $549,583, representing bills of exchange under discount payable in United States funds.

ANGLO-NORWAY'S REVENUE GREATER DURING PAST YEAR

Whaling Company Withholds Dividends Until Market Found for Oil

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Anglo-Norwegian Holdings Ltd., holding company for firms engaged in whaling operations, reports a substantial increase in earnings during 1933 compared with the previous year.

The operating company, the Star Whaling Co., made a large catch of whales during the 1932-33 season and the whale oil was sold at a price which showed a profit for the season enabling the company to pay a dividend of 20 per cent. The Tonsberg Co., an associated firm, also paid a dividend of 10 per cent out of accumulated profits. No dividends were received from the remaining subsidiaries and associated companies whose factories and ships were idle.

Await Sale of Oil

For the current year, conditions as regards operations are similar to those for last season, production and sales agreements being entered into with practically all the companies in the industry. Reports up to the middle of last month indicated that the factory-ship had made a record catch so far. As only a small proportion of the oil has been sold in advance and there is yet no indication or prospects as regards the sale of the remainder of the catch, the directors of Anglo-Norwegian Holdings have deemed it prudent to postpone payment of any dividend on the company's capital stock.

Particulars of the profit and loss account for 1933 and 1932 follow:

	1933 $	1932 $
Gross income	73,675	29,773
Less: Expenses	5,518	6,469
Directors' fees	7,500	7,500
Taxes	265	240
Balance	60,392	15,564
Less: Pfd. redeemed	......	5,773
Pfd. dividends	......	103,600
Surplus	60,392	*93,809
Brought forward	267,292	361,101
Carried forward	327,684	267,292

* Deficit.

Balance Sheet Unchanged

Anglo-Norwegian Holdings balance sheet at the end of December, 1933, shows relatively little change from that reported for the same date the previous year. Assets are carried on the books at $3,320,367 compared with $3,279,354 at the end of 1932. Current liabilities have been reduced by roughly $20,000 to $7,868. No change has taken place in the issued capital stock, while the general reserve and earned surplus is higher.

The preferred stock dividend in arrears now totals $103,600. The report mentions a contingent liability of the company under guarantee in respect to advances which may be made to an associated company by its bankers of an amount not exceeding £90,000. At the end of 1933, no advances had been made. The value of the catch made prior to that date was sufficient to cover the acceptances.

DONNACONA PAPER MAKES HEADWAY ON 1933 RETURNS

Operating Conditions Fair —Bank Loan Cut—Gross Income Down

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—A reduction in the average price of newsprint in 1933 of over $7 per ton from the average price in 1932 and a sharp falling off in premium on the United States funds during the last six months of last year, affected earning power of Donnacona Paper Co. On the other hand, there was a satisfactory increase in the sale of the company's insulating board products and board mill operations showed larger operating profits.

Operating profits of Donnacona Paper in 1933 totalled $150,308. This compares with $275,474 in the preceding year. Despite the decline in gross revenues, the management was able to bring about a further strengthening in working capital position, while bank loans totalling $184,500 at the end of 1932 were fully paid by July, 1933.

Cover Depreciation

Particulars of the profit and loss account for the past two years follow:

	1933 $	1932 $
Gross income	150,308	275,474
Less: Deprec.	150,000	204,721
Interest	......	30,626
Other interest	......	34,091
Net profit	308	6,036
Prev. balance	**5,945	......
Carried forward	6,253	6,036

** Adjusted.

Eliminate Bank Loan

The principal change among liabilities shown in the balance sheet at the end of December, 1933, was the elimination of the bank loan. At the same time accounts payable have been reduced from $128,574 to $36,632. The net result is that the company has strengthened working capital, which now amounts to over $500,000 compared with $387,607 at the end of 1932.

No change has taken place in the company's funded debt or outstanding capital stock, while reserves show general increase.

More Cash on Hand

Examination of the assets shows an improvement in cash position to $33,697. Accounts receivable are up about $21,000 to $143,529. A new item this year is advances on logging operations, $61,775 being shown in the report. Inventories have been reduced from $558,663 to $341,253.

Fixed assets and deferred charges remain much the same as reported at the end of 1932.

In regard to current operations and prospects for business during the balance of the year, it is stated that volume of newsprint business is larger while the demand for insulating board appears encouraging.

Montreal Business

If you have any business in Montreal which should be handled by an experienced Trust Company and you would like it handled where it will have, as a matter of course, the close personal attention of senior executive officers, we invite you to discuss the matter with us either in a personal interview or by correspondence.

Crown Trust Company

393 ST. JAMES STREET • MONTREAL

LET US SERVE YOU AND YOUR FAMILY

RAINVILLE, HAYDON & COMPANY

beg to announce that their Investment Banking business will in future be conducted under the name of

HAYDON & COMPANY

The members of the firm will continue as heretofore.

61 St. James Street West, Montreal

FANNY FARMER SALES INCREASE SHARES EARN $1.77

Adds to Investments; Write Down Goodwill From $500,000 to $1

With sales in 1933 showing the first increase in dollar volume for three years, F. P. O'Connor, president of Fanny Farmer Candy Shops, Inc., reports an increase in net profit of the company to $286,256 from the $189,725 shown for 1932. Sales totalled $3,406,987 as compared with $3,207,408 in 1932. The strong liquid position of the company was further strengthened and additional preferred stock was redeemed. After providing for sinking fund for preferred shares and paying preferred dividends, the company earned $1.77 per share on the 97,628 shares of common stock outstanding as compared with $1.02 earned in 1932 and $1.44 earned in 1931.

INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT
Years Ended December 31

	1933 $	1932 $
Total sales	3,406,987	3,207,408
Les: Oper. exp., deprec., etc.	3,120,731	3,017,683
Net earnings	286,256	189,725
Less: Tax res.	67,000	42,000
Net profit	219,256	147,725
Less: Pref. S. F.	9,666	9,765
Pref. divd.	36,519	36,919
Com. divd.	97,918	49,498
Co's. shs. purch.	10,364	7,792
Surplus for year	64,789	43,751
Add: Prev. surplus	1,326,095	1,282,344
Less: Goodwill w/o	499,999	......
Balance forward	890,884	1,326,095

Ratio of current assets is up to 14.42 to 1 from 12.32 to 1 and working capital at $1,185,265 shows increase of $65,500. Investments in government and municipal bonds are carried at $668,096, after reserve of $81,736. This compares with $626,367 in 1932. Inventories are up to $256,889 from $165,516 while cash is down to $331,677 from $408,975. Current liabilities have been reduced by $10,600. Dividends payable included in 1932 are no longer shown since payment was made on December 30. Reserve for Federal and State income taxes is up to $72,161 from $42,000. Working capital position is as follows:

WORKING CAPITAL

	1933 $	1932 $
Current assets	1,273,585	1,218,674
Current liabilities	88,320	98,934
Working capital	1,185,265	1,119,740
Ratio	14.42—1	12.32—1

Fixed assets are carried at $438,377 after reserve for depreciation of $530,953. This reserve was increased by $62,000 during 1933. Goodwill and leaseholds have been written down to $1 from $500,000 and surplus is consequently reduced by $499,999. There remain outstanding 14,990 shares of preferred stock, 385 shares having been redeemed during the year while 1,374 shares of common stock were purchased and registered in the name of the company.

HAMILTON COTTON COVERS INTEREST OUTLOOK IS GOOD

Earns 59 Cents on Preferred Shares—Working Capital is Up

Hamilton Cotton Co. covered bond interest in 1933 and in addition earned 59 cents per share on the 19,497 shares of $30 preferred shares outstanding in contrast to the operating loss of $904 reported for 1932. Improved results are stated to be due to increased volume together with a slight improvement in the price level. The improved trend of 1933 is being maintained and present outlook leads the directors to anticipate a greater volume of sales and production.

The subsidiary company, Trent Cotton Co., is stated to have had a satisfactory year and by reducing its debt by $50,000 the contingent liability of the parent company has been reduced.

INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT
Years Ended Dec. 31

	1933 $	1932 $
Net earnings*	57,964	‡904
Less: Bond int.	46,420	49,500
Net profit	11,544	‡48,596
Add: Prev. surplus	242,818	293,056
Less: Inc. tax prev. year	1,389	1,642
Balance forward	252,973	242,818

*After depreciation.
‡Deficit.
§Including $22,710 profit from purchase of company's bonds, less adjustments, and after deduction of depreciation amounting to $56,044.

Working capital position has been improved although the ratio of current assets to current liabilities is down to 4.47 to 1 from 12.77 to 1. Current assets show an increase in accounts and bills receivable to $215,414 from $153,603; inventories are up to $531,689 from $461,346 while cash is down to $3,516 from $27,540. In current liabilities there is shown a bank loan of $90,644 which is a new item. Accounts payable are up to $60,554 from $27,815. Working capital position is as follows:

WORKING CAPITAL

	1933 $	1932 $
Current assets	776,600	639,725
Current liabilities	173,461	50,089
Working capital	603,139	589,636
Ratio	4.47—1	12.77—1

Fixed assets are shown at $1,661,424 after reserve of $766,329. During the year fixed assets were increased by $48,016. There remains outstanding $844,000 of 5½ per cent first mortgage bonds. There is no change in preferred shares outstanding which are carried at $584,910 and the 20,000 shares of common stock are carried at $600,000. Surplus is shown at $252,973.

Obituary

Victor Harold Ross, senior vice-president of Imperial Oil Co., died February 23 of pneumonia at age of 56 years. Formerly financial editor of The Toronto Globe, Mr. Ross had unique experience in journalism, finance, authorship and in oil industry. He had "a genius for friendship" and his wit, bonhomie and acumen made him friends from coast to coast. He was well-known also in oil and financial circles in New York City and London, England. His death made the third loss for Imperial Oil inside six months. The other two, C. O. Stillman, former president, and Alex. McQueen, former vice-president, had been retired last summer on the company's 62-year old retirement rule for executives. Both had been powers in the oil industry but had retired. Mr. Ross had still six years to go before the retirement term would operate with him.

Sir Hormisdas Laporte, K.B., P.C., outstanding figure in the French Canadian business and financial field, died in Montreal at the age of 84. He was the founder and president of Laporte, Martin Lte., one of the country's biggest wholesale grocery firms, and until a few weeks ago head of the Banque Provinciale du Canada.

Rene T. Leclerc, head of the Montreal brokerage firm of the same name, died after a brief illness. Though a young man at the time of his death, Mr. Leclerc was one of the most widely known of French Canadian bankers. He was associated with numerous enterprises.

THE PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED OF LONDON ENGLAND

LIFE FIRE CASUALTY

Total Assets of all Branches Exceed - 1283 Million Dollars

Claims Paid Exceed - 1960 Million Dollars

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA DOMINION SQUARE BUILDING MONTREAL

The Largest Insurance Organization in the British Empire

Established 1848

Utilities and Transportation

MTL. TRAMWAYS BOARD REPORTS DROP IN REVENUE

Deficit of $574,501 After All Charges, Including Company Payments

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Further decline in the number of passengers carried on the tramway system is reflected in lower revenues for the Montreal Tramway Commission, according to the annual report of that body presented to the city.

Since 1929 the number of passengers carried by Montreal Tramways Co. has decreased by 21.8 per cent. Last year there were 14,666,026 fewer passengers carried than in 1932, a drop of 6.96 per cent.

The highlight of the Commission's financial statement was the fact that a deficit of $574,501 was recorded after providing for all charges. The general statement of revenue and expenditures records gross receipts of $12,298,517. This compares with $13,987,119 in 1932. The latter figure includes $737,070 appropriated from reserves.

Deficit is Shown

Expenditures in 1933 are listed as follows: operating expenses and taxes, $6,372,354; operating profit, $68,508; maintenance and renewals fund, $1,678,724; auto bus service expenses, $1,116,201; interest on capital value of tramways, $2,177,177; interest on tramways additions, $998,532; interest on tramways working capital, $2,888; interest on capital value of auto buses, $112,714; financing expenses, $181,431 and city's rental, $500,000. The expenses for the fiscal year thus exceeded the receipts by $574,501.

Gross Receipts Down

Gross receipts from tramways passengers totalled $10,650,522, as compared with $11,444,310 in 1932. Gross receipts from auto bus passengers totalled $1,413,559, as compared with $1,488,834 the previous year.

Revenue passengers in 1933 totalled 196,141,103, comprising 176,342,540 tramways passengers and 19,798,563 auto bus passengers. This represents a decrease of 14,666,026 passengers as compared with 1932. Total car mileage was set at 31,236,766 miles, being 25,681,491 car miles and 5,555,275 auto bus miles.

Under the terms of the contract, the company is entitled to an operating profit when its expenses do not exceed the allowances of the Commission by more than 2½ per cent. This year the operating profit is $68,508, being ⅛ of 1 per cent, of the average value of the capital during the year: $54,806,707.

The report reveals that the average fare was one of 6.04 cents. It has varied slightly since 1921, while in American cities of over 50,000 population it has increased from 7.18 to 7.88 cents. The latter fare is actually 30 per cent higher than the Montreal fare.

City Receives $1,098,512

During the year the company has paid the City of Montreal the following amounts: city rental, $500,000; snow removal, $161,773, and taxes, permits, etc., $436,739. Total, $1,098,512.

Maritime Telephone Station Loss Reported

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Maritime Telegraph and Telephone Co. reported 37,732 stations installed at the end of January, 1934, compared with 37,868 at the end of the previous month, a loss of 136. The Island Telephone Co., a subsidiary operating on Prince Edward Island, also showed a loss, the 5,433 stations installed at the end of January being 48 less than at the close of previous month.

While the experience with installations continues unfavorable, toll traffic has been better. The volume of business handled in January exceeded both that for December and for January a year ago, despite the fact that the company has nearly 1,200 fewer stations in operation than it had at the start of last year.

Train Service Pooling Carried Step Farther

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Announcement is made of further pooling of Canadian National-Canadian Pacific passenger train service between Montreal and Toronto, Ottawa and Toronto, and between Montreal and Quebec, effective March 11.

The estimated savings to the two companies from the new arrangements will amount to almost 500,000 miles per annum, the economies being divided equally between the two companies.

Studies of further pooling arrangements are in progress in territory west of Toronto, the transcontinental field and western Canada.

Railway Earnings

Canadian National Railways

January—	1934	1933	Increase
	$	$	$
Oper. rev.	11,562,577	9,723,589	1,838,988
Oper. exp.	12,371,543	11,631,013	740,530
Net revenue	*808,966	*1,907,424	1,098,458

*Deficit.

For Conservative Investment

Security markets continue to reflect the sustained improvement in business conditions. We believe the trend is still towards lower interest rates, and recommend the following issues, at their present prices, for the re-investment of March funds:

Security	Maturity	Price	Yield
Dominion of Canada, 4%....	1952	98.25	4.13
Province of Quebec, 4½%....	1963	102.25	4.37
Province of Ontario, 4½%....	1950	101.25	4.39
Province of Alberta, 4½%....	1941	95.50	5.23
Province of P C., 4½%.......	1936	98.00	5.30
Province of Manitoba, 4%...	1957	81.25	5.41

NESBITT, THOMSON and Company Limited

355 St. James Street West, Montreal, Que.

Branches in all the principal cities of Canada

158

Canada's Big Trains May Go "Air-flow"

This is what the National Research Council at Ottawa has done to the big moguls of the C. N. R. to reduce wind resistance and curb the smoke nuisance. This new design was developed by J. H. Parkin and Dr. J. J. Green at the request of the C. N. R. in the aeronautical laboratory of the council and not only lifts the smoke clear of the engineer's cabin but also reduces wind resistance 35 per cent. Patents have been secured in Canada, the United States and France and are pending in Great Britain and Germany. The report was tabled in the House of Commons last week.

Central Electric Stations Create Record in January

Average Daily Output Below November — Exports Are Holding — Electric Boiler Sales Encouraging — Ontario Setting Pace

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Output of central electric stations in Canada last January reached 1,728,561 kilowatt hours. This is a new all-time monthly record for the industry. On an average daily basis, however, the output in January was slightly lower than that of the record set-up in November last.

Examination of the individual returns by the five main economic areas show that the amount of energy generated by water power was on a larger scale in Quebec and Ontario as compared with the preceding month. Production in the Maritimes was off about 14 per cent, while output in the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia dropped less than 2 per cent.

It is interesting to note that the output of the Ontario stations was 540,397,000 kw.h., the largest reported from that province in many months. Production in Quebec at 868,582,000 kw.h. is still relatively high being only 20,000,000 kw.h. less than the record output established last November.

Power Exports Holding

The trend of power exports in recent months has been on a more favorable basis. Exports last January amounted to 100,485,000 kw.h. This compares with 99,353,000 kw.h. in the previous month and with 48,018,000 kw.h. for the same month last year.

Consumption Shows Gain

Electric energy consumption in Canada during last January aggregated 1,628,075,000 kw.h. This compares with 1,608,532,000 kw.h. in the previous month and with 1,348,643,000 kw.h. in January, 1933. Comparative consumption figures for January, 1934, and 1933 follow:

Electric Energy Consumed (Thousands of Kw.H.)

	January 1933	1932
	$	$
Maritimes	57,386	55,271
Quebec	690,282	604,887
Ontario	619,622	451,516
Prairies	143,849	135,351
B. C.	116,936	101,618
Total	1,628,075	1,348,643

Boilers Use Large Share

The amount of electricity used in electric boilers continues to constitute one of the more important outlets for the central electric station production. Last January 393,693,000 kw.h. of energy were reported as being used in boilers. This was about 8,000,000 kw.h. less than in the previous month, but is well above the average for the past year.

BELL TELEPHONE HEAD CONFIDENT PRESENT OUTLOOK

C. F. Sise Tells Shareholders of Loan Transactions During Year

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Further confidence in the business outlook was expressed by C. F. Sise, president, during the general meeting of the Bell Telephone Co. of Canada. This belief is backed up by the experience of the telephone business. In the past two months, said Mr. Sise, the company has reached a point at which installations of new services practically offset cancellations. This condition is in marked contrast to those under which the Bell Telephone reported substantial losses in stations up to the end of August last. Losses for the first eight months of 1933 were 41,535 stations, whereas in the last four months there were only 294.

Toll revenue which had been running substantially below the previous year approached the 1932 level and even exceeded it during the last three months. At present it is running substantially in excess of a year ago.

The position of the Bell Telephone Co. of Canada in relation to its loans with the American Telephone and Telegraph Co. was covered exhaustively by Mr. Sise. In this connection he said:

"At the annual meeting two years ago, I spoke about our loans in New York and of the value to us of our ability to borrow from the American Telephone and Telegraph Co. at a time when these loans were maturing which was shortly after England went off the gold standard and when it was almost impossible to obtain credits anywhere else.

"I am glad to be able to tell you that these American loans amounting to $12,245,000, have been completely discharged, the final payment of $235,000 being made subsequent to date of the balance sheet. At December 31, 1933, we owed $6,650,000 to our bankers in Canada.

"With the discount on the Canadian dollar running as high as 21¼ per cent and having to meet bond coupon payments, amounting to $3,375,000 annually in United States funds, I need hardly tell you that the existence of this heavy debt in the United States has been a constant source of concern to your directors.

Speculation Avoided

"Opinions as to the future relative values of the Canadian and the United States dollar vary widely. To have allowed the loans to build up by further borrowing to meet bond interest would have involved speculation on the future of exchange, while on the other hand, the purchase of United States funds when they were at a substantial premium, would have involved the company in heavy expense. Your directors adopted a middle course and purchased United States funds gradually on a continuously declining scale of premium, the average premium paid being 5.84 per cent and even getting some at a discount.

"Had we been obliged to purchase United States funds at the rates prevailing at the maturity dates of the loans and to meet our bond coupons in New York at their due dates, it is conservatively estimated that we should have incurred an additional expense of approximately $960,000.

"Loans have been reduced by $5,360,000 during the year and a further substantial reduction is anticipated in 1934. Until the growth in business has absorbed the greater part of the spare facilities now available, there will be no large capital expenditures requiring new financing."

Canadian Bronze Sales Well Ahead of Last Year

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Volume of business handled by Canadian Bronze in January and February this year showed a considerable increase over the same months last year, according to statement made by W. L. Bayer, president, at the annual meeting of shareholders.

The meeting was largely routine in character, reports being adopted and directors re-elected without change.

Public Utility Earnings

Mexico Tramways, Light & Power Group — Mexico Tramways & Subsidiaries

December	1933	1932	Decrease
	$	$	$
Gross earnings	206,524	261,540	55,016
Oper. & deprec. exp.	280,172	344,483	64,311
Net earnings	*73,648	*82,943	*9,295
Aggre. gross from Jan. 1	2,698,420	2,970,168	271,748
Aggre. net from Jan. 1	*896,792	*913,998	*17,206

Mexican Light & Power & Subsidiaries

	1933	1932	Decrease
Gross earnings	689,221	858,377	169,156
Oper. & Deprec. exp.	460,806	585,807	125,001
Net earnings	228,415	272,570	44,155
Aggre gross from Jan. 1	8,740,786	9,475,723	734,937
Aggre. net from Jan. 1	3,226,495	3,458,755	232,260

* Deficit.

Brazilian Traction, Light & Power Co.

December—	1933 Dollars	1932 Dollars	Decrease Dollars
Gross earn.	2,206,823	2,231,711	24,888
Oper. exp.	1,153,570	1,052,620	*100,950
Net earn.	1,053,253	1,179,091	125,838
Aggre. gross from Jan. 1.	28,469,704	29,358,420	888,716
Aggre. net from Jan. 1.	15,496,057	16,789,333	1,293,276

*Increase.

January—	1934 Dollars	1933 Dollars	Increase Dollars
Gross earn.	2,346,166	2,305,568	40,598
Oper. exp.	1,153,957	1,085,550	68,407
Nea earn.	1,192,209	1,220,018	†27,809

†Decrease.

OTTAWA POWER BALANCE SHEET IS REARRANGED

Income in 1933 Under Dividend Needs — Bonds Redeemed

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Maintenance of earnings, redemption of maturing bonds and repayment of bank loans through the issue of new bonds, and a strengthening of balance sheet position through an adjustment of reserves, are the features of Ottawa Light, Heat and Power Co.'s statement for 1933.

Gross income during the year amounted to $2,169,776 compared with $2,284,044 in the previous year. Operating expenses were reduced by more than $100,000, with the result that operating profit totalled $856,430 or an increase of roughly $6,000 over that reported for 1932. The amount available for dividends was not far short of that shown in the 1932 report, despite the fact that the company increased its allowance for depreciation from $135,000 to $165,000. After payment of dividends there was a deficit of $52,466, as against $17,344 in 344 in 1932.

Tansfer General Reserve

The profit and loss account shows a marked change owing to the transfer of $670,000 from general reserve. After charging $215,226 for adjustments affecting prior years and $46,401 special allowance to electric customers, there was a surplus brought forward of $631,961 compared with $252,128 in 1932.

Adjustments affecting years prior to 1933 included a reserve against accounts receivable, an additional amount written off deferred charges, etc., $44,918 proportion of sewer explosion expenses written off, premium paid on sterling, adjustment of U. S. exchange, legal fees and other items.

Particulars of the porfit and loss account for the past two years follow:

	1933	1932
	$	$
Gross income	2,169,776	2,284,044
Oper. expenses	1,313,346	1,433,420
Oper. profit	856,430	850,624
Int. earned	3,854	8,536
Net revenue	860,284	859,160
Less: Taxes	178,816	167,517
Deprec.	165,000	135,000
Exchange	19,481	24,556
Bond int.	241,953	241,931
Net profit	255,034	290,156
Less: Pfd. divds.	97,500	97,500
Com. divds.	210,000	210,000
Balance	*52,466	*17,344
Add: Bond sale profit	23,926	......
Prev. surplus	252,128	290,134
Gen. res. trans.	670,000	......
Less: Special allow.**	46,401	......
Adjustments	215,226	20,662
Carried forward	631,961	252,128

* Deficit. ** To electric customers.

Clear Away Liabilities

At the end of 1933 Ottawa Power showed assets totalling $13,585,651 compared with $13,997,435 at the close of 1932. Bank loans and overdrafts totalling $297,266 have been wiped out, while the funded debt shows a minor increase from $4,800,000 to $4,841,000.

In accordance with the sinking fund requirements, $59,000 principal amount of bonds was redeemed during the year. Last June the company retired $625,000 of the Ottawa Electric Co.'s bonds from the proceeds of an additional issue of a like amount of the Ottawa Light, Heat and Power Co.'s 5 per cent refunding collateral trust bonds. In addition a further issue of the Ottawa Light bonds amounting to $250,000 was sold which provided funds to pay off the remaining $150,000 Ottawa Gas bonds maturing January 1, 1934, and supplied additional funds for corporate purposes.

Among assets noted, cash on hand has increased from $650 to $120,853. This gain is offset by a decline in the investment account from $360,607 to $25,600. Accounts and bills receivable also show a decline from $465,826 to $304,494.

Fixed assets show relatively little change as also is the case with the other items.

$2,000,000 OFFER TRINIDAD UTILITY DRAWS REFUSAL

Port-of-Spain Bid is Regarded as Too Low by Canadian Owners

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Trinidad Electric Co., controlled by Canadian interests resident in Nova Scotia, has refused the offer of the municipality of Port-of-Spain to purchase the property for $2,000,000.

Negotiations for acquisition of the power plant and tramways have been under way for months and the municipality finally decided to make a "lump" sum offer of $2,000,000. In its reply, the company rejected the offer and declared unless its claim for $3,000,000 was accepted by the end of February, arbitration proceedings would be adopted.

Franchise Has Expired

Trinidad Electric was incorporated in 1869 and in the last report it was stated that property comprises twelve miles of street railway, rolling stock, power house and distributing system in Port of Spain. The company operated under a franchise which expired on March 18, 1931. At the end of 1930 properties and plant were carried on the balance sheet at $2,227,087. The company has no funded debt, its outstanding stock amounting to $1,164,000.

Upon the expiration of the franchise, the municipality had the right to either renew or purchase the company's assets.

Mtl. Tramways Co. To Show Profits Up

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Montreal Tramways Co.'s revenue under contract with the Montreal Tramways Commission amounted to $3,359,819 during 1933. This compares with $3,355,304 in 1932. The extent of gross earnings will depend on the company's miscellaneous revenues. In 1932 this item brought the company $104,641, making a gross income of $3,459,945.

On the basis of the 1932 statement, the company showed common share earnings of $9.80. This was after providing for a premium of $331,369 paid on the purchase of United States funds to meet bond interest payments in New York. In the event of miscellaneous income in 1933 approximating that reported for 1932, the sharp decline in premium paid should enable the company to report well over $10 a share on its common stock. Support of this assumption is seen in the recent action of the directors in increasing the dividend on the common stock from $2 to $2.25 quarterly.

C. S. L.'S INCOME ON BETTER BASIS FOR PAST SEASON

Betterment Not Sufficient to Enable Company to Meet Obligations

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Decline in gross operating profit of more than $500,000 was offset by a saving in operating expenses, with the result that Canada Steamship Lines reports an operating profit of $651,262 for 1933 compared with $561,214 in the previous year.

For the period of five years from August 15, 1932, the company has been relieved of payments of interest on the general mortgage bonds. Last year interest was deferred on the first mortgage bonds. Consequently the actual cash outlay for fixed charges in 1933 comprised only $172,447 interest on bank loans and $117,560 interest on the first mortgage bonds, paid in the early part of the year prior to the action of the directors in deferring further payments. The income account, however, is debited with the unpaid interest, bookkeeping charge for depreciation, etc., with the result that the income account shows a deficit during the year of $2,095,275.

Deficit Over $2,000,000

Particulars of the profit and loss account figures for the past three years follow:

	1933	1932	1931
	$	$	$
Total rev.	7,459,680	8,069,796	9,558,809
Exp.	6,808,418	7,508,582	8,091,135
Op. prof.	651,262	561,214	1,467,673
Deduct:			
Bond int.	*1,084,466	1,176,662	1,398,218
Other int.	†290,008	197,514	......
Bond disc.	117,575	117,575	117,575
Deprec.	1,254,487	1,255,686	1,262,339
Surplus	‡2,095,275	‡2,186,226	‡1,310,462
Prev. bal.	‡2,783,492	‡597,267	713,194
P. and L.	‡4,878,768	‡2,783,493	‡597,268

* Being $1,052,880 interest on 6 p.c. general mortgage bonds (unpaid) and $31,586 interest on 5 p.c. mortgage (unpaid).
† Being $117,560 interest on 5 p.c. debenture stock and bonds and $172,447 other interest.
‡ Deficit.

Bank Loans Lower

Examination of the balance sheet shows a reduction in bank loans of $3,050,000 to $2,750,000. Outstanding funded debt shows a slight reduction of $21,236,619.

No change has taken place in the outstanding preferred and common stocks.

Accrued bond interest amounts to $1,405,976. Accrued charges have been reduced from $341,401 at the end of 1932 to $33,199 at the close of last year.

Among the contingent liabilities of the company are arrears of dividends on the preference stock amounting to $3,150,000.

Cash Position Stronger

The principal change among assets is an improvement in cash position, cash on hand at the end of 1933 amounting to $696,566 compared with $153,522 in 1932. Property account has been written down to $36,646,498 compared with $38,166,091 in 1932.

An interesting item among assets is the deposit of $15,000 of government bonds to guarantee expenses of the bondholders' protective committee. This committee is still endeavoring to secure sufficient proxies to give it legal authority to act on behalf of the bondholders.

Other items among assets show little or no change or are of no particular importance.

Montreal Seeks Power To Tax Utility Property

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—By a majority of one, the Private Bills Committee of the Quebec Legislature adopted a provision in the City of Montreal Bill which would allow the city to impose a surtax of 5 per cent on the $13,500,000 worth of assessed property value of the public utility companies other than the Montreal Tramways Co. This affects principally the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Consolidated; Bell Telephone Co. of Canada; Canadian Pacific Telegraphs and Canadian National Telegraph companies.

N. B. Coal Output Higher

New Brunswick's coal production increased by 59 per cent during 1933 and this province experienced the largest coal output in its history, according to the annual report of W. E. McMullen, Inspector of Mines.

WEST. GROCERS EARNINGS HIGHER, WORK CAP. DOUBLE

Secured Bank Loan Nearly Paid — Subsidiaries Shape Well

Rapid turnover of stock and close collection of accounts receivable enabled Western Grocers in 1933 to increase its net earnings from $141,136 to $188,094. W. P. Riley, president, considered this increase satisfactory in view of the conditions prevailing in Western Canada and he attributes it to savings in operating expenses as the sales volume for 1932 and 1933 were about the same.

Income and Surplus Account Years Ended Dec. 31

	1933	1932
	$	$
Net earnings*	188,094	141,136
Less: Deprec.	37,047	39,731
Res. for taxes	25,000	13,000
Net profit	126,047	88,405
Less: Pref. divds.	83,601	83,601
Surplus for year	42,446	4,804
Add: Prev. surplus	277,713	372,909
Less: Trans. to conting. res.	......	100,000
Tax adj. prev. years	1,116	......
Balance forward	319,043	277,713

* After operating expenses, interest, reserve for bad and doubtful accounts.

Subsidiaries Promise Well

With reference to the Nash Simington Co., a wholesale fruit and vegetable firm taken over by the company in the fall of 1932, Mr. Riley stated that this subsidiary was doing a satisfactory volume of business and should yield good returns on the investment upon any improvement in underlying conditions in Western Canada. The investment in that company, he stated, is less by $455,343 than it was at the end of 1932. This was accomplished by reducing the capital of the Nash Simington Co. and a consequent redemption of part of the shares held by the company. Nash Simington Co. has no bonded indebtedness and no bank liability. Its name has been changed to Dominion Fruit, Ltd., and that company has been made a private company, owned completely by Western Grocers.

With reference to Red and White Stores, which are independently owned by customers of the company, who co-operate closely with the management under the Red and White sign of merchandising, the president considers the volume of business through these stores to be satisfactory with regard to the general situation.

Working capital improved materially during the year, current assets and current liabilities being both reduced drastically.

Working Capital

	1933	1932
	$	$
Current assets	1,702,123	2,063,452
Current liabilities	479,627	1,382,097
Working capital	1,222,496	681,355
Ratio	3.54—1	1.49—1

Bank Loans Down

The decrease in current assets was the net result of the following changes in the main items: Cash up from $70,495 to $76,242; inventories down from $1,013,691 to $808,141; accounts receivable down from $940,199 to $778,293.

The big drop in current liabilities was mainly secured by the following changes in items: Secured bank loan down from $976,500 to $60,000; acceptances and accounts payable, including reserve for income tax, up from $384,062 to $398,021.

Reserve for contingency still stands at $100,000.

Common Share Equity $78.45

As there is no funded indebtedness the outstanding 7 per cent cumulative preference shares at $1,194,300 are entirely covered by net current assets, leaving $28,196 of net current assets to apply against 16,943 shares of no par value common stock, or $1.66 a share. This common stock has also an equity of $41.11 a share in depreciated value of warehouse properties at $796,551, less $100,000 reserve for contingency; and $35.68 a share in a composite item made up in the reduced item of $514,535 for shares in Dominion Fruit, $39,825 for real estate not in use for warehouses and other investments, and $50,306 for plants and necessary equipment.

The balance sheet, therefore, shows a total equity of $78.45 a share behind the common stock and in view of the amount written off during the year on balance sheet valuations of investments and fixed assets the reduction in bank loans, the further collection of accounts receivable and the reducing of inventory, the balance sheet equity is open to favorable interpretation.

Canadian Bonds For March Re-investment

Strength in the Canadian bond market has been marked during the past month. Our March Review and Bond List offers a diversified list of sound Canadian Government, Municipal and Corporation Bonds, and also reviews recent events affecting the Canadian Bond Market.

A Copy of our March Review and Bond List gladly forwarded upon request.

Wood, Gundy & Company Limited

36 King St. West, Toronto — Tel. Elgin 4821

Toronto Montreal Winnipeg
Vancouver New York London, Eng.

OUR WEEKLY LETTER

Contains an Analysis of

BRITISH AMERICAN OIL

We Have Also Issued a Letter on

THE JUNIOR GOLD STOCKS

Copies on request.

PITFIELD, MATHEWSON & CO.

Members Montreal Stock Exchange
Montreal Curb Market

235 St. James Street W., Montreal. MA. 9121

Ottawa, Ont. Saint John, N.B. Halifax, N.S. London, Eng.

J. S. Mitchell & Company Limited

Geo. W. Murphy — *Vice-Pres. and General Manager*

Wholesale and Retail

Shelf and Heavy Hardware, Asbestos and Galvanized Roofing, Plumbing Supplies

Specializing in Mining, Mill and Contractors Supplies

Steam Coal, Hard Coal and Coke, Electric Supplies, Sporting Goods

78-80 Wellington St. North SHERBROOKE, QUE.

EFFICIENT LUBRICATION CUTS COSTS SEVERAL WAYS

Inefficient lubrication may cost thousands of dollars in the course of a year. Inferior lubricants starve bearings and allow heat, wear and friction to carry on their work of destruction. Quality oils and greases of the correct type minimize friction and prolong the useful life of machinery.

Imperial Industrial Lubricants are scientifically processed to give the most efficient lubrication in the various types of service for which they are recommended. They are the products of Canada's oldest and largest oil company . . . a company which has pioneered the development of correct lubricants for specific purposes.

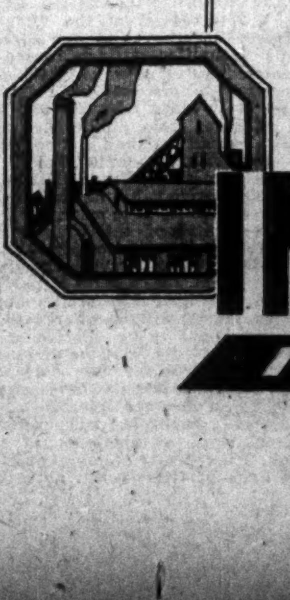
Imperial Industrial Lubricants are in use in most Canadian plants. They have proved their ability to provide greater efficiency and economy than inferior oils.

- *They reduce friction, save bearing wear.*
- *They reduce power consumption.*
- *They mean lower ultimate cost of lubricants and the labor of applying them.*
- *They reduce maintenance costs.*
- *They minimize delays due to repairs and replacements, and thus increase production.*

Let us show you how Imperial oils and greases save you money. Write to your nearest Imperial Oil branch office.

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED

HALIFAX TORONTO SASKATOON EDMONTON
ST. JOHN HAMILTON REGINA VANCOUVER
MONTREAL WINNIPEG CALGARY VICTORIA



IMPERIAL INDUSTRIAL LUBRICANTS

Abitibi Power & Paper Company, Limited

TORONTO, ONT.

Owning and operating mills at

Beaupré, Que. Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
Sturgeon Falls, Ont. Iroquois Falls, Ont.
Espanola, Ont. Smooth Rock Falls, Ont.
Pine Falls, Man. Fort William, Ont.

Daily Capacity 2,200 Tons Newsprint

Groundwood Pulp News, Sulphite Pulp

High Grade Bleached Sulphite Pulp

News of Investment Markets

MARKED STRENGTH GILT-EDGED BONDS BORROWERS FEW

J. M. Keynes Sees London Rates at 2½%—Would Affect Canada

Gilt-edged bonds continued to rise strongly in the week ended Feb. 27. Western provincials made gains up to two points. Corporation issues held steady around their recent best levels for the last year.

Continued firmness in the gilt-edged market failed to attract new borrowers, but they are expected to appear if the trend persists. There is believed to be good basic reasons for prices to remain firm, British and American influences continuing to tend toward cheap money.

J. M. Keynes, famous British economist and insurance executive, has indicated his belief that gilt-edged securities may go substantially higher in London, stating: "the equilibrium rate is not above 2½ per cent for long-term gilt-edged investment and may be appreciably less." Although other authorities feel Mr. Keynes exaggerates, they appear to concur in some measure. And some of Mr. Keynes' most venturesome predictions have come true in the past.

In any event London prices are believed to be exerting a bullish effect on high grade bond prices in Canada. Opening of the British market to Canadian borrowing would accentuate this influence greatly, it is thought.

The rise of prices for gilt-edged Canadian bonds is shown by the sharp decline of yields, as follows:

Average Yield on Seven High-grade Canadian Bonds

Feb. 27	4.279	Feb. 21	4.297
Feb. 26	4.276	Feb. 20	4.310
Feb. 24	4.277	Feb. 15	4.367
Feb. 23	4.277	Jan. 31	4.427
Feb. 22	4.283	Jan. 2	4.517

At the rate prices have been rising, dealers think the Dominion should be able to borrow on the domestic market at four per cent. Municipal loans of the better grade would cost as low as 4½ per cent on this basis. Kingston recently borrowed at 4.47 per cent. If the London market were reopened, Canada may once again borrow at the pre-war rates of three and 3½ per cent, it is believed.

The influence of better prices for gilt-edged bonds has continued to strengthen secondary bond prices. In the last week, however, corporation liens and western provincial loans showed only gradual improvement, which, however, is considered encouraging, coming on top of the recent recovery of prices.

Bond Sales

Hespeler

Town of Hespeler, Ont., sold $11,729 of 5½ per cent, 15-year serial bonds to Dominion Securities Corp. at 101.40, a cost basis to the town of about 5.29 per cent. Bids follow:

	$
Dominion Securities Corp.	101.40
C. H. Burgess & Co.	100.53
R. L. McKay	100.50
Dyment, Anderson & Co.	99.18
Harris, MacKeen & Co.	99.03
Bell, Gouinlock & Co.	99.00

Metal Prices

New York—February 27—
Copper: Electrolytic spot and future, 8c.
Silver: 45⅝c.
London—February 27—
(Long Ton)—
Copper: Electrolytic spot, £35; future, £36.
Standard spot, £32 12s 6d; future, £32 15s.
Tin: Spot, £227 7s 6d; future, £227 2s 6d.
Lead: Spot, £11 12s 6d; future, £11 15s.
Zinc: Spot, £14 15s; future £14 17s 6d.
Silver: 20 3/16d per ounce.
Gold: 136s 7d.
Canada—February 27—
Gold: $34.94.

Bond Redemptions

Bond Issues:	Rate	Due	Redeem.	Price
Amer. Salesbook	†6%	1939	Apr. 1	103¼
Pac. Manifolding Book	6½%	1937	Apr. 1	103¼

†$36,000.

THE
STERLING TRUSTS
CORPORATION

Balance Sheet, December 31st, 1933

ASSETS

CAPITAL ACCOUNT:		
Office Premises	$ 105,000.00	
Real Estate held for sale	110,896.26	
Mortgages and Agreements	504,714.32	
Bonds and Stocks	34,885.91	
Loans on Bonds and Stocks	1,878.70	
Loans to Estates and Trusts	132,174.14	
Accounts Receivable	20,289.03	
Deposit Vaults and Furniture	20,488.64	
Cash on Hand and in Banks	18,812.64	
		$949,139.64
GUARANTEED ACCOUNT:		
Mortgages	$ 667,141.08	
Government and Municipal Bonds	109,638.24	
Other Bonds	15,046.61	
Cash on Hand and in Banks	35,466.27	
		$827,292.20
ESTATES, TRUSTS AND AGENCIES:		
Investments and Assets held	$9,658,202.25	
Cash in Banks	33,464.10	
		$9,691,666.35
		$11,468,098.19

LIABILITIES

CAPITAL ACCOUNT:		
Capital Paid Up	$ 790,085.43	
General Reserve	60,000.00	
Contingent Reserves	89,529.53	
Accounts Payable	3,848.82	
Profit and Loss	5,675.86	
		$949,139.64
GUARANTEED ACCOUNT:		
Guaranteed Trust Certificates	$ 677,555.00	
Trust Savings	149,737.20	
		$827,292.20
Estates, Trusts and Agencies		$9,691,666.35
		$11,468,098.19

W. H. WARDROPE, K.C., *President*
CHAS. BAUCKHAM, *Managing Director*

Investment Notes

Significant Investors' Index Numbers
1926 = 100

	Iron and steel	Pulp and paper	Milling	Oils	Textiles and clothing	Food and allied products	Beverages	Total industrials	Total utilities	Total co's.
No. of Securities:	17	6	4	4	10	18	8	87	20	113
1929-33:*										
High	383.8	118.2	267.4	416.8	110.1	193.8	241.9	311.0	163.6	235.4
Low	36.8	1.4	34.9	78.3	24.0	66.5	27.3	44.0	30.5	38.6
Monthly Figures, 1934:										
January	98.1	11.4	74.9	147.0	66.6	122.6	163.6	118.6	58.5	83.8
Weekly Figures, 1934:										
Feb. 1	106.8	11.8	75.4	153.6	68.5	131.3	186.7	124.4	56.7	92.1
Feb. 8	112.6	13.1	75.8	152.9	68.0	133.2	176.3	124.3	58.2	93.1
Feb. 15	112.7	12.4	75.7	150.1	70.5	131.9	170.6	123.0	58.4	92.3
Feb. 22	114.7	13.1	79.4	156.2	75.3	133.3	174.9	127.4	58.7	94.5

*High and low of years from 1929 to 1933 inclusive are based on weekly figures. Compiled from figures issued by Dominion Bureau of Statistics. See also Stock Market Indicator in page one.

Expect Small Peach Pack

CANADIAN Canners, Associated Quality Canners and other Canadian canners face the probability that in the next crop season peaches will be a 25 per cent crop. Pears and apples, being hardier, apparently are not affected by the severe winter in the way peach trees have been.

This makes it possible that Australian peaches may have to be imported next winter or year. Leaders in the industry say this is as it should be, with one part of the Empire supplying deficiencies in other parts, but refraining from pushing products on markets already well supplied, with the only result, demoralization of prices.

Australians claim that good prices have been paid their growers of peaches and that therefore there is no reason for Canadians to fear that this is a dumped product.

Vancouver in Fourth Place

VANCOUVER Province, apropos of a list published in The Financial Post showing the total of shares traded on various stock exchanges of this continent, claims that in the matter of actual volume of shares traded the Vancouver Stock Exchange is entitled to fourth place on the continent.

In 1933 the total shares traded in Vancouver amounted to 88,258,610 shares with a market value of $28,915,200. The previous year the total was 16,643,356 shares. On the mere matter of volume of shares alone this would put Vancouver in fourth place, coming ahead of Chicago which is shown in The Financial Post list in fourth place.

The list published in The Financial Post was prepared by the New York Produce Exchange and simply reproduced and that accounts for the fact that Vancouver Stock Exchange figures were omitted.

National Light and Power

NATIONAL Light and Power Co. reports an increase of 10 per cent in early February output in comparison to output of power in the corresponding period of 1933. This follows an increase in January gross revenue to $45,500, as compared with $43,500 in January, 1933, the first increase to be reported for well over a year. The company has just signed a contract with a large oil company for the sale of the latter's power requirements.

Operating in Moose Jaw, National Light & Power has been affected not only by a naturally reduced demand for power in the last two years but also by the reduced rates that it introduced in 1931 and 1932, which totalled 15 per cent of preceding rates charged when the power plant was municipally owned. Throughout this period, however, the company has earned its bond interest charges by a good margin after depreciation.

Brazilian Net Down 7.7 p. c. For Year 1933

Brazilian Traction, Light & Power net earnings for 1932 were $15,496,057 as compared with $16,789,333 for 1932, down 7.70 per cent. Results in December were adversely affected by President Vargas' decree abolishing the right of the company in certain services to collect rates for services on a gold basis, that is, with reference to the exchange value of the milreis. Temporary rates on the new basis were established but show a loss. A commission will hear cases submitted for arbitration with the object of establishing permanent rates in milreis.

The December rates reflected the reduction in part only as a part of the month was billed for at the old rates. January gross was $2,346,166 compared with $2,305,568 in January, 1933, and $2,412,866 in November just before the decree. Operating expenses also increased and net earnings for January were $1,192,000 as compared with $1,220,018 in January, 1933, and $1,303,544 in November last.

Wright-Hargreaves Dividend

Directors of Wright-Hargreaves Mines Ltd. have announced a dividend of 10 cents plus a bonus of five cents per share, both sums payable in United States funds on April 2, 1934, to shareholders of record on March 14. The payment of 10 cents represents a doubling of the regular dividend rate on the stock of the company.

Bond Tenders

Mar. 12, 6 p.m. Smiths Falls—$40,000, 5 per cent 10-ins. debentures. J. A. Lewis, clerk. (See announcement on page 15.)

UNITED CORPS. INVESTMENTS RISE IN VALUE

First Statement Since Reorganization Shows Interest Covered Twice

United Corporations' first report, covering 1933, shows income from investments at $180,427 and a balance of $72,509 available after paying bond interest and all expenses. This does not compare with last statement of Consolidated Investment Corporation in view of the fact that sale of many of the securities was made in the period before the reorganization at depreciating market values.

INCOME ACCOUNT
Year Ending December 31

	1933 $
Income from invest.	180,368
From stk. divs. sold	59
	180,427
Less:	
Management expenses	18,225
Fees and expenses	12,752
British income tax	6,439
Other taxes	2,555
Misc. expenses	2,133
Bond interest	65,814
Balance forward	72,509

Class A Equity $25.16

Investments at cost are shown at $5,070,943 as compared with $4,658,187 shown by Consolidated Investment Corp. at the end of 1932 after giving effect to the reorganization plan. Cash on deposit is shown at $18,645.

The total of 20-year 5 per cent income bonds Series A due February 15, 1933, remains the same at $4,498,900, but a reserve of $403,227 has been established from net profits realized from sale of investments.

Outstanding shares are 64,270 Class A shares and 230,790 Class B shares and no dividends have been paid on Class A since issuance through such dividends are cumulative at $1.50 a share from February 15, 1933. More than $1 a share was earned in 1933.

The valuation of investments at end of 1933 was $6,097,402, including at cost $358,900 of company's own income bought at a discount. This was an appreciation of more than $1,026,459, or 20.24 per cent and was equivalent with cash to par value of bonds outstanding and $25.16 a share on Class A shares issued.

Sales in the year were of low-yield and non-income producing securities and they were replaced by marketable bonds and stocks, states the president, Arthur D. Emory. The company has still 183 securities, 73.6 per cent in Canada, 10.55 per cent in the United States, 11.36 per cent in the British Empire excluding Canada and 4.23 per cent elsewhere.

Report Balfour Building Earning Bond Interest

Balfour Building was 86 per cent rented at Feb. 1, 1934, it is reported. On basis of present rentals, revenue is running at the annual rate of $89,799. Expenses approximate $26,000, taxes $16,950, leaving $46,849 against interest requirements on the six per cent first mortgage bonds of $45,168. Bonds outstanding have been reduced to $752,800, it is understood.

Tax arrears as at June 5, 1933, totalled $17,536, including accrued interest. Rental arrears at Jan. 31, 1934, were $13,754, against $12,976 at Dec. 31, 1933. Collectible rentals for January, 1934, totalled $7,320, of which there was collected $6,048.

Eastern Trust Elect Two Members to Board

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—A. L. Chipman, of Yarmouth, N.S., and H. R. Cockfield, president of Cockfield, Brown and Co., have been chosen to fill the vacancies on the board of the Eastern Trust Co. through the death of W. H. Chase, Wolfville, N.S., and J. B. Douglas, Halifax. The rest of the board was returned without change.

B. C.'S PREMIER ANNOUNCES PLAN TO REFUND DEBT

Seeks Power to Call All Bonds — May Violate Sinking Funds

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER.—Details of British Columbia's programme to refund its debt have been announced by Premier T. D. Pattullo, who failed to obtain federal approval of the plan when he attended the premiers' conference in Ottawa recently.

Mr. Pattullo proposes that his government be given power to consolidate the entire funded debt of the province and call it in, regardless of present maturity dates, and refund it at reduced interest rates under plans which the government will shortly lay before the legislature.

The government plans to borrow money at reduced rates where and when it can and pay off its present bondholders. The bondholders will be offered cash for their holdings, or a new government bond with a reduced interest rate. This proposed step, which will have the effect of altering completely the contract contained on the face of its bonds, is without precedent in Canadian government financing.

Violate Sinking Funds

It is proposed to call in at any time bonds which may have terms as long as twenty years. Bond issues which each have a separate sinking fund to their credit in the treasury will be detached from these funds and the entire debt. Thus the sinking fund which has been set up to repay a certain loan at maturity may be used to retire some other loan in the meantime.

This, of course, nullifies the arrangement by which the government agreed, when it sold bond issues in the past, to set up sinking funds against them. Actually the present funds on hand are sufficiently large to meet and retire all maturities up to 1941.

British Columbia's deficit on current account in the fiscal year to March 31, 1933, was $2,836,377, Hon. John Hart, provincial treasurer, recently told the legislature in presenting the public accounts. Adding $3,648,407 relief expenditures, and $1,440,652 shortage in appropriations for sinking funds, the total deficit was $7,925,436. This compares with $7,051,560 in 1932 and $4,819,261 in 1931.

Report of the comptroller-general for the nine months ended Dec. 31, 1933, is expected to be presented shortly so that this information will be brought more nearly up to date.

Comparative revenue and expenditure figures follow:

	1933 $	1932 $	1931 $
Expend's.	*23,226,329	29,214,217	29,099,964
Rev's.	20,389,952	22,162,657	24,280,703
	2,836,377	7,051,560	4,819,261
Add: S. F. shortage	1,440,652	......	......
Relief exp.	3,648,407	......	......
Deficit	7,925,436	7,051,560	4,819,261

*Omitting $1,440,652 of sinking fund requirements, and $3,648,407 for unemployment relief.

WINNIPEG ST. RY. REORGANIZATION PLAN IS OPPOSED

Both City and Company Object to Public Utility Board Proposals

From Our Own Correspondent

WINNIPEG.—The solution of the street transportation problem in Winnipeg offered by the public utility board of the province in a special report to the legislature, is meeting with a good deal of criticism, and resistance is likely on the part of the city if the Government attempts to enact legislation based on the report.

In essence, the suggested scheme recommends the sale of the property of the Winnipeg Electric Company required for street transportation to a new company to be owned and controlled by the Winnipeg Electric. In return the new company would issue its capital stock to the amount of $6,000,000 on which non-cumulative dividends of 5 per cent and no more would be payable if earned.

Would Pay $100,000 Annually

The new company would pay to the City of Winnipeg a maximum of $100,000 annually to replace present gross earnings, tax and charges for snow removal and paving. Should net earnings be insufficient to make specified payments the Winnipeg Electric and the city would share in the proportion of 3 to 1. Excess earnings would be used to accumulate a reserve fund not to exceed $500,000 which could be drawn on to the extent of 25 per cent to meet operating deficits. After that amount was reached additional earnings would be divided between the company and the city in the proportion of three to one, or fares might be reduced in proportion to the excess accumulation.

Commission Provided For

In addition, the draft scheme provides for the appointment of a transportation commission, four members to be appointed by the City of Winnipeg, two by the suburban municipalities, and the seventh, the chairman, to be a judge or a citizen appointed by the chief justice of Manitoba. The commission would be empowered to regulate the company and all other transportation, including taxicabs, in the area served by the company.

From the standpoint of the Winnipeg Electric the plan is criticized for eliminating the interest of the common and preferred shareholders. From the standpoint of the city objection is taken to the large reduction suggested in payments made to the city.

McD. & C. HOLDINGS REVENUE FOR 1933 SHOWS GOOD GAIN

Position of Bankrupt Brokerage Firm Outlined by President

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—McD. & C. Holdings Ltd., the holding company for the assets of the bankrupt stock brokerage firm of McDougall & Cowans, reports a net operating profit of $101,723 during the second year of operation. This compares with a net revenue of $18,148 for part of the previous year.

In his report to shareholders, B. B. Stevenson, president, had the following to say, in part:

Position of Assets

"Owing to the better market conditions prevailing, a considerable appreciation took place in respect of the securities owned by your company and it became profitable to pay off certain secured creditors thereby releasing the securities held by them as collateral.

"An analysis of the changes that have taken place during the year is as follows:

	$
Book value as at 31st December, 1932	990,286
Add:	
Received from secured creditors during the year against settlement (at prices of 5th October, 1931)	224,595
Purchases—as temporary investment	155,509
	1,370,390
Less:	
Sales—at prices realized	526,896
Deduct:	
Net profit on securities originally held	57,942
Net profit on securities purchased and subsequently sold	32,957
	90,899
	435,996
Book value of securities held as at 31st December, 1933	934,394

"Among securities of $934,394 were securities with book value $694,987, but with market value of $594,259; and securities purchased showed a profit. A reserve of $30,000 against guarantees has been provided in connection with valuation of 5,000 shares Anglo-American Trust Co. at par value ($500,000).

"Amounts receivable from sale of assets, etc., are expected to be collected in full. Sales of one exchange seat and one piece of real estate were effected at better than book values. The company still holds four seats on the Montreal Stock Exchange and three on the Curb Market at book values less than last sales.

"Judgments against debtors recovered $56,091, and amounts of $366,268 were written off. There is no possibility of recovering more than a small percentage of the remaining debts, directors state.

Certificates of indebtedness increased from $4,519,294 to $4,695,832 through establishment of rights by various creditors. Ten cents on the dollar was paid Dec. 31, 1933, and directors think further disbursements should be made from time to time, but that liquidation should not be hurried. The Dominion government has been ranked as an ordinary creditor for $85,270, but is appealing court decision disallowing its claim to preferred treatment."

TRUSTS AND GUAR. REPORT INCLUDES ASSETS OF UNION

Gain is $11,900,000; Liquid Ratio Remains High, Profit Lower

Net profit of Trusts & Guarantee Co. in 1933 is reported at $81,610 which compares with $100.377 in 1932. After deducting Federal and provincial taxes, the company earned 3.56 per cent on paid-up capital of $1,977,887 outstanding during the year. Purchase of the assets of Union Trust Co. as of December 31, 1933, increases total assets of Trusts & Guarantee Co. to $55,020,787 from $43,110,842 shown at the end of 1932.

Only in part as a result of the Union Trust Co. purchase, the assets in estates, trusts, and agency account are up to $42,717,489 from $33,830,469; in guaranteed trust account, trust funds for investment are up to $7,045,455 from $5,660,638 and trust deposits are up to $2,562,241 from $1,407,995. Ratio of strictly liquid assets to demand deposits is slightly lower at 75 per cent but cash held has almost doubled.

In guaranteed account, the company shows cash at $249,810, Dominion and provincial bonds at $914,929 and municipal bonds at $637,122. Mortgages are shown at $6,813,130 and interest at $388,084. Real estate held for sale amounts to $120,002. In capital account cash is shown at $125,158, mortgage principal at $518,078 and mortgage interest at $34,566. Real estate held for sale is carried at $322,310. Bonds and debentures are shown at $624,174, stocks at $331,508 and "other assets" at $342,676.

Paid in capital is up to $2,547,887 from $1,977,887. Bank loan of $75,000 has been paid off.

Earnings Record

Year	Paid-up Capital $	Net Profits* $	Div. Rate $	Earned per sh. $ Rate
1928	1,957,534	165,710	6	8.47
1929	1,974,228	165,883	6	8.40
1930	1,976,770	153,205	6	7.75
1931	1,977,587	129,883	6	6.57
1932	1,977,887	86,997	4	4.40
1933	2,547,887	70,442	3	†3.56

†On capital of $1,977,887 outstanding until purchase of Union Trust Co. as of December 31, 1933.

*After deducting cost of management, advertising, general expenses, salaries, directors' and auditors' fees and taxes.

Year	Guar. Account $	Estates under Adminis. $	Undiv. Profits $
1928	7,639,136	27,926,166	193,951
1929	7,352,898	29,753,838	219,884
1930	7,565,131	31,325,569	237,508
1931	7,489,546	33,092,451	158,404
1932	7,068,633	33,830,469	102,897
1933	9,607,696	42,717,489	114,003

Brewing Corp. Offer To Take Over Cosgrave

Brewing Corp., which now owns one-third of Cosgrave Export Brewery Co. shares, has made an offer to other shareholders to exchange its own securities on a share for share basis. The offer is good to March 31.

Mass Buying Enquiry

Stevens' Committee Hearing Discloses Many Wage Law Abuses — Dr. Coats Outlines Proposed Plan of Campaign

Very early in its career, the "Special Committee on Price Spreads and Mass Buying"—which is the official "short title" for the Stevens investigation group—has disclosed failure to investigate alleged malpractices coming under the Minimum Wage Acts. R. A. Stapells, chairman of the Ontario Minimum Wage Board, first wage officer to appear before the committee on February 27, told of inability to investigate alleged evasions of the law owing to lack of sufficient staff. The Board was forced to accept employers' wage statements as correct, he said.

Mr. Stapells admitted that numerous anonymous complaints of failure on the part of firms to pay the required wages are received but it is very difficult to investigate them. Norman Sommerville, K.C., counsel for the committee, stated that a mass of complaints have been received of various infractions of the Minimum Wage Board, but Mr. Stapells said he knew little of them.

Starvation Wages Alleged

Examples of low wage rates paid by Toronto concerns were given before the committee by A. W. Laver, Toronto Civic Welfare Commissioner. Mr. Laver stated that the examples had come to light in cases where persons in full-time employment were forced to apply for city relief as their wages were insufficient to maintain them.

Included in the list were examples of wages of from $5 to $8 a week being paid to girls and boys and many amounts below $10 paid to full-time male employees. The list contains a fair cross-section of industry, such groups as chain stores, department stores, needle trades, shoe manufacturers, restaurants and service organizations being represented.

Replace Girls With Men

Instances of firms dismissing girl employees, whose minimum wage was $12.50 a week, and replacing them with male employees at a lower wage were given by Mr. Laver.

Dr. Coats on Stand

Combines do not always work toward the restraint of trade, their operations often being beneficial and not predatory, Dr. R. H. Coats told the committee on February 22. He made the statement when proposing that the committee consider the advisability of establishing some central organization to keep an eye upon trade practices.

Dr. Coats was called before the committee to outline the existing data which had been compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and by previous investigations which could be used by the Stevens committee in their work. He also outlined a suggested plan of campaign so that orderly progress could be made.

Dr. Coats said that the census of 1931 gathered valuable information concerning economic matters. "I would suggest that the general method should be adopted of proceeding from the particular to the general. The field is a tremendous one. I would suggest you begin with consideration of marketing of livestock and livestock products. Then consider mass buying and its repercussions on labor conditions."

The statistician also asked consideration of the producing and marketing of fruits and vegetables. As the enquiry proceeds, business practices will be revealed, including secret rebates, misleading advertising, etc.

Outlines Plans

Improvement of legislation relating to standardization is called for. Investigation might also be made into the operation of the Companies Act, with special reference to the latitude of capitalization and its effect, first upon the investors in the companies and second upon the consumers of the company products. Consideration should also be given to more detailed annual reports.

In the investigation of price spreads, Dr. Coats suggested grouping the products, as wheat, flour and bread, livestock, dairy products, fish, fruits and vegetables, tobacco, coal, gasoline and lastly various manufactured products. The speaker said there is considerable information available from previous investigations concerning wheat markets and wheat products. In dealing with food products, Dr. Coats suggested that the committee take the value at a certain date before the depression and compare it with existing prices.

Dr. Coats submitted to the committee a long list of articles with prices in their raw and manufactured states. These figures showed that the prices of Canadian raw products have fallen fully 50 per cent from their 1926 value, while the retail price of the manufactured articles made from these raw products has fallen less than 10 per cent. This applies to flour, bread, sugar and livestock products. For instance, the price of wheat in 1933 was only 50 per cent of the price in 1926, but the retail price of bread is now less than 10 per cent lower than in 1926.

Dr. Coats likewise supplied the committee with a mass of figures showing that departmental and chain stores do a very substantial portion of the total retail business of the country. The chain stores did 21.67 per cent of the total grocery business in one year and combined grocery and meat chain stores did 34.24 per cent of the total business in these lines.

Cut Interest Rate to 3½% on Ontario Building 6½'s

Interest on Ontario Building 6½ per cent first mortgage bonds has been reduced to 3½ per cent until Mar. 1, 1936, by arrangement with bondholders. Under the scheme, bonds are being sent to the National Trust Co. for registration and endorsation of coupons, which will be cashed as in the past, but at the lower rate of interest.

The building was 80.58 per cent rented at Feb. 1, 1934. On this basis gross earnings approximate $70,768. Annual expenses run $35,000 per annum, leaving $35,768 for bond interest; at the new rate, $27,000.

Rent arrears at Jan. 31, 1934, were $5.277, as against $5,248 on Dec. 31, 1933. Rent roll for January totalled $5.897, of which $5,541 was collected.

An individually-designed
Book-Plate

THE TRUE BOOK LOVER thoroughly enjoys being able to identify his treasures with a Book Plate designed for him, and him alone.

Our Engraving Department, learned in the tradition of this fascinating subject will submit sketches embodying arms or crest or illustrating hobbies or achievements. An engraving of the owner's library or home is sometimes preferred. Whatever the subject, our artists can interpret it in an individual and authoritative manner.

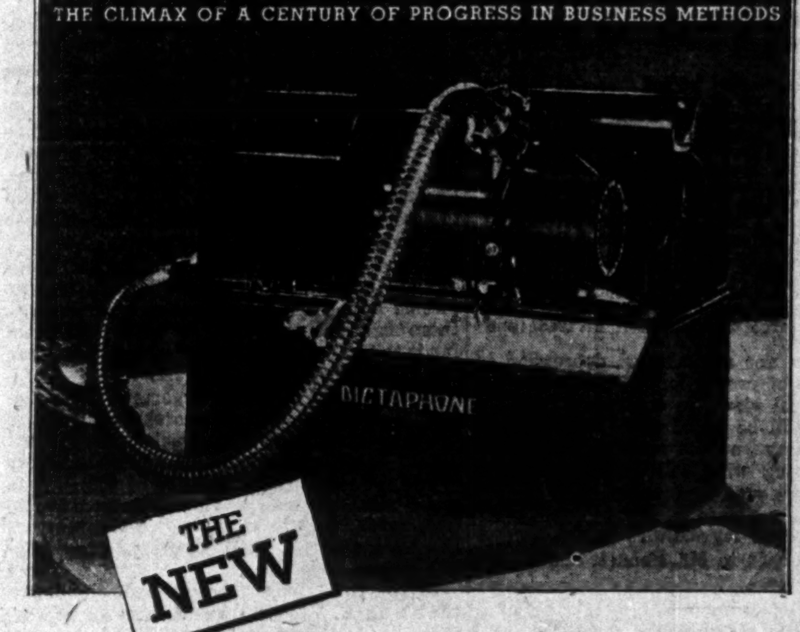
. . . As a GIFT to a FRIEND
a Book Plate has the merit of good taste and originality.

The cost depends entirely on the design, but it is not likely to be less than $15 or more than $50. This includes the copper plate and one hundred copies.

BIRKS
ELLIS
RYRIE

● A fascinating display of old books and modern book plates is now on exhibition in one of our Yonge Street windows.

THE CLIMAX OF A CENTURY OF PROGRESS IN BUSINESS METHODS



THE NEW
DICTAPHONE
MODEL·12

Those business men who are already using the Dictaphone will see this Model 12 as a notable advance, whether they see it on their desks or in one of our offices. The clean-cut "speed lines" of the modern airplane. To work with the new Dictaphone is to experience the satisfaction you derive from driving a fine automobile — the same sense of effortless efficiency. This is one dictating machine you will be proud to have on your desk. If you have never used the Dictaphone, now is the time to take the first step toward doubling your ability to get things done. Please remember, however, that the Dictaphone is not sold like ordinary merchandise. The initial move is to have us make a survey of your office to determine just how the Dictaphone can best be fitted into your organization. The required number of instruments will then be loaned to you. The time to discuss terms of payment does not arrive until the Dictaphone has proved that it is invaluable to your business.

T. R. Crayston, Gen. Mgr.,
Dictaphone Sales Corporation Limited,
137 West Wellington St.,
Toronto, Ont.

Please send me at once copy of the new booklet, "PROGRESS" — no obligation, of course.

Name ....
Address ....
.... FP

DICTAPHONE SALES CORPORATION LIMITED
137-143 West Wellington St.,
Toronto
Branches from Coast to Coast . . Service Everywhere

Weekly Record of Financing in Canada

SALES BY MUNICIPALITIES, PROVINCIAL AND DOMINION GOVERNMENTS

Municipal—	Date Sold	Sold to	Rate	Due	Amount	Price	Yield
Hespeler, Ont.	Feb. 22	Dominion Securities Corp.	5½%	15 ins.	$11,729	101.40	5.29

OFFERINGS OF CORPORATIONS AND FOREIGN SECURITIES

Stock Issues—	Date Issued	Offered by	Rate	Class	Amount	Price	Yield
Talisman Gold Mines	Feb.	Charles H. Burgess & Co.; Beilby, Coleman; Evans & Grant	...	...	250,000 shs.	20c	...
Gabrielle Mines	Feb.	Brooks, McCartney & Co.; Hector Chisholm & Co.	...	...	50,000 shs.	60c	...

The Financial Post

Member Audit Bureau of Circulations

Editor—FLOYD S. CHALMERS
Business Manager—D. M. GOWDY

A weekly newspaper, presenting in a popular manner, reliable information respecting investments, business and national affairs in Canada.

The Financial Post Has the Largest Paid Circulation of Any Canadian Financial Paper.

The detailed circulation statement we submit is the sworn finding of the Audit Bureau of Circulations: the recognized independent authority. THE FINANCIAL POST is the only Canadian financial paper submitting its circulation to the A.B.C. inspection.

ADVERTISING RATES

Single Insertion—$3.65 per inch.
Debenture and Dividend Notices—26c. per agate line.
Contract rates upon request.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

Canada, United States, Mexico, British Empire, $5.00 per year; all other countries, $6.00.

Published by
THE MACLEAN PUBLISHING CO.
LIMITED
481 University Ave., Toronto 2

Chairman of the Board—JOHN BAYNE MACLEAN
President—HORACE T. HUNTER
Vice-President and Gen. Manager—H. VICTOR TYRRELL

MONTREAL. Southam Building, Murray R. Chipman, Eastern Manager; John E. Langdon, Eastern Editor.

GREAT BRITAIN. London. The MacLean Co. of Great Britain, Ltd., 2, 3 and 4 Cockspur St., London, S.W.1. E. J. Dodd, Director. Telegraphic Address, Atabek, Lesquare, London.

THE FINANCIAL POST BUSINESS YEAR BOOK. Yearly, $2.

THE FINANCIAL POST SURVEY OF CORPORATE SECURITIES. Yearly, $2.

THE FINANCIAL POST SURVEY OF MINES. Yearly $2.

THE FINANCIAL POST RECORD OF PROSPECTUSES. Half yearly, $7 per volume.

THE FINANCIAL POST CORPORATION SERVICE. $20 monthly. Special prices for selected part service.

DIRECTORY OF CANADIAN DIRECTORS AND OFFICIALS. Yearly, $10.

TORONTO, MARCH 3, 1934

HE ALWAYS COMES BACK TO MIDDLE OF ROAD

WASHINGTON cracked down on industries that were slow in co-operating with the N. R. A. but later modified its attack until Gen. Hugh Johnson, N. R. A. administrator, became known as "the lamb in wolf's clothing."

Washington knocked the pillars from under the new capital market by its extreme securities legislation intended to protect investors. Now it is getting ready to modify that legislation.

Washington wrote stock market legislation to take the claws out of Wall Street and again is busy writing the legislation to make it workable before it passes.

Washington cancelled all airmail contracts but is already negotiating for new ones.

Washington threatened the banks with extinction if they did not loan money more freely but now administration advisers privately admit the banks are not to blame for the slow creation of new credit.

These sudden bursts of extreme policy, followed by abrupt reactions to moderate and workable compromises, have characterized the Roosevelt administration from the start.

President Roosevelt's speeches and announcements make him appear to be extremely radical. His actual policies show him to be very much of a realist. He always comes back to the middle of the road.

CURTAILING FOOD OUTPUT IS NO PANACEA

CANADA, by emphasis on wheat production in Western Canada, has gotten its productive machinery out of balance, the Prime Minister believes. This at least is what one reads into his recent addresses. Anyway Canada has signed an international wheat agreement which restricts our exportations and John I. McFarland, czar of the carry-over, urges positive measures to curtail Canadian and world wheat production.

But in the current bulletin issued to the press by the information service of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, we read a quotation from Sir Daniel Hall's address at the World Grain Conference in Regina. This is the portion quoted:

> "So I say again, let us not dream of talking at the present time of overproduction of food, and that the farmers of the world have come to the limit of what they can be called upon to supply. The demand for food, if people can be enabled to get the kind of food that they would like to eat, has practically only been scratched; it is almost infinite from our present point of view. Therefore, I may be bold and prophesy—not with the slightest hope of seeing the prophecy realized this year, next year, or so on, but I am quite certain it will be ultimately realized—that the cure for agricultural depression is not restriction of production, but the starting up in the world at large of the wheels of trade and exchange."

So "the cure for agricultural depression is not restriction of production." This is a sound and unhysterical view. In the long run, Canadian policy will be based upon such an economic philosophy and the restriction schemes we are muddling with will be thrown overboard after the waste of money and opportunity.

The Minister of Agriculture might send a copy of his bulletin to Mr. Bennett and one to Mr. McFarland.

TOLLS ON CANADIAN CANALS

PETER McGIBBON likened himself to a voice crying in the wilderness—a modern John the Baptist—when he found an almost solid wall of opposition in the House of Commons last week to his motion urging the adoption of canal tolls on Canadian waterways. "I am sorry the Minister of Railways has taken that attitude," he said in withdrawing his motion. "I know he is wrong and that some day before very long, tolls will be placed on boats passing through the canals of this country."

A significant feature of the debate was that not one of the speakers who opposed the motion disputed the soundness of the principle behind the move to impose canal tolls—namely that any investment for services should bring a reasonable return. The chief argument was that the game was not worth the candle and that the handicap which tolls would place on Canadian wheat would more than offset revenue benefits which might be received, and that canal tolls would merely divert Canadian wheat to other channels. Another thoroughly unsound argument was put forward by Hon. Dr. R. J. Manion, Minister of Railways and Canals, namely that the loss on canals was a mere bagatelle as compared with the annual cost of the railways to Canadian taxpayers.

Judging by the contribution to the debate made by Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett the government's viewpoint at the moment is to let sleeping dogs lie while the St. Lawrence Waterway Treaty is under review by both countries, so as to avoid "a situation which we in this country are not desirous at this moment of creating." Present indications are that one of these days dynamic F. D. Roosevelt is going to rouse the sleeping dog of free waterways very forcibly from its thirty-year slumber and then perhaps Canada will see the folly of operating this public service at the expense of the many for the benefit of the few.

A WARNING UNHEEDED

IN ITS issue of June 2, 1917, The Financial Post published one of many articles warning Canadian people against the danger of combining the Grand Trunk and the Canadian Northern Railways under governmental ownership. The Toronto Evening Telegram was carrying on a vigorous campaign for Government ownership of these railways. In the course of its discussion of this proposal, The Financial Post made the following comment:

> "Our readers, who, like ourselves, have made a study of public ownership in Canada — basing their estimates on the capital outlay incurred on the building, equipment and maintenance of Government roads—arrive at no other conclusion than that the waste would bankrupt the country. Capital would withdraw and settlers would stay out. Right under the Telegram's eye, in Toronto, a short publicly-owned street railway runs behind about $500,000 a year. What would be the annual deficit of, say, 15,000 miles of national railway?"

Seventeen years after we are now in a position to say what the actual deficit would be on such a national railway. It is approximately $100,000,000 a year. The Post's forecast that the waste in public ownership of our railways would bankrupt the country has not come true yet but at the rate of $100,000,000 a year it won't be long now, unless, of course, we do something about correcting the mistake that was made.

SALESMANSHIP AND LIFE INSURANCE

NEWSPAPERS throughout Canada have been unusually outspoken in their praise of the recent action of the House of Commons in ousting by a handsome majority the motion of William Irvine, M.P., to nationalize the business of life insurance in Canada. Life insurance has a good "press" in Canada at the present time and to a great extent this is due to the wise policy of the life companies themselves building up in recent years a wide appreciation of their use and function in modern society.

One of the most telling arguments brought out by Hon. E. N. Rhodes in his reply to Mr. Irvine was the fact that life insurance is fundamentally dependent on salesmanship for its successful propagation. He quoted figures concerning the civil service life insurance plan which offers insurance at 75 per cent of the cost of a regular non-par life contract, and yet because it is not actively merchandised among government employees is in force on the lives of only one out of every seven of the federal civil service.

Quite apart from the economic consequences of national insurance, this fact remains dominant that Canada would certainly not rank among the leading life insurance nations of the world if the sale of that excellent commodity were to be left in the hands of a government department.

ITALY'S CONVERSION LOAN

ITALY recently successfully converted its five per cent consolidated loans into 3½ per cent obligations. The amount of the loans converted, the largest part of the internal debt, was over 61,000,000,000 lire (about $5,250,000,000), and the annual saving in interest charges will be over 900,000,000 lire, or some $79,000,000. Since Italy has been incurring substantial deficits, this is an important move toward a balanced budget.

Government officials in Italy have announced their intention to make efforts to bring expenditures and revenues into line and this is one of the first moves. They are taking the realist view that deficits are not due entirely to temporary causes, and that some more or less permanent adjustment of the affairs of state is necessary to keep the country's finances in order.

A striking feature of the loan was that over 99 per cent of bondholders in each of Great Britain, Canada and Italy accepted the conversion offer in lieu of option of cash redemption. In the United States, 93 per cent of holders converted, it is understood.

The Italian success is a reminder that we in Canada should continue conversion of maturing loans at reduced interest rates. But low rates will only be available if we establish our ability to make both ends meet.

RESEARCH FOUNDATION GOES INTO PUBLISHING

THE Ontario Research Foundation is sending out the first copies of a new publication designed to report on various problems investigated within the Foundation. Dr. H. B. Speakman, director, in the first issue, states that the new publication is as much an experiment as the work done in the laboratory and he asks for sympathetic criticism and suggestions. Perhaps The Financial Post may be permitted to accept this invitation and offer two or three pertinent comments.

In the first place, out of the limited funds of the Research Foundation, which derives its income both from public and private sources, there can not properly be taken sufficient funds to finance a publication of any more than limited and superficial interest.

In the second place, the reports of the Foundation should be directed more specifically to those groups interested in each branch of the work. The manufacturer of alloys has very little interest in the deficiency of vitamins in white rats. The man who manufactures breakfast foods doesn't care two hoots whether Silicon melts at 1,452 Centigrade or 2,588 Fahrenheit or neither.

In the third place, the possible circulation the O. R. F. Bulletin can have is as nothing compared to the audience that could be reached through established business newspapers and magazines.

Bulletins on individual subjects, issued frequently to papers dealing with the different subjects, would get the Ontario Research Foundation a great deal of useful publicity.

It is amazing how many associations, foundations, societies, etc., feel that they ought to go into the publishing business. The usual result is to impair their resources, close up channels of publicity vastly greater than the new one opened up, and divert attention from the really important work in hand. News letters to members and interested persons are always valuable and are in fact necessary. They can be used to increase the co-operation received from established publications.

THE WORLD'S IDLE YOUTH

ONE of the most serious effects of the world economic depression is the fact that so many young people have suffered from prolonged unemployment. In Germany about one-quarter of the unemployed are under 25. The percentage is even higher in some other countries. In the United States and Canada, the jobs available for young people of the school-leaving age have contracted severely in number.

The International Labor Office has made a special study of this problem, but has been able to come to no definite conclusions as to special measures necessary to counteract the detrimental consequences of prolonged unemployment among the youth of the world. But it is convinced that the effect is much more detrimental in its consequences for the community at large than unemployment among adults. With this view there will be general agreement.

The 1935 session of the International Labor Conference will pay particular attention to the problem.

In Canada, one consequence of unemployment among younger people has been an enormous increase in our educational bill. Young men and women who would ordinarily leave school at 15 or 16 have taken additional technical, commercial or academic training, at the public's expense, in order to fill in hours that would otherwise be idle.

Given a sufficient improvement in world trade, the problem will, of course, solve itself. The International Labor Office speaks of the "increasingly serious" problem of unemployment. This is rather foolish, of course, because its own figures show a large decrease in unemployment in the world. England alone had between 600,000 and 800,000 more heads of families at work than it had two years previously.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Prince Tokugawa says Japan does not want war against Russia. Apparently he hasn't been writing some recent speeches of Japanese cabinet ministers.

* * *

The British economist who says the world is unfit for the gold standard is carrying the war into the camp of those who claim that the gold standard is unfit for the world.

* * *

An extensive "corrigendum" to the bulletin of the World Economic Conference has been issued. But it does not correct the chief mistake, which was ever holding the conference at all.

* * *

President Roosevelt's Secretary of Commerce says that the purpose of the N. R. A. is "to extend permanently to all business and industry a control over profits and operations like that established in recent years over public utilities." But don't believe until Roosevelt says it.

Post-Scripts

THE late Victor Ross, vice-president of Imperial Oil Limited, had the rare quality of knowing how to tell a story. He was a walking dictionary of Canadian anecdotes. But while Victor Ross knew how to tell a story there are many good ones that could be told about him. There is, for instance, the story of the letter that the mayor of Toronto wrote the president of the Standard Oil Company.

When Mr. Ross went to New York as assistant to Walter C. Teagle, president of Standard Oil of New Jersey, he suggested to Thomas L. Church, then mayor of Toronto, that it would be a nice gesture if the city of Toronto were to make a presentation to Mr. Teagle in recognition of his splendid work during the war as head of Imperial Oil. Mr. Ross suggested that the gift be a City of Toronto flag. Mayor Church at once ordered the flag to be made up and asked Mr. Ross to draft a letter for him to sign to accompany the flag. Mr. Ross took the flag to New York and presented it personally to Mr. Teagle.

But it was decided that the presentation should be made more formally and a special day was set aside for the board of directors of the oil company to receive the flag. The letter was duly read and it was ordered that the flag and the letter should be framed to hang in the board room of the Standard Oil of New Jersey at 2 Broadway.

Then Mr. Teagle was faced with the problem of acknowledging the presentation. He called in Mr. Ross and asked him if he would draft a suitable reply to be sent to the mayor of Toronto.

So Mr. Ross had to sit down at his typewriter and type out a letter in reply to the one he had already written. Having a sense of humor, he started off by paying a tribute to the delightful literary quality of the letter received from the mayor of Toronto!

Sayings of the Week

"I believe in Canada, in her future, in her astonishing future."—*Sir Joseph Flavelle.*

* * *

"Professor Irving Fisher's pre-war proposal for a stable commodity dollar was actually designed to prevent a further rise in the price level!"—*Professor J. H. Jones, of Leeds University.*

* * *

"The more I see of the President of the United States, the more I wonder why men in their right minds wish to become President."—*J. Fred Essary, Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun.*

* * *

"The diplomacy of the great powers in the past 15 years in Central Europe has at bottom been a policy of rule or ruin."—*Walter Lippmann, special editorial contributor to the New York Herald Tribune.*

* * *

"I have no hesitation in saying that a great bulk of our national indebtedness today is due to the price we paid for politicians and political parties and not for government."—*C. H. Carlisle, president of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Goods Co.*

* * *

"I do not believe that any government or any bureaucracy is capable of shouldering the heavy responsibility of saying how the industry of a nation should be run."—*J. Beaumont Pease, Chairman of Lloyd's Bank.*

* * *

"A higher standard of living fits perfectly into the offensive being waged against depression."—*U. S. Secretary of the Interior Ickes.*

* * *

"There is no such thing as technological unemployment."—*Dr. R. A. Millikan, California's Nobel prize scientist.*

* * *

"We are displacing labor so rapidly that soon the last man will only have to press a button to get his own funeral."—*Miss Ellen Wilkinson.*

* * *

"Politics are not a battle, but a question of common sense."—*M. Doumergue.*

* * *

"The 'successful man' seldom has much imagination; it is one of the secrets of his success."—*Dean Inge.*

* * *

"I am certain the world crisis will soon pass, owing to the general favorable reaction."—*David Lloyd George.*

* * *

"I have always held the view that the best hope for any trade or industry is to leave it free to work out its own salvation."—*C. F. Campbell, chairman, National Provincial Bank of London.*

* * *

"A credit in a speakeasy, during the evening at a gay party, seems like a credit at the time. The morning after it always looks like a debt."—*James D. Mooney, in "The New Capitalism."*

* * *

"I can see no prospect for a European war in the next thirty or forty years."—*Sir Arthur Balfour, British steel merchant.*

* * *

"I do not see how we are going to get better by rejoicing in the fact that we have a poor cotton crop or a poor wheat crop."—*Senator Arthur Meighen.*

* * *

"Britain is as likely to drift into war as anyone else providing somebody else starts the war."—*George Bernard Shaw.*

* * *

"The chief needs of American public service are five very simple ones; honesty, courage, common sense, knowledge and faith."—*Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler.*

* * *

"The United States have an enviable asset in the hold which President Roosevelt has upon the people."—*Louis Wiley, business manager of the New York Times.*

* * *

"Good soldiers are not always good economists and do not always appreciate the difference between the force of arms and the force of economic laws."—*Joseph Stalin.*

* * *

"I would rather be a poor actor than a poor governor."—*Will Rogers.*

* * *

"We do not question President Roosevelt's qualities as a leader but we do feel greatly concerned as to where he is leading us."—*James M. Beck, Republican Congressman from Pennsylvania.*

* * *

"Speculation in stocks takes the mind off the art and science of management and puts a man out of the useful business leader class."—*Miss Frances Perkins, U.S. Secretary of Labor.*

The World at Large

An Occasional Department Discussing World Economic Affairs That Affect Canada

By J. L. BURTON LEWIS

Roosevelt's First Year

PLANNED economy" is by all odds the most popular phrase in Washington, yet, as the curtain descends on act one (or the first year) of "The Roosevelt Revolution," it is abundantly apparent that the present administration in the United States has adhered to no particular plan.

There have, of course, been tremendous changes in the economic and social organization of the country. The movement has been in the direction of planning. But the record of the Roosevelt year is the story of "one thing leading to another," rather than of putting into action an integrated programme.

Hysteria, with considerable of a foundation, closed the banks as the new chief executive took office. It followed, probably as something of a surprise even to the new President, that the United States was off gold. It was only because of these circumstances, and certainly through no plan that was entertained on March 4, 1933, that the devaluation programme and attempts to manage the currency were launched.

* * *

DURING his entire term to date, President Roosevelt has typified the experimental mood in action. At no time has he appeared as the advocate of any rigid plan.

The N.R.A. was started as a means of raising wages, spreading employment and reducing hours so that more men would be hired. It was converted for a time into a grandiose scheme under which purchasing power was to be brought into balance with production. It was not overly-successful in achieving either of these purposes, so it will pass next week through a fresh transformation as it is made into an implement for more rigid regulation of business.

The high point in Mr. Roosevelt's political art is probably reached in the way he sees to it that none of his experiments ever "fail," at least completely. Instead they are revised and re-revised; kept alive in some form and, in the present temper of the United States, any Government agency is a good agency so long as it is in motion.

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration, probably the biggest, in its final implications, of any experiments launched by the President has also already been revised once and is again in process of being altered. At first the A. A. A. was to bring about acreage control and reduction by paying farmers to reduce surpluses voluntarily. There was dissent over methods and the first administrator, George Peek, was transferred to another branch of the Government. Now the tendency, with the approval of Mr. Roosevelt, is toward complete Government control of key crops on a compulsory basis.

The other alphabetical agencies, the P. W. A., the C. W. A., the R. F. C. and a dozen others have seen as much of change within themselves as they have been able to effect in the country, even though they were devised as implements of change.

* * *

YET, despite the fact that Mr. Roosevelt has changed his programmes with great frequency, it cannot be disputed that his first year in office has been a momentous one. The country as a whole is completely unaware of the grave risks that are being run as its President leads it away from the great distress that had settled upon it.

Unemployment has been reduced—by what extent cannot be calculated since even the separate agencies of Government do not agree—business has been buoyed up by the expenditure of Government billions, and acute suffering has been brought to an end.

There are sound students who believe that the very forces which have brought what passes for recovery carry with them the seeds of future distress. But the country as a whole does not hold any such view; does not even stop to think of the bill which must be paid ultimately. It is a smile he caught from the broad grin of good fortune, which beams upon him, that Mr. Roosevelt passes on to the people of his country. Somehow the things he has started have seemed to work, down to now.

The chief difference between the United States and the other American republic, it has been said, is that the other nations conduct their elections as if they were revolutions, while the United States stages its revolutions as if they were elections. Perhaps that distinction will show itself in the final estimate of Roosevelt accomplishments, but it is not easy to find evidence in Washington that the revolution has yet taken place.

The investigator starts to follow a thread which seems to lead to a profound social change, and ends up by finding a policy which bears all the earmarks of expediency He seeks to weigh a programme that implies economic reorganization and finds a policy that is plastered with compromises and bolstered up by public spending.

* * *

AT THE end of Mr. Roosevelt's first year, the big thing to be reported is that the Government is spending in the neighborhood of fifty million dollars a day, at the rate of more than a billion a month, and expanding its public debt by much the same amount. As a result, from three to six million men have been given work of sorts. Human suffering has been alleviated.

Ten emergency agencies of relief and recovery have been set up, but the most important of these is still the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, created by the Hoover administration, which has pumped out into the country virtually four billion dollars in the present fiscal year. This has been used to free frozen bank assets, in an effort to release credit, and to aid the railroads and many other private enterprises.

The Government is now giving most of its attention to plans designed to bring about an expansion of credit—a fairly standard approach to the problem of any country caught by a depression, rather than a revolutionary one.

* * *

IT IS safe to estimate, therefore, that on March 4 the United States will end a year of motion, experiment and change, but not of revolution, if surface signs can be accepted. It will be entering, too, another year of the same, for the President's big political job is "to keep the pack with him by keeping ahead of it." That has been one of his chief accomplishments: Tossing the crowd enough of new things, supplying enough of change to keep the country absorbed, hopeful and entertained, as he has grappled, almost incidentally, with problems that are far from new; problems so fundamental (such as credit contraction) that they must first be solved, before revision of social and economic concepts can be made largely effective.

His success in holding the country with him through use of this device, and regardless anything else he has attempted or planned, has established Mr Roosevelt as one of the great Presidents—great in leadership, if in nothing else.

Other People's Views

Penalizing Enterprise

Edmonton Journal; Income tax schedules are again under discussion at Washington. The other day the question was asked why incomes obtained from dividends were taxed at a much lower rate than those from other sources. The answer was that the companies from which they were received had already had their earnings taxed at a heavy rate.

But this makes no difference in Canada. The double taxation of those who have their money invested in Canadian corporations is a most unfair feature of the Dominion Act. No adequate defense has been or can be given of the practice. It means the penalizing of those who make their investments in enterprise, the success of which serves to build up the country and give employment. They deserve encouragement rather than to be discriminated against in favor of investors who do not take their risks or do as much to promote the general welfare. All this has been pointed out frequently to successive governments but without avail.

The Buyer

Regina Leader-Post. — The bondholder is usually a person who had some money and who lent it to someone who wanted to borrow it.

The bondholder did not force his money on the borrower.

What happened was that municipalities, public corporations, commercial undertakings created bonds and asked persons to buy them, offering them at certain terms. These corporations wanted money from the public; sellers of bonds set the price at which they were to be sold.

The sellers were the moving parties in the transaction.

All the bondholder did was to buy; he was invited to buy.

It may seem a little odd that buying should be considered a crime.

This is said merely to keep the record straight.

As Others See Us

The Moral of Default

Ottawa Journal. — The Financial Post has been making an enquiry into the unpleasant subject of Ontario municipalities in default on their debenture obligations. It finds that "municipal defaults" now are "approaching the $100,000,000 mark, or nearly 20 per cent of the entire funded debt of the municipalities of the province."

The remark is made that "generally speaking, municipalities with the largest per capita debts have been the ones to default," and perhaps it is significant that about three-quarters of the total is made up by two groups of municipalities—one on the Detroit frontier and the other in the Toronto suburbs.

Possibly it is not unfair to point out from these circumstances that communities which thought they had the world by the tail, went ahead with elaborate and expensive development—in the conviction, if they thought at all about such matters, that the next generation would pay the bills comfortably—were the ones first to get into serious difficulties in the pinch of recent years.

The moral will not escape those who are content to learn from the troubles of others. The whole situation emphasizes the folly and futility, sometimes dishonesty, of one generation creating obligations for another to meet, declares in unmistakable notes that a municipality should live within its income. This does not mean that a funded debt is wholly indefensible. Such permanent improvements as public buildings, waterworks, pavements, property are paid for in installments as they are used. But of late in most municipalities careful economists have had to combat a tendency to pay by debentures for luxury services which should have been paid out of current taxes if at all.

If we are taught by present unpleasantness to avoid for the future the more glaring of our past extravagances as individuals and communities the depression will not have been quite without benefit. If we fund such things as relief bills, which are an unfortunate necessity, and fund even things we could do without, we must expect the sort of difficulty now unfortunately all too common.

"Stop Me If You Have Heard This One"

There used to appear in the catalogue of a mail order house a picture of a pair of corduroy trousers. Year after year this picture appeared, together with a description of the pants—and the price, $3.

In the twenty-fifth year of the ad, the concern received this letter:

"Dear Friend: The more I been seeing them corduroy breeches, the more I got to wanting them. If you ain't sold them yet, let me know and I will buy them.

Yours truly,
Si Higginbotham."

The Origin of Renewed Strength in the Bond Market

Our March Investment Letter contains a discussion, under the above heading, of the influence of central bank policies upon bond prices.

A copy will be sent gladly to interested investors upon request.

A. E. AMES & CO.
LIMITED
Business Established 1889
TORONTO
Montreal Vancouver Victoria New York London, Eng.

Good Income With Safety

"From present advanced levels, it is to be expected that further appreciation in bond prices may be at a slower pace and on a more selective scale."

Write for the list of bonds which we recommend at the present time.

McLEOD, YOUNG, WEIR & CO.
LIMITED
Metropolitan Building, Toronto
Telephone: Elgin 0161
Montreal Harbour 2276 — Ottawa Queen 878 — London Metcalf 1465 — Hamilton Regent 0010

Montreal Port Growing

Last year 1,476 ocean-going vessels called at the Port of Montreal—the third best record on the lists and the best year since 1928, according to an official report. The total registered tonnage was 4,546,678, which compares with 4,250,426 the year before.

To Directors who Direct and to Managers who Manage

IF YOU take a keen interest in your company's advertising and want to improve it, then it should be to your advantage to consult me.

I sell the creative ability and world-wide experience of Thornton Purkis, aided by the most efficient group of technicians and craftsmen that experience, patience and careful training can get together. My associates and I do not pretend to be merchandising experts nor assume the function of sales managers or advisers in general about any phase of a client's business, except his advertising; but we do that job well.

Advertising should be bought . . . not sold; and no ulterior consideration should enter into its purchase. If, therefore, you would like to discuss your advertising plans with me on this strictly non-committal basis, call and see me or write me to come and see you. Association should prove satisfactory to both of us.

330 Bay St.
Toronto,
Adelaide 6221

Thornton Purkis
Advertising Counsellor

THE
TRUSTS AND GUARANTEE
COMPANY, LIMITED

Annual Statement of Affairs As at 31st December, 1933

ASSETS

CAPITAL ACCOUNT:		
Office premises, furniture..	$ 331,160.77	
Real Estate held for sale...	322,309.75	
Mortgages and Agreements for sale..................	552,643.72	
Bonds and Debentures.....	624,173.92	
Loans on Stocks, Bonds, etc......................	57,589.18	
Advances to Estates, Trusts	8,382.10	
Stocks..........................	331,508.41	
Cash in Chartered Banks ..	125,157.73	
Other Assets................	342,676.47	
		$ 2,695,602.05
GUARANTEED ACCOUNT:		
Mortgages and Agreements for sale................	$ 7,201,214.57	
Dominion, Provincial, Municipal Bonds and School District Debentures................	1,552,050.94	
Other Bonds..............	419,936.31	
Loans on Bonds, etc.......	64,682.64	
Real Estate held for sale...	120,002.22	
Cash in Chartered Banks ..	249,809.58	
		$9,607,696.26
ESTATES, TRUSTS AND AGENCIES:		
Funds and Investments....	$42,717,489.00	
		$42,717,489.00
		$55,020,787.31

LIABILITIES

CAPITAL ACCOUNT:		
Capital Stock paid up......	$ 2,547,887.31	
Sundry Accounts payable..	4,043.50	
Dividend due 1st Jan., 1934	29,668.31	
Profit and Loss Balance....	114,002.93	
		$2,695,602.05
GUARANTEED ACCOUNT:		
Trust Funds for Investment......................	$7,045,454.95	
Trust Deposits............	2,562,241.31	
		$9,607,696.26
ESTATES, TRUSTS AND AGENCIES:		
Estates, Trusts and Agencies..................	$42,709,106.90	
Due to Company Funds...	8,382.10	
		$42,717,489.00
		$55,020,787.31

JAMES J. WARREN, *President*
E. B. STOCKDALE, *Vice-Pres. and Gen. Mgr.*

The Week in Business

Collections Improve

WHILE old outstanding accounts of wholesale and retail merchants are not being reduced with any great activity, there is a much better trend being shown in current accounts, it is revealed in the current weekly report of the Canadian Credit Men's Trust Association. Reports from Vancouver state that collections are much better; reports from Prairie cities indicate that current commitments are being met promptly, while there is improvement evident in the Eastern provinces.

* * *

Optimistic Notes

CANADIAN General Electric provides an optimistic news item with the statement that stock orders for their electric ranges were four times as great in January this year as in the corresponding month of 1933. The company feels that this large increase indicates increased buying power among customers.

Reports from clearing points in the north indicate that the fur season, which will end in a little over a month, is turning out to be one of the best on record. Furthermore, trappers and traders are cheered by a substantial improvement in prices at recent sales.

* * *

Blame the Weather

ABNORMAL weather conditions are directly responsible for two important declines in current business indicators in comparison with a year ago. First, exceedingly mild weather throughout Western Canada, particularly in Alberta and Saskatchewan, has resulted in a large decline in coal loadings on the western railway division. Last year in the week ended Feb. 18, coal loadings in the West amounted to 3,717 cars, while in the corresponding week of 1934 the total was only 1,280 cars. Cold weather in the East has had just the opposite effect.

Frigid weather in Eastern Canada, on the other hand, affected the building and construction industry, as shown by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics report on building permits issued in leading cities. Permits issued in 61 cities amounted to only $692,962 in January, the smallest January total on record and compared with $1,185,961 a year ago. Among the Eastern cities, totals for Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, London and Brantford were greatly reduced.

* * *

Newfoundland Tariffs

POSSIBILITY of a general downward revision of the tariff is the chief item on the Newfoundland business horizon following the official inauguration of the Commission of Government. Changes were recommended in the report of the Amulree Commission but no official announcement has been made. One step that has been taken, however, is that arrangements have been made for the storing of herring along the coast to prevent a repetition of the bait shortage which caused the failure of the 1933 shore fishing.

Codfish exports continue in excess of last year and supplies on hand are light, according to the Bank of Montreal current monthly review. With the exception of cod liver oil, exports of other fishery products have declined considerably since the beginning of the year. It is reported that eight steamers will be engaged in the seal fishery this year as compared with six last year. Paper mills are actively employed and mining operations at Buchans are fully maintained.

* * *

Central America Steamships

PROPOSALS to establish a subsidized Canadian steamship line trading with Central America are unsound, there being little prospect of business in this section, according to a Canadian bank manager in that area in a letter to The Financial Post. At the present time, he states, the Canadian National Steamships call at Colon en route to Australia and also on the homeward journey, but the amount of cargo carried is negligible. The Great Lakes Intercoastal Line has two ships running from the Great Lakes to Vancouver but these do not call at Colon or Panama.

Our correspondent interviewed the leading business men of the area. Of their reactions he writes as follows:

"The consensus of opinion seems to be that the amount of business that would offer from Central America would not warrant the expense of calling at these points, and would certainly not justify the establishment of a special service. After all, the commodity exported in the largest quantity is coffee and most of this finds its way to Europe. The Pacific Steam Navigation Co. as well as Dutch and German lines have very close connections at all these points, and amongst them take the major share of the business offered."

Commodity Prices

	Week ending Feb. 24	Previous week	Same week last yr.
Cattle, cwt.‡	$6.50	$6.50	$4.75
Copper, lb.	.80	.08	.05
Cotton, lb.	.1240	.1255	.0595
Rubber, lb.	.1050	.1062	.0285
Sugar, raw, lb.	.0329	.0335	.0285
Silk, lb.	1.55	1.57½	1.30
Wheat (Man.) bu.‡	.64⅝	.65⅞	.45¾
Hides, lb.	.10	.10	.04½
Coffee, lb.	.11¼	.11	.08½
Weekly Indices◆			
N. Y. Annalist■	106.4	106.7	79.9
Fishers'	74.2	73.7	71.3
N. Y. Journal of Comm.	74.3	75.1	52.6
Crumps (Brit.)	66.3	66.4	162.4
U. S. Labor*	73.3	72.8	60.2

† Average, 1933.
■ Week to Feb. 20.
* Feb. 10.
§ Feb. 22.
‡ Feb. 26.

Monthly Indices◆

Canada (D.B.S.)	Latest w'sale	Prev. month	Same month last year
W'sale (Jan. 1934)	70.6	69.0	63.9
Retail (Jan. 1934)	78.7	78.4	79.1
U. S. Labor (Jan.)	72.2	70.8	61.0
Gt. Brit.* (Dec.)	69.6	69.6	68.1

◆ N. Y. Annalist base, 1913, others 1926 = 100.
* Board of Trade Index, converted from 1913 base.
‡ Basis of price quotations is as follows: cattle—steers, good, over 1,050 lbs., top price, Toronto; copper—electrolytic, New York; silk—Japanese, 13-15, New York; sugar—96 degrees centrifugal c/f New York; wheat—No. 1 Man. North., Ft. W.-Pt. A. basis; hides—heavy native steers; coffee—Rio, No. 7, spot, New York.

Business Conditions in Canada

EXPERTS INDICATE CANADIAN LUMBER PLEASES BRITISH

Show Increasing Use of Canadian Woods in Building

Export trade figures during the past few months have shown the steady increase in Canadian lumber exports to the United Kingdom. British acceptance of this new source of supply has apparently been excellent although pessimists continue to doubt the ability of Canadian mills to meet British requirements of specifications and grades. That this problem has been overcome by mills which for many years have been producing exclusively for the United States and domestic trades—requiring entirely different cuts—is amply demonstrated in a series of articles in a recent issue of The Canadian Gazette and Export Trader of London.

In an article in that publication by Loren L. Brown, British Columbia Lumber Commissioner in London, the many uses to which Douglas fir has been put in the United Kingdom are pointed out. In part, Mr. Brown states:

Sell Speculative Builders

"Since June last, the four government departments have specified Douglas fir in 112 buildings, the London County Council during the year has used it in 17 blocks of dwellings and 10 hospitals and other buildings. It has also been used by the cities of Coventry, Liverpool, Glasgow, Croydon, Fulham, Woolwich and others. Recently, it has been purchased in large quantities by speculative builders in the London area who formerly used only Baltic timber. Merchants who have supplied Douglas fir to users hitherto not acquainted with it, state that in many cases buyers are so pleased with the change that they would not return to the use of Baltic timber.

"A spectacular increase has occurred too, in its use for street paving blocks. From its first trial in 1932, the City of London used 929 yards super. It was used for 152,352 yards super, in 1933, by most of the London boroughs, and by the cities of Hull, Birmingham and Bristol.

"Red cedar shingles are now being used widely both for roofing and walls, chiefly in the south of England. Red cedar shingles are cheaper to buy than any other permanent roofing material; they are cheaper to put in place and because of their extreme lightness they permit a lighter and therefore cheaper roof and wall construction, resulting in a general saving in building costs."

Regular Supply Essential

Mr. H. M. D. Hayens, president of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce in the United Kingdom, surveys the British market for Canadian softwoods, with special reference to the Maritime mills. Need for regularity of supply and shipment of exactly what the British buyer requires are the chief points stressed in this survey. Concentrated production in large mills is required to build up and hold the market, Mr. Hayens states. The problem of breaking down the often stressed British conservatism is a very real one, according to Mr. Hayens, who states, in part, as follows:

"The producer must study the market. He will find the buyer ready and willing to meet and co-operate with him if he shows a readiness in turn to consider the buyer's problem as part of his own. On the other hand it must be realized also that the British buyer, to a large extent, is still conservative in his thoughts. The buyer must not always be considered to be the man who places the import contract.

"Very often the real buyer is the foreman joiner who has been used to working a timber totally different in texture from that the producer is trying to sell and it is, therefore, necessary to remember that the British craftsman may quite easily be as conservative as the importer."

Canada has never been regarded, nor does she regard herself, as a source of supply for hardwoods and yet resources of this type of timber in the Dominion are large. A profitable market is being built up in the United Kingdom, K. G. Fensom, managing director of the Canadian Hardwood Bureau, states in another article appearing in The Gazette and Export Trader. In the early days, he points out, hardwoods were not logged in Canada, being generally regarded as weed trees of little or no intrinsic value. In more recent years, however, their worth has been recognized.

Yellow birch and hard maple are the most important Canadian hardwoods and the ones which are finding a market in the United Kingdom. The chief problem has been to introduce these Canadian woods to replace other types of woods imported from foreign countries. An advertising campaign to draw attention to the worth of Canadian hardwoods is planned for the United Kingdom.

Business Briefs

Failures under the Bankruptcy Act for the week ended Feb. 17 were 14 as compared with 37 in the same week of 1933. For the year to date, failures number 180 as compared with 294 a year ago, a decrease of 38.7 per cent.

Car Loadings for the week ended Feb. 17 numbered 40,952 cars, an increase of 357 cars from the previous week and more than 5,000 more than in the corresponding week of 1933. Chief gains were made in the eastern division, the abnormally mild weather in the west reducing coal loadings by 2,500 cars as compared with a year ago.

Apple Exports from British Columbia to date this season form the largest proportion of the total crop ever recorded, it is stated. The large proportion of export sizes available and the high level of sterling are given as the two chief factors.

Timber Scaled in B. C. in 1933 amounted to 1,631,357,814 feet board measure as compared with 1,442,101,091 ft. in 1932.

Creamery butter production in January amounted to 8,540,621 pounds as compared with 8,356,496 pounds in 1933, an increase of 2.2 per cent. Largest increases were in Ontario, Manitoba and Nova Scotia, while the British Columbia production showed the largest decline.

Electric Power output in January amounted to 1,728,561,000 kw.h., as compared with 1,707,885,000 kw.h. in December and 1,396,661,000 in January a year ago.

Concentrated Milk production in January amounted to 5,213,662 pounds as compared with 5,349,924 pounds in December and 4,126,962 pounds in January a year ago.

Business Activity Gain Very Marked in Ontario

Quebec and B. C. Also Advance in January, According to The Financial Post Business Index — Heavy Freight Movement Significant

By SYDNEY B. SMITH

Since the beginning of the year, the economic recovery has been extended over the greater part of Canada. Further gains were recorded in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, according to the regional indexes, the increases in Ontario being particularly marked. Much ground was recovered after the early months of 1933, and the advances were well maintained in the last quarter except in the Prairie Provinces, where an adverse crop situation led to reaction.

Freight movement is a good test as to the extent of the recovery over the low points of the first part of last year. Carloadings numbered 277,787 in the first seven weeks of 1934 compared with 222,276 cars in the same weeks of last year, a gain of 55,511 cars, or about 25 per cent. While the greater part of this gain was shown in the eastern division, the increase in the western division was 13,155 cars. The transformation in the freight movement presents tangible evidence of the considerable distance which has been travelled on the road to recovery.

Big Gain in Debits

The new business in the form of contract awards obtained by the construction industry in January showed gains over December in each of the five economic areas, after seasonal adjustment. Building permits, especially in Quebec and Ontario, retreated to a low level. Electric output after seasonal adjustment was heavier in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, but fell off in the other economic areas. Employment in industrial pursuits reached a higher point in each of the economic areas except the Prairie Provinces. Bank debits were the outstanding factors of the month, marked adjusted gains being predominant from coast to coast.

Maritime Provinces.—The export trade through Maritime ports was heavy, the total being $16,625,000 compared with $7,358,,000 in December, the gain after seasonal adjustment being about 41 p.c. Coal mining and the steel industry in the Sydney district continued active. Eight thousand men were recently at work in the Glace Bay coal mines, while about 1,600 were employed at Sydney Mines. During a recent week the Dominion Iron and Steel Co. had an average force of 1,760 men on their pay rolls. Seven open hearth furnaces and a considerable number of the steel mills were in operation. Lumber operations were curtailed by excessive snow. The adjusted index of employment moved up from 100.7 to 106.3 or 5.5 p.c. The adjusted gain in bank debits was 13 p.c. Tonnage of vessels cleared from Halifax and Saint John showed a gain while imports through Maritime ports were lower.

The net result was that the index for the Maritime provinces was 107.5 in January compared with 108.2 in the preceding month.

Quebec. — Conditions in Quebec showed moderate gain in January over the preceding month. The output of electric power was 868,582,000 kw.h. compared with 862,635,000, a slight gain being shown after usual adjustments. The adjusted index of employment was 94.3 compared with 94.2. Bank debits were a strong factor, showing an adjusted gain of 7.8 p.c.

Boot and shoe factories were more active at the end of the month and textile mills added to their working forces. The imports of raw materials by the textile industry were at a much lower point in January than in December. Newsprint mills were more active, the adjusted gain in the output being about 4 p.c.

The index for Quebec was 110.9 in January compared with 110.5.

Ontario.—Noteworthy progress was recorded in Ontario as measured by the salient data. Manufacturing concerns were steadily recalling their old employees. The index of employment even after seasonal adjustment showed a gain of 1.5 p.c. in January. The index of electric output moved up from 110.3 to 116.0, a gain of over 5 p.c. The amount of cheques cashed at the 13 clearing centres showed after seasonal adjustment the marked gain of about 31 p.c. over December, the total being $1,272,000,000 compared with $1,115,000,000.

The index of inspected slaughterings moved up from 92.8 to 121.6. The gain in the production of steel ingots was appreciable, and the automobile industry turned out 6,904 cars and trucks compared with 3,262.

The net result was that the index of business activities moved up from 89.7 to 94.3, a gain of more than 5 p.c.

Prairie Provinces.—Wheat receipts at country elevators and platform loadings showed a gain in January over the preceding month, the total being 10,423,000 bushels compared with 10,292,000 in December. The increase would be considerably augmented by seasonal adjustment. The average cash price of No. 1 Northern wheat on the basis of Fort William and Port Arthur was 65 cents per bushel compared with 60.2 in December, an adjusted gain of about 5 p.c.

Adjusted bank debits moved up 20.6 p.c. The adjusted index of employment was down from 90.2 to 89.6, and electric power output reflected a reduction in demand. In view of severe weather, construction work was limited.

The index for the Prairie Provinces was 99.4 compared with 99.8.

British Columbia.—British Columbia made a favorable showing in January, most of the significant factors recording a gain.

The index of the output of electric power moved up from 147.1 to 151.4, a gain of nearly 3 p.c. The index of employment on a seasonally adjusted basis was 91.8 compared with 89.3, recording another gain of about 3 p.c.

Bank debits were $136,000,000 compared with $122,000,000, the adjusted gain being about 16.5 p.c. Exports through British Columbia ports were practically maintained while imports were up about 7 p.c. The tonnage of vessels cleared from Vancouver showed a gain of 4 p.c. after seasonal adjustment. The index for British Columbia showed a gain of 2.9 p.c. from 92.0 to 94.6.

1933 TOBACCO CROP MOVING SLOWLY

Bulk of Flue-Cured Sold But Other Kinds Draggy

Stocks of raw tobacco in growers' hands were not reduced to any extent in January, little demand being experienced during the month, The Financial Post learns. Between 5 and 7 million pounds of flue-cured crop remain in growers' hands.

Up to the end of December, approximately 15 million pounds of the 1933 flue-cured tobacco crop had been purchased at an average of about 19 to 20 cents a pound farm weight, according to information obtained by The Financial Post from the Federal Department of Agriculture. Of the remaining 8 million pounds, 4 millions had been contracted for by two co-operatives and the balance was in the hands of the growers. Buying during December was slow. It is anticipated that the bulk of the balance held by the growers will eventually be handled by the co-operatives.

The burley market opened on December 11, prices ranging up to 11½ cents per pound. By the end of the month about 2 million pounds had been taken up by the buyers leaving between 7 and 8 milions in the hands of the growers. The trend of buying was decidedly toward the brighter, finer-textured cigarette type. The slowness of the market is causing much uneasiness among the burley growers many of whom depend on the proceeds of the crop to meet taxes.

The Quebec tobacco crop is estimated at 4,140,000 pounds of cigar leaf, 1,722,000 pounds of large pipe and 209,000 pounds of small aromatic pipe tobacco. Flooding of fields, resulting from heavy rainfall in late August in the northern district damaged the quality severely. In addition adverse curing conditions have further reduced the quality: in some instances whole crops are being graded as trash.

Want Apples in January

Nearly a million barrels of Canadian apples were sold in January. The records of the Dominion Fruit Branch show a reduction in cold storage supplies in this country from January 1 to February 1, of 916,796 barrels. This practically cut the supplies in half, being a reduction of 48.6 per cent within the month.

Canadian Business Indicators

Compiled by The Financial Post

▲Denotes new figures this week.

	Weekly Latest 1934	1933	Cumulative Jan. 1 to date 1934	1933
Transportation—				
Car loadings (Feb. 10)	▲40,952	35,879	277,787	222,276
C. P. R. gross earn. (Feb. 21) $	▲2,144,000 $	1,772,000 $	15,364,000 $	12,939,000
C. N. R. gross earn. (Feb. 21) $	▲2,878,099 $	2,338,347 $	19,849,530 $	16,612,850
Business Conditions—				
Weekly Index, D.B.S., (Feb. 17)	88.1	72.9	......	......
	Monthly 1933	1932	Cumulative Jan. 1 to date 1933	1932
C. P. R. net earn. (Dec.) .. $	3,246,397 $	2,510,749 $	20,862,105 $	20,089,984
C. N. R. net earn. (Jan., '34) $	▲‡808,966 $	‡1,907,424	......	......
Iron and Steel—				
Pig iron, tons (Jan., 1934)	30,677	29,209	......	......
Steel, tons (Jan., 1934)	60,787	40,766	......	......
Auto. prod. No. (Jan., 1934)	6,904	3,358	......	......
Auto Vehicles—				
Passenger, sales, No. (Dec.)	800	848	39,568	38,621
Trucks & buses, sales, No. (December)	167	190	5,764	7,249
Auto. exports, No. (Dec.)	1,657	1,132	20,900	13,022
Construction—				
Building permits (Jan., 1934) $	▲692,962 $	1,185,961	......	......
Contracts (Jan., 1934) $	6,702,900 $	3,362,400	......	......
Newsprint—				
Production, tons (Jan., 1934)	188,374	140,539	......	......
Exports, tons (Jan., 1934)	187,820	127,779	......	......
Sugar—				
Imports, raw, lbs. (Dec.)	12,718,800	22,731,400	486,962,000	674,635,900
Melt. & ship., lbs.*	16,621,105	18,766,629	......	......
Manufactured, lbs.*	22,657,397	27,303,133	......	......
Flour—				
Production, bbls. (Dec.)	967,284	1,009,799	13,883,461	14,465,164
Wheat flour exp., bbls. (Jan., 1934)	443,498	397,304	......	......
Other Industrial Indices—				
Lumbering: Plank & Board Exports, mill. ft. (Jan., '34)	93.98	39.16	......	......
Boots and shoes, pr. (Dec.)	944,816	978,064	19,221,303	17,879,218
Petroleum, imp., crude gal. (December)	64,969,634	32,807,694	954,392,366	889,838,742
Cotton, imp., raw, lbs. (December)	19,803,000	13,819,000	119,698,192	97,356,000
Rubber, raw, imp. lbs. (Dec.)	3,972,000	2,109,000	43,283,451	46,854,675
Coal, imports, tons (Dec.)	906,931	893,686	11,485,224	11,673,428
Gasoline sales, gals. (Nov.)	43,856,000	38,237,000	473,288,000	474,107,100
Trade—				
Imports (Jan., 1934) $	32,391,424 $	24,441,133	......	......
Exports (Jan., 1934) $	46,652,017 $	31,561,818	......	......
Wheat exports, bu. (Jan., '34)	7,088,311	14,706,801	......	......
Labor—				
Employment Index (Jan.)	88.6	78.5	......	......
Electric Power—Output—				
M Kilowatt hours (Dec.)	1,707,885	1,433,191	17,552,999	15,862,086
Finance—				
Failures, No. (December)	▲159	196	2,044	2,420
Failures, Liabilities, (Dec.) $	▲2,344,772 $	7,636,377 $	32,953,858 $	51,629,303
Bank debits (Dec.) $	2,492,000 $	2,085,000 $	29,981,344 $	25,844,683
Bond sales (Jan., 1934) $	▲43,799,000 $	20,192,610	......	......
Insurance sales (Jan., 1934) $	▲27,925,000 $	29,367,000	......	......
Automobile Financing—				
Used cars (December) $	426,109 $	658,822 $	10,125,306 $	13,124,289
New cars (December) $	307,656 $	473,433 $	10,029,092 $	12,741,358

*Four weeks period, Jan. 6 to Jan. 27, 1934. †(000's omitted). ‡Deficit.

JANUARY OUTPUT MANUFACTURING SLIGHTLY LOWER

But Packing, Paper, Lumber and Iron Output Gains

Business operations showed a slight gain in January, sharp increases in some industries counterbalancing recessions in others. The Financial Post business index was 88.1 in January, compared with 88.2 in December, the decline of one-tenth of one point being entirely due to the smoothing adjustment.

The factors indicating the trend of mineral production averaged somewhat greater in January, the index moving up from 118.2 to 120.6. Nickel, silver and zinc moved in greater volume, while the output of coal at 1,271,000 tons compared with 1,299,000, was just maintained after seasonal adjustment. The outstanding movement was the export of nickel, which amounted to 11,229,800 pounds, compared with 6,424,000 in December.

Manufacturing Down

Despite the pronounced advances in meat packing, lumber and paper, and iron and steel groups, the manufacturing output on the whole registered a decline in January.

The index of inspected slaughterings was 121.6 in January, compared with 92.8, cattle slaughterings being 91,354 head, compared with 67,326 and hogs were 269,531 head, compared with 252,699. The flour milling industry was less active in the latest month for which statistics are available and the sugar industry showed recession. Canned salmon exports recorded expansion, while cheese exports declined.

The index of tobacco releases dropped from 120.0 to 111.7. The imports of raw materials by the textile industry showed sharp decline, but the companies showed confidence in current prospects by adding to working forces to a much greater extent than normal for the season.

Paper Exports Heavy

The expansion in the paper and lumber industries continued in January, the export trade in pulp, lumber and shingles showing important gains after seasonal adjustment. As the output of newsprint showed an adjusted gain of 4 per cent, the forestry index including the paper and lumber factors moved up from 88.4 to 96.4.

The iron and steel industry was also in the limelight in January, the output of steel ingots being 60,787 tons compared with 49,557. The production of motor cars was 6,904 compared with 3,262, raising the interesting question as to whether the automobile industry will be one of the important factors in leading the way to prosperity. The imports of crude petroleum were more than maintained after seasonal adjustment.

Construction rated a little higher in January, the standing of contract awards being better after the usual adjustments. Building permits retreated to a low level owing partly to severe weather. The output of electric power was 1,728,561,000 kw.h., a new high point in the history of the industry. The index after seasonal adjustment was 162.9 compared with 156.5 in December.

Carloadings and exports were the stellar features in the distribution section. There was something of pleasant surprise in the expansion of the railway freight movement in January. The index of exports was 75.4 compared with 53.5. Trade employment and imports were at lower levels, the index of distribution being 93.2 compared with 89.3.

Employment Greater

Cheques cashed at the branches of the chartered banks in the thirty-two clearing centres amounted to $2,597,000,000 in January compared with $2,492,000,000 in December. The index adjusted for price changes and seasonal tendencies was 131.4 compared with 105.9 in the last month of 1933.

The adjusted index of employment was 96.5 on February 1, compared with 95.0 at the first of the year, a gain of 1.5 points.

Can. Industries Building at Cornwall

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL—Further expansion of Canadian Industries Ltd., in the chemical field is seen in the announcement that plans have been drawn up and work will start as soon as possible on the construction of a plant at Cornwall for the manufacture of chlorine and caustic soda, products which find wide use in the pulp, paper, rayon and other manufacturing industries. A site of 28 acres has already been acquired and it is planned to spend about $1,200,000 on the unit. Approximately 60 people will be employed when the plant is in operation.

This is the second alkali chlorine unit for Canadian Industries, a large plant at Sandwich having been in operation for some time. The salt for the Cornwall plant will be brought by water from Sandwich during the open navigation season.

Market for Grain

It is estimated that Canada's poultry consumed over 85,000,000 bushels of mixed grain in 1931. The various grains, says the Dominion Poultry Husbandman, that enter this mixture, with an estimate of the numbers of bushels (in millions) of each, are: Wheat, 34; barley, 21; oats, 17, and other grains, 13, that is, 40, 25, 20 and 15 per cent respectively.

FAILURES FEWER LIABILITIES DOWN

Improved Record Shown in 1933 Being Continued This Year

Failures under the Bankruptcy Act declined considerably in both number and amount of liabilities in 1933 as compared with the previous year, the greatest contractions taking place in the Maritimes, Prairies and British Columbia. Smaller reductions took place in Quebec and Ontario. Weekly figures in 1934 show an even more marked contraction.

There were 2,044 failures during the year as compared with 2,420 in 1932 and 2,216 in 1931. Liabilities amounted to $32,953,858 as compared with $51,629,303 and $52,552,900 in the two previous years.

By leading types of business, farmers had the best record in comparison with 1932 but finance was the only group to show an increase. Comparative figures are shown in the following table:

Commercial Failures in Canada

(1) Number of Failures

	1933	1932	1931
Maritimes	107	151	132
Quebec	935	968	795
Ontario	730	889	793
Prairies	214	308	392
Br. Columbia	58	104	104
Canada	2,044	2,420	2,216
Trade	1,089	1,171	1,102
Manufactures	357	468	464
Agriculture	92	190	125
Logging, fishing	1	9	5
Mining	5	6	7
Construction	57	83	61
Transportation	26	43	42
Finance	12	7	21
Service	246	260	255
Unclassified	159	153	134
Total	2,044	2,420	2,216

(2) Liabilities

	1933	1932	1931
Maritimes	1,057,820	1,972,533	995,832
Quebec	15,544,402	17,176,119	23,567,067
Ontario	12,390,611	23,246,379	16,083,555
Prairies	2,986,518	6,707,598	8,403,579
Br. Columbia	974,507	2,526,674	3,502,867
Canada	32,953,858	51,629,303	52,552,900

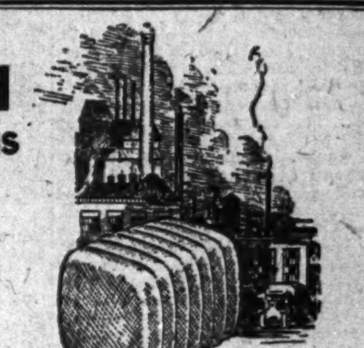
FAIRBANKS AUTOMATIC OIL BURNER
MADE ENTIRELY IN CANADA
THE CANADIAN FAIRBANKS-MORSE COMPANY LIMITED
Montreal, Toronto and Branches

THERE ARE join the Ely circle ADVANTAGES

Winnipeg's Newest Hotel
The Marlborough
In the Heart of the City
Fireproof Construction
European Plan
Rates in Keeping with the Times
220 Rooms

Hamilton Offices for Rent
We have for rent 2,200 square feet on the ground floor of the Imperial Building, corner Main and Hughson Streets. An ideal location for a Broker's office or Trust Company.
Apply to
MILLS BROS., LIMITED,
208 Imperial Building Hamilton, Ontario

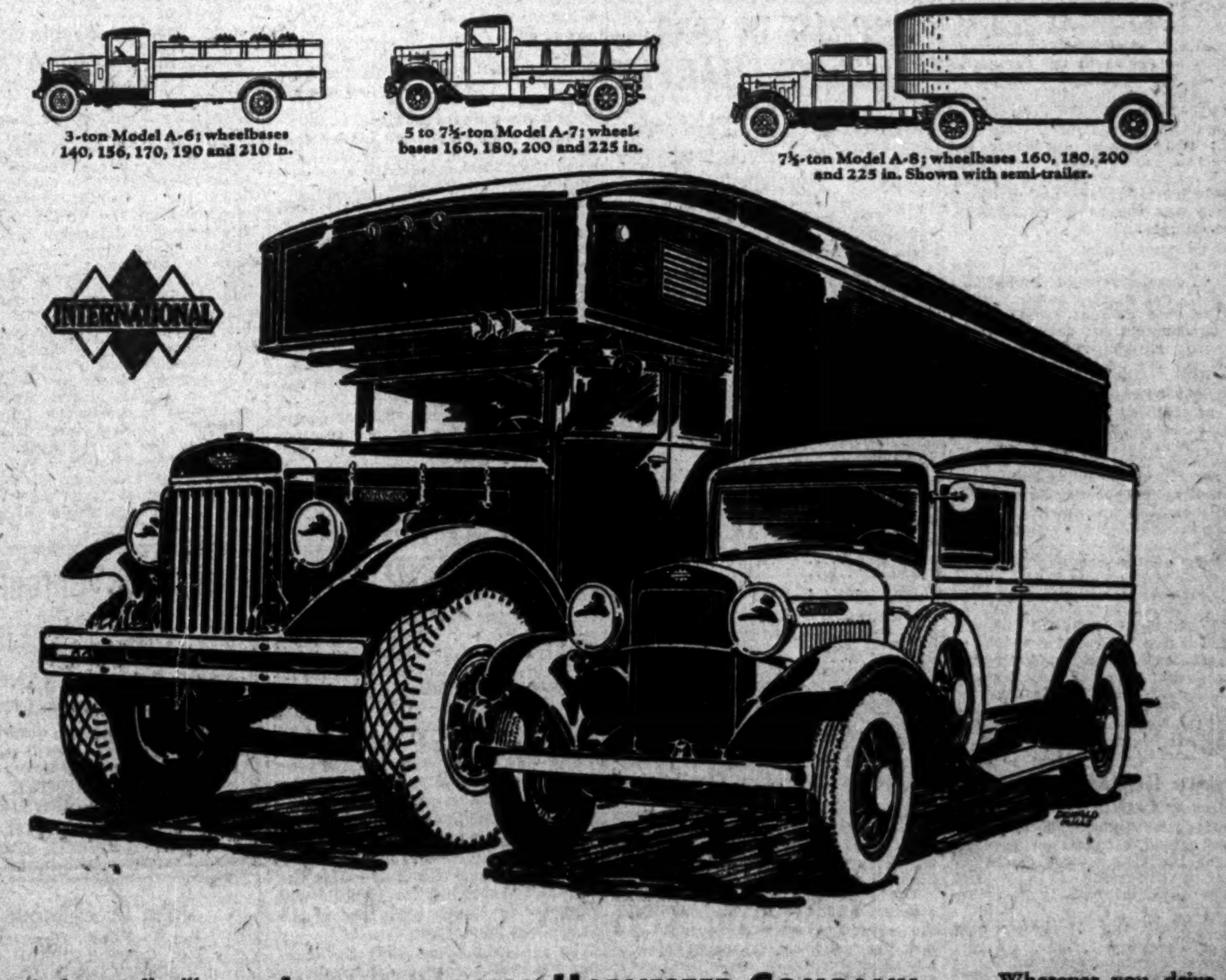
COTTON
FABRICS & YARNS
Basic raw materials for many Canadian Industries.



DOMINION TEXTILE
Company Limited
MONTREAL TORONTO HAMILTON WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

½ TON to 7½ TON
INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER OFFERS MOST COMPLETE LINE OF TRUCKS ... BACKED BY THE WORLD'S LARGEST COMPANY-OWNED TRUCK SERVICE ORGANIZATION

½-ton Model D-1; wheelbase 113 in.
¾-ton Model A-1; wheelbase 136 in.
Model M-2, for door-to-door delivery.
1-ton Model A-2; wheelbases 136 and 160 in.
1½-ton Model B-3; wheelbases 136 and 160 in.
2-ton Model B-4; wheelbases 145, 170 and 185 in.
2-ton Model A-4; wheelbases 145, 156, 170 and 185 in.
3-ton Model A-5; wheelbases 140, 156, 170, 190 and 210 in.
3-ton Model A-6; wheelbases 140, 156, 170, 190 and 210 in.
5 to 7½-ton Model A-7; wheelbases 160, 180, 200 and 225 in.
7½-ton Model A-8; wheelbases 160, 180, 200 and 225 in. Shown with semi-trailer.



A telephone call will arrange for a demonstration without obligation.
Wherever you drive your International Truck, you are close to expert service.
INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY of Canada, Ltd.
HAMILTON CANADA
Toronto Branch: 881 Bay Street Telephone: Kingsdale 1128
INTERNATIONAL TRUCKS

B. A. OIL SALES DOWN SOMEWHAT BUT EARNINGS UP

Company Reduced Bank Loan from $3,000,000 to $1,750,000

LIQUIDS STRONG

Company Makes Nucleus Purchases of Small Western Refineries as Basis for Expansion Later

British American Oil Company's consolidated financial statement shows the company to have increased its gross and net profits in 1933 as compared with 1932, to have increased its earnings on the common stock from 99c. a share in 1932 to $1.01 a share in 1933, to have reduced its bank loan by $1,250,000 to $1,750,000 and to have redeemed $178,572 of 15-year 5 per cent convertible sinking fund gold debentures due 1945, leaving $4,462,500 outstanding.

Cons.* Income and Surplus Account
Years Ended December 31

	1933 $	1932 $
Net earnings	4,451,529	4,378,521
Less: Debent. int.	226,562	234,623
Deprec. res.	1,176,651	1,201,155
Fed. inc. tax res.	388,000	340,000
Net profit	2,660,316	2,602,743
Less divds.	2,098,113	2,098,114
Surp. for year	562,203	504,629
Add: Prev. surp.	6,810,805	8,631,176
Less: Inc. tax adj.	34,498	10,876
Leases and goodwill w/o.	......	2,314,124
Bal. forward	7,338,510	6,810,805

Gasoline Sales Down

These results are all the more acceptable to shareholders in that they were secured in spite of a reduction in gasoline sales. Gasoline sales in 1933, shareholders were told at the annual meeting at the King Edward Hotel in Toronto, amounted to 76,299,642 gallons as compared with 84,033,907 gallons in 1932. The decline was largely in Western Canada although there were some reductions in Ontario and Quebec as well. Sales of other products increased so that the total sold by the company in 1933 amounted to 117,238,389 gallons as compared with 118,130,299 gallons, a total physical decline of less than 1 per cent.

Total receipts of the company in 1933 were $18,887,286 against $21,319,905 in 1932. There was an increase of 31 stations owned and operated by the company to make a total of 531. The company had operating on the delivery of its products 200 tank trucks, 100 flat trucks and 156 salesmen's cars. At the end of 1933 the company had 2,028 employees as compared with 1,974 at the end of 1932. Transportation costs in 1933 were $3,328,356 as against $3,584,000 in 1932, a good reduction of nearly $256,000. The company had 13,118 shareholders at the end of 1933 as compared with 13,252 a year earlier. The president, Mr. Ellsworth, stated that the distribution of shares in Western Canada was increasing.

The statement was of considerable interest to debenture holders in that profits, after depreciation and income tax, were equivalent to 12 times debenture interest.

New Refinery Purchases

During 1933 the company purchased the physical assets of the Sterling Oil Refineries of Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, and since 1933 acquired the Coutts, Alberta, refinery of the Northwest Stellarene Company, Inc. Mr. Ellsworth stated that additions and alterations were being made to these plants to raise them to British American manufacturing standards. These purchases, he said, were consistent with the policy of a gradual development of the potentialities of the business. He stated as well that the American companies, the British American Oil Producing Company and the Toronto Pipe Line Company, had been appraised at several times the value shown on the books. The investments in those companies, both entirely owned, were made with the view of ultimately obtaining from the company's own properties, full crude oil requirements for refinery in Canada.

Working capital of the company showed a marked improvement as shown by the following table:

Working Capital

	1933 $	1932 $
Current assets	8,512,071	8,573,032
Current liabilities	4,136,844	5,471,890
Working capital	4,375,227	3,101,142
Ratio	2.05—1	1.57—1

Bank Loans Cut

Changes in current asset items during 1933 were as follows:

Cash down from $715,880 to $644,511; accounts and bills receivable down from $2,422,549 to $2,240,046; and inventories up from $5,434,003 to $5,627,514. Decrease in current liabilities as shown in the foregoing table was the result of changes in the following items: bank loan down from $3,000,000 to $1,750,000; accounts payable down from $1,529,995 to $1,399,941; and accrued debenture interest down from $77,367 to $74,375. Federal income tax reserve was up from $340,000 to $388,000 and dividend provision was the same at $524,528, for the quarter.

Common Equity $6.85

Debentures of $4,462,500 were therefore, covered, except for $87,273, entirely by net current assets. After deducting this amount from depreciated fixed assets and deducting also $97,100 for mortgages payable and $36,929 reserve for sinking fund debenture purchases and adding an amount of $733,476 for mortgages and loans receivable there is left an amount of $14,964,225 covering 2,622,642 no par value common shares, or $5.71 a share. The item of $2,857,205 for investments in and advances to associated and other companies adds an equity of $1.09 a share to the common stock, and deferred charges of $135,195 add another 5 cents, making the equity of the common stock in net tangible assets to be $6.85 a share.

Valuations Conservative

Surplus increased during the year from $6,810,805 to $7,338,510. In preceding balance sheet the value of crude oil leases and goodwill had been reduced from $2,314,125 to a nominal amount of $1. Judged by the earning value of the common stock in 1933, the balance sheet valuations are very conservative.

February Rentals Improve Mayor Building Earnings

New rentals reported in February are understood to increase revenue of Mayor Building to approximately the amount required to pay first mortgage bond interest, it is understood.

The building was 70.84 per cent rented at February 1, 1934. On this basis gross earnings are running at the annual rate of $71,125. Annual expenses approximate $42,000, leaving $29,125 for bond interest of $37,732.

Rental arrears at Jan. 31, 1934, were $10,904, as against $11,488 at December 31, 1933. Rent roll for January amounted to $5,927, of which there was collected $5,041. Total 6½ per cent first mortgage bonds outstanding have been reduced to $580,500, it is understood. The sinking fund has been suspended by arrangement with bondholders.

See Many Tariff Changes In Deferred Annual Budget

From Our Own Correspondent

OTTAWA—Present expectations are that the 1934 budget will be deferred until late in March. Coupled with this expectation is a growing belief that it will bring considerable changes in the tariff. These changes will be based upon reports from the Tariff Board.

In this connection a delicate point of procedure has arisen. The Tariff Board, it is learned, has already come to decisions on various cases and several reports—notably an interim finding dealing with the primary items of the woollen schedules—could be presented to the government almost at any time. But the law provides that the government must table these reports within 15 days of their receipt. It is this point of procedure that is causing concern.

Troublesome Ruling

In most matters it is believed certain that the government will accept the advice of the Tariff Board. If the reports are tabled in advance of the budget, the tariff changes to be announced by the Minister of Finance will be discounted. The traditional custom in Canada is to make changes in tariff and taxation effective on the same day as they are announced. In rare cases new taxes go into effect later on. But the budget speech is always the first definite announcement and the full character of the changes are at once disclosed.

If the probable tariff changes of the government are disclosed weeks in advance by publication of the Tariff Board reports a period of uncertainty will be inevitable. The chances of the reports being acted upon by the ministry will always be very good but there may be cases where the Minister of Finance thinks it best to delay action or to ask for further investigation along certain lines.

Follow Precedent

It would appear that the traditional practice will prevail and that reports from the Tariff Board will not be presented to the government until within three weeks of budget day, enabling the tariff changes to be announced, in the usual manner, and the reports tabled immediately afterward.

IMP. TOBACCO SHARE PROFITS HIGHER IN 1933

Stronger Cash Position and Working Capital Are Features of Report

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Imperial Tobacco Co. of Canada reports a net income in 1933 equivalent to 55 cents a share on its issued common stock compared with 53 cents a share in 1932.

Net profits for the year after deducting all charges and expenses, including income tax, amounted to $5,670,176. This compares with $5,471,175 in the preceding year. In both instances net profits do not include the company's proportion of the undivided profits of subsidiary and associated companies which "such companies have not thought fit to declare a dividend."

Carry Forward Surplus

Particulars of the profit and loss account for the past two years follow:

	1933 $	1932 $
Net profits	5,670,176	5,471,175
Pref. divds.	444,957	397,325
	5,225,219	5,073,850
Ord. divds.	3,307,861	3,307,861
Surplus	1,917,358	1,765,990
Prev. Surplus	7,875,059	7,762,999
	9,792,417	9,528,989
Final divd. for prev. year on ordinary	1,653,931	1,653,931
Profit & loss balance	8,138,486	7,875,058

Working Capital

	1933	1932
Current assets	17,966,586	17,663,415
Current liabilities	1,342,644	1,211,755
Working capital	16,623,942	16,451,660

Changes Are Minor

Imperial Tobacco does not publish a consolidated balance sheet. The general statement as at the end of 1933 shows assets totalling $69,501,914, or a gain of roughly $440,000 over that reported at the end of 1932. Working capital at $16,623,942 shows a moderate improvement over that of the previous year.

Among liabilities only two items are changed from those reported in 1932. Accounts payable are up $131,000 at $1,342,644, while reserve for building, machinery, etc., has increased from $3,423,171 to $3,461,203.

Cash Position Stronger

The principal change among assets is an increase of over $2,100,000 to $5,805,886 in cash on hand. Inventories are lower by approximately $1,500,000 at $12,025,337.

Investments in associated companies shows a moderate decline to $16,957,985, which is more than offset by an increase in "other investments" from $1,074,250 to $1,434,905. Fixed assets show a minor increase at $2,707,050, while other items do not show any change of importance.

Following its usual custom, the company has declared a final dividend of 3½ per cent on the ordinary shares in 1933. This is in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent.

ACME GLOVE'S INCOME IN 1933 GAINS SHARPLY

Large Block of Preferred Stock Retired at Discount

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Marked improvement in the operating position of Acme Glove Works is reflected in the income account for last year, which shows profit from operations of $89,647 as against an operating loss of $74,252 in 1932.

The finanacial position of the company was further improved by the purchase and retirement of $74,150 first preference stock on which there was a discount of $54,429.

Details of the profit and loss account figures for the past three years follow:

	1933 $	1932 $	1931 $
Oper. prof.	89,647	*74,252	*12,896
Taxes, etc.	14,311	......	......
Deprec.	27,058	25,657	25,803
Net profit	48,277	†99,909	†38,726
Prev. surp.	†24,464	†84,077	†55,017
Adjust	......	......	9,666
‡Discount	54,429	159,522	......
Balance c.f.	78,251	†24,464	†84,077

* Operating loss. † Deficit. ‡ Discount on pfd. shares redeemed.

Retired First Preferred

At the end of last year Acme Glove Works had assets totalling $1,215,804, up from $1,192,083 at the end of 1932. As already pointed out, outstanding first preference stock was reduced from $535,200 to $461,050. No change has taken place in the second preference stock or in the Class B common.

The profit and loss account showed a deficit of $24,464. Consequent upon the operating surplus reported for last year and capital profit arising from the redemption of the first preference stock, this deficit was changed into a surplus of $78,251.

Among the assets, inventories show a moderate increase at $565,041. Fixed assets are practically the same at $473,647. Prepaid expenses have increased from $6,822 to $5,247, while supplies on hand at $4,064 are roughly the same as reported at the end of 1932.

Indicating the increased volume of business handled by the company, accounts receivable are up from $88,697 to $116,699 at the end of 1933.

F. N. BURT INCOME LOWER FOR 1933, LIQUIDS HIGHER

Upward Trend Visible Since Last Summer in Company Sales

Earnings of F. N. Burt Company in 1933, after depreciation, tax provision and dividends on the 614 shares of preferred which remain outstanding, were only 96 cents a share as compared with $1.63 a share in 1932. Shareholders are informed by President S. J. Moore in the annual report that earning power began to recover in the latter half of the year and that business in the early weeks of 1934 is still continuing to show improvement. Common dividends paid in 1933 amounted to $215,088 as compared with $274,191 in 1932 but this was larger than earnings and the surplus dropped during the year from $1,047,998 to $936,758.

Consolidated Income and Surplus Account
Years Ended December 31

	1933 $	1932 $
Net earnings	311,686	420,316
Less: Depreciation	190,840	192,730
Federal taxes	12,700	24,000
Patent amortiz.	......	23,979
Net profit	108,146	179,607
Less appropriations:		
Preference divds.	4,298	4,327
Common divds.	215,088	274,191
Deficit for year	111,240	98,911
Add: Prev. surplus	1,047,998	1,146,910
Balance forward	936,758	1,047,999

N. R. A. Raised Costs

Profits from the marked gain made in sales in the final half of the year, according to the president, would have been larger if the N. R. A. in the United States had not brought about higher operating costs while the selling prices of the company's products lagged behind the rise in costs. Sales in the first half of 1933, he stated, were 30 per cent below those for the first half of 1932.

Working capital improved during the year and the ratio of current assets to current liabilities was higher as shown by the following table.

Working Capital

	1933 $	1932 $
Current assets	1,590,080	1,495,616
Current liabilities	168,374	180,711
Working capital	1,421,706	1,314,905
Ratio	9.44—1	8.28—1

Cash, Call Loans Up

The increase in current assets was made up by the net result of the following important changes: Cash increased from $522,495 to $550,476; securities not over market value went up from $45,410 to $86,928; inventories increased from $662,414 to $705,736; there were call loans of $45,000 as against nothing a year earlier; and receivables dropped from $265,297 to $201,940.

The drop in current liabilities was mainly due to lower dividends payable and to lower reserve for taxes. Accounts payable actually increased during the year from $87,596 to $100,302.

Patents, which had already been written down in previous years to $54,829, were finally written down to $1 out of the proceeds of several life insurance policies which were surrendered. A further amount available from this source was applied against fixed assets as well.

Common Share Equity $33.73

As the company has no funded debt the net current assets of $1,421,706 is more than 20 times $61,400 still outstanding of preference shares and leaves $1,360,306 to apply on 107,544 shares outstanding of common stock, or $12.65 a share. These common shares have also an equity of $17.24 a share in fixed assets, which have been depreciated more than 50 per cent to $1,854,470 and an equity of $3.37 a share in an amount of $362,563, shown for investments in other companies. There is also about 47c. a share shown in an amount of $48,018 for insurance deposits and other prepaid items. The balance sheet therefore shows a total equity of $33.73 available for the common stock.

FOUNDATION CO. TO PAY SPECIAL DIVIDEND OF 25c

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Special dividend of 25 cents a share on the common stock has been declared by the directors of Foundation Co. of Canada. As there are 84,600 shares outstanding, the current declaration will mean an outlay of $21,150.

The company's current fiscal year does not end until April 30. At the beginning of the period, it was announced that the company had contracts on its books up to $2,500,000. Other jobs have been secured since then and expectations are that the financial statement for 1933-34 will compare favorably with that of the preceding 12 months.

In the 1933 fiscal year the company earned 78 cents a share on its common stock. This compares with $1.30 in 1932 and $2.17 in 1931.

The balance sheet at the end of April 30 last indicated a strong working capital position, with current assets exceeding current liabilities by $737,738. The principal item among current liabilities was a bank loan of $133,000. There is no official information as to whether or not this bank loan has been cleared off.

GAIN IN EARNINGS BY MOORE CORP. CASH, BONDS UP

Sharp Upward Turn in Sales Came After May, 1933

STILL DOING WELL

To Redeem $128,000 Pacific Burt Bonds on April 1 — Common Share Equity $9.63

Moore Corporation's earnings in 1933, before bond interest, increased by more than $200,000 to $953,924 in face of the fact that volume and profits for the first four months of 1933 were lower than for any similar period for five years previous. S. J. Moore, president, states that business improved sharply in May, reached a high point in the summer and tapered off somewhat during the latter part of 1933. Profits went up in accordance with the increased volume and so the last eight months of the year showed increases over the corresponding months of 1932. This improvement was shared by all units of the Corporation, both in the United States and Canada.

Consolidated Income & Surplus Account
Years Ended December 31

	1933 $	1932 $
Net earnings	953,923	741,914
Less: Sub. bond int.	37,397	41,610
Depreciation	416,828	360,607
Income tax	77,031	41,700
Net profit	422,667	298,097
Less approp.:		
Pref. "A" divs.	230,153	230,153
Pref. "B" divs.	117,439	117,439
Com. dividends	......	39,248
Surplus for year	75,075	*88,743
Add: Prev. surp.	353,467	442,210
Balance forward	428,542	353,467

* Deficit.

Redeeming Pacific Burt Bonds

The working capital position of the company was increased by $400,286. Bonds of subsidiary companies to the amount of $49,000 were retired but cash in the hands of trustees for further bond redemption was increased $54,450 to $65,048. The outstanding bonds of Pacific Burt amounting to $128,000, have been called for redemption on April 1 next. Mr. Moore states that business started off well in 1934 and that any further improvement in the general situation should be reflected in the business of the corporation.

The working capital improvement is shown in the following table:

Working Capital

	1933 $	1932 $
Current assets	3,208,153	2,639,464
Current liabilities	494,575	326,173
Working capital	2,713,578	2,313,291
Ratio	6.48—1	8.09—1

Cash and Bonds Rise

Improvement in current assets was the net result of changes in the following items: Cash up from $853,451 to $944,866; an additional item of $125,656 for government bonds not shown at the end of the preceding year; trade accounts receivable up from $935,519 to $1,071,790; other accounts and bills receivable down from $91,315 to $68,164; and inventories up from $759,179 to $997,677.

Increase in current liabilities, due to the larger volume of business is the net result of changes in the following main items: accounts payable up from $181499 to $313,267; federal taxes payable up from $47,540 to $85,363.

Common Share Equity $9.63

Subsidiary company bonds of $592,500, which are to be reduced on April 1 by $128,000 Pacific Burt Co. 6 per cent bonds due 1937, are covered more than 4½ times by net current assets of $2,713,678, not counting $65,048 of cash in hands of trustees for a sinking fund. This leaves enough of net current assets ($2,121,178) to cover all but $1,042,917 of $3,287,900 7 per cent cumulative preferred "A" stock outstanding.

Fixed assets, after 30 per cent depreciation, at $4,190,503 cover this remaining $1,042,917, leaving $3,147,586 to apply against $1,677,700 of 7 per cent cumulative preferred "B" stock. That leaves an equity available for 276,241 no par value common shares of $1,469,886 in lands, buildings, machinery and equipment, or $5.32 a share. There is in addition an equity behind the common stock of $1,189,432 for investments in and advances to associated companies and other investments, or $4.31 a share. This makes a total equity for the common stock of about $9.63 a share.

MAPLE SYRUP PRICE TOO HIGH FOR U. K.

Lack of Appreciation of Taste Another Drawback in Market

Production of maple sugar and syrup has been declining during the past few years owing, first, to restricted markets and second, to low prices. Practical elimination of the United States market through tariff action cut off the outlet for about 50 per cent of Canadian production.

Efforts have been made in recent years to develop a market in the United Kingdom and in European countries but these have not been entirely satisfactory. Price is the chief drawback as far as these markets are concerned owing to competition with cheap cane syrup. There is little demand from a taste standpoint owing to the fact that maple products are foreign to the British Isles.

Recently several large restaurant chains in the United Kingdom have begun to feature waffles and syrup—an entirely American dish—but in most cases the syrup used contains only 15 per cent maple syrup to 85 per cent cane syrup.

Investors' Chronicle
6d Established 1860 6d
Has the Largest Net Sales of any Weekly Financial Newspaper in Great Britain
OVERSEAS FINANCE
Special Correspondents in all Financial Centres
A free specimen copy will be forwarded on post-card application to:—
THE PUBLISHER, INVESTORS' CHRONICLE,
20, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C. 2, ENG.

John D. Gilmour,
B.Sc.A., B.Sc.F., (Toronto)
CONSULTING FOREST ENGINEER
MEMBER OF EXECUTIVE, PACIFIC LOGGING CONGRESS. MEMBER CANADIAN SOCIETY AND QUEBEC ASSOCIATION, OF FOREST ENGINEERS
Seventeen years in practical active charge of eastern pulpwood logging operations, continuously for the same interests.
Experienced in all phases of organization and management of logging operations, logging engineering, transportation, timber valuations, cost estimates, budgetting and control.
QUEBEC, QUE.

Chartered Trust Improves Liquid Position in 1933

President Reports Increase in Deposits and in Value of New Estates

President's Address

At this, the Twenty-seventh Annual Meeting of your Company, we review the financial position at the end of the fourth year, and the most severe year, of the present world-wide economic depression.

With fast declining general business after a previous three years of steady decline and resultant increased unemployment, with the Canadian Dollar much depreciated in foreign exchange and with the almost general collapse of the Banking System in the United States in the early months of the year 1933, it was a particularly trying and anxious time for Canadian Governments and Canadian financial institutions.

The fact that Canada met all her foreign obligations in full and the fact that not one dollar was lost through the failure of any Canadian Bank or Trust Company has tremendously increased Canada's prestige abroad. This record will mean much to Canada when World conditions have returned to the point where immigration is revived and foreign Capital is seeking investment.

We have clear indication of improved business in Canada during the past few months. Unemployment has been reduced; our exports have increased and for some nine consecutive months our exports have exceeded our imports; bank clearings are rising; agricultural products have risen in price; lumber exports have shown a great increase; mineral production, representing Canada's second largest industry, is steadily increasing and retailers report increased activity. But we must not become too optimistic and expect that we are going to rapidly return to an abundant and wide-spread prosperity. There are too many economic experiments being attempted now throughout the World and as yet unproved, too much Nationalistic feeling, too much unadjusted debt and unsettlement to justify any feeling but that of caution for some time to come.

Even if all the outside conditions which unfavourably affect Canadian Business were satisfactorily adjusted immediately, we in Canada could not enjoy the measure of increased prosperity which should result because of our extremely heavy debts and lack of intelligent effort to stop increasing our debts.

The Canadian people do not appear to realize that they are working more than one day in three to take care of combined Governmental expenditures. We cannot continue to thus spend each year more than $34.00 over and above every $100.00 of our annual income. Our taxation has reached beyond the level of the capacity of the people to pay. Business expansion, which means increased prosperity to the Country, is halted by the high rate of taxation and apparent lack of effort to stop the yearly increase.

We should all recognize that when we ask our Government to spend money we are asking that our money be spent.

We are just commencing an effort to reduce the deficits of our railroad, but surely it is time for us to consider other means of stopping the annual increase in our debts. Think what reductions could be made by reducing the number of our Provincial Governments and resultant duplication of spending Departments; by recognizing that modern transportation methods justify fewer local or Township, County and Educational spending Authorities and further justify additional reduction in Parliamentary or Legislature representation. If every municipality had to receive the approval of a constituted body of experts before borrowing money by sale of Bonds or Debentures, think of the millions which would be saved.

Dealing now with the present position of your Company and the results of the operations for the past year, while I intend to leave the general details to our General Manager, I would like to mention a few points which to me, and I am sure to you, are particularly gratifying. The fact that for another consecutive year of the period of the "Great Depression" your Company can report substantial increases in its Trust Deposits and in the value of new Estates, Trust and Agencies placed in its care for administration is the best possible sign of the standing of your Company and of its increasing clientele. Last year Governmental borrowings were heavy yet our Trust Deposits increased 16% and as is well known, the value of securities in estates was decreased, yet the value of Estates, Trusts and Agencies under our administration increased approximately $600,000.00.

The earnings, computed on a very conservative basis, also showed an increase although earnings were materially affected by the policy of the management and your Board of Directors to maintain, in view of general uncertainties, a high percentage of liquidity. 86% of your Company's total liabilities to Depositors is held in cash, bonds and readily saleable securities.

As evidence of the conservative policy followed in making mortgage loans, I would draw to your attention that with an investment of over $1,000,000.00 in mortgages on its own behalf, the Company had at the end of the year only $1,264.00 in foreclosed real estate on its hands and that the total amount of interest on mortgages in arrears over six months was $2,711.94.

In closing I would like to express, on behalf of the Directors, our sincere appreciation of the loyalty and untiring services given by the Officers and entire staff in carrying on the business of the Company.

Mr. Gibson will now deal in more detail with the Balance Sheet and the general affairs of the Company.

The General Manager Said in Part

The Statement for the Year 1933 shows an improvement in earnings over the year before, an increase of total assets and of estates under administration and it also indicates a high degree of liquidity. The earnings for the year, before depreciation and taxes, were $67,305.50. After the appropriations made for depreciation, taxes, etc., the balance left to the credit of the Profit and Loss Account was $50,324.52. The estates, trusts and agencies under administration totalled $19,011,292.30, being in excess of the same item for 1932 to the amount of $592,873.27.

Trust deposits increased from $1,937,979.98 to $2,251,729.10, an increase of $313,749.12, or an improvement of about 16%.

The liquid position of the Company is very strong, as it has cash, bonds and readily saleable securities to the amount of 86% of its total deposits.

The Company had only $1,264.00 foreclosed real estate at the end of the year and the amount of interest on mortgages in arrears over six months was $2,711.94.

Chartered Trust and Executor Company

Annual Report 1933

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Balance brought forward from 1932	$ 2,106.71	
Net profit for year after deducting cost of Management and Auditors' Fees, and all other expenses, including Provincial and Municipal Taxes and Depreciation of Furniture and Fixtures	67,305.50	
		$69,412.21
Appropriated as Follows:—		
Amount paid on account of goodwill and interest of business acquired by Montreal Branch	$ 4,879.44	
Reserved for Dominion Taxes	7,612.64	
Depreciation of Building and Vaults	6,595.61	
Balance carried forward	50,324.52	
		$69,412.21

Balance Sheet

ASSETS

CAPITAL ACCOUNT:			
Office Premises	$301,907.18		
Safety deposit Vaults	31,286.05		
		$333,193.23	
Real Estate held for Sale		1,264.45	
Mortgages: Principal	$165,462.11		
Interest Due and Accrued	6,196.16		
		171,658.27	
Loans on Collateral Securities		185,053.48	
Bonds and Debentures of Dominion, Provinces, Canadian Municipalities and School Districts		183,241.36	
Miscellaneous Bonds		141,182.07	
Stocks		14,880.10	
Cash on Hand and in Banks		37,566.29	
Advances to Trusts, Estates and Agencies		166,324.22	
Accounts Receivable and Deferred Commissions		23,961.53	
Office Furniture and Fittings at Toronto and Montreal		27,012.96	
Other Assets		5,887.48	
			$ 1,291,225.44
GUARANTEED TRUST ACCOUNT:			
Mortgages—Principal	$868,900.56		
Interest Due and Accrued	18,291.27		
		$887,191.83	
Bonds and Debentures of Dominion, Provinces, Canadian Municipalities and School Districts		884,075.04	
Miscellaneous Bonds and Debentures		55,758.82	
Loans on Collateral Securities		871,483.53	
Cash on Hand and in Banks		226,353.09	
			2,874,862.31
ESTATES, TRUSTS AND AGENCIES ACCOUNT:			
Cash, Securities and other Properties held for Estates, Trusts and Agencies			19,604,165.57
Total Assets			$23,770,253.32

LIABILITIES

CAPITAL ACCOUNT:			
Capital Authorized	$2,500,000.00		
Capital Subscribed and fully paid		$1,000,000.00	
Rest		100,000.00	
Mortgage Payable on Office Premises		125,000.00	
Accounts Payable and Accrued Items		8,940.21	
Reserve for Dominion Taxes		6,960.71	
Balance at Credit of Profit and Loss		50,324.52	
			$ 1,291,225.44
GUARANTEED TRUST ACCOUNT:			
Trust Deposits		$2,251,729.10	
Trust Funds for Investment		623,133.21	
			$ 2,874,862.31
ESTATES, TRUSTS AND AGENCIES ACCOUNT:			
Estates, Trusts and Agencies under Administration by the Company			19,604,165.57
Total Liabilities			$23,770,253.32

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
President—JAMES Y. MURDOCH, K.C.
Vice-Presidents—W. S. MORDEN, K.C.; JOHN J. GIBSON.
Rolph R. Corson — C. G. Greenshields, K.C.
Frank McLaughlin — Lt. Col. D. H. MacLaren
J. A. Martin — Col. K. R. Marshall
E. W. Wright, K.C. — E. K. Reiner
A. L. Ellsworth — Norman C. Urquhart
E. W. McNeill, Secretary.

A copy of the proceedings at the annual meeting held February 22nd, 1934, will be mailed on request.

Cattle Exports Greater

Cattle shipments this season from Saint John are about double what they were for the corresponding period last season, the Saint John Harbor Commission reports. Up to February 15, 7,159 cattle had moved through the port since the start of the season.

NEW RUBBER BELTING
all sizes up to 24" and used Leather Belting at Special Sale prices. Rubber Hose for Steam, Water, Suction. Wood Split Pulleys. Ball Bearings, Hangers, Shafting and machinery of all kinds.
Write for Price List.
N. SMITH BELTING WORKS
138 York St., Toronto.

Canadian Pacific Express
Travellers Cheques
Are World Currency
Carry them on your next trip and be assured of travel comfort.
Get them from any agent of the Canadian Pacific & most Banks

Langevin and Rainville Take Over Old Business

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Geoffrion and Rainville announce that in future their business will be carried on under the firm name of Langevin and Rainville. There will be no change in the personnel associated with the former firm.

Langevin and Rainville are members of the Montreal Stock Exchange and the Montreal Curb Market.

TOOLE, PEET & CO.
LIMITED
FINANCIAL AGENTS
Appraisers and Valuators
Estates Managed
CALGARY CANADA

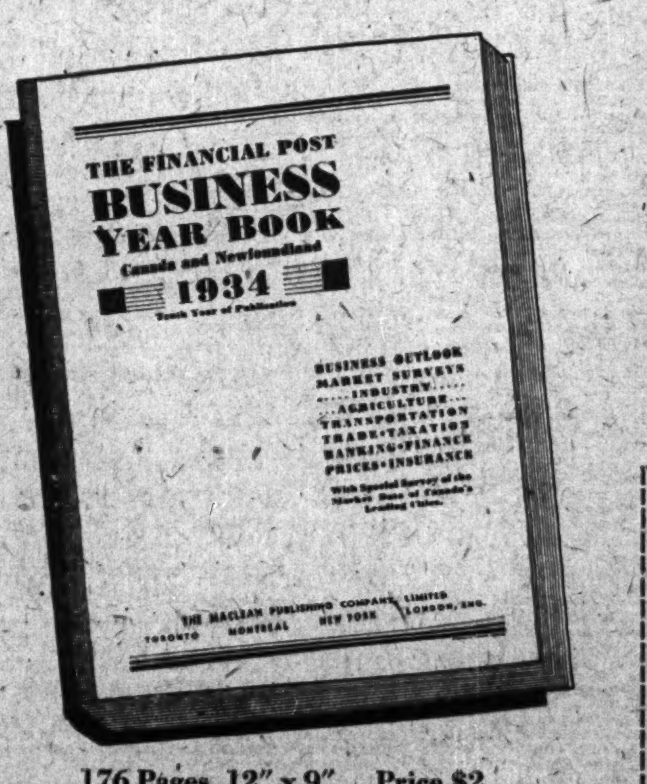
Established in 1889
By the late J. P. Langley, F.C.A.
J. P. LANGLEY & CO.
C. P. ROBERTS, C.A.
Chartered Accountants
G. S. HOLMESTED
Licensed Trustee in Bankruptcy.
Liquidator, Receiver, etc.
Offices
McKINNON BUILDING
Elgin 5305-6 TORONTO

WILTON C. EDDIS & SONS
Established 1895
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
Federal Building, Toronto

CLARKSON, GORDON, DILWORTH, GUILFOYLE & NASH
TORONTO OTTAWA WINDSOR
CLARKSON, McDONALD, CURRIE & COMPANY
MONTREAL and QUEBEC
Chartered Accountants
E. R. C. CLARKSON & SONS
Authorized Trustees and Receivers
15 WELLINGTON STREET WEST TORONTO

This Book Saved a Newspaper Editor $258

The editor of an important Canadian newspaper, requiring special data which otherwise would have cost him $260.00, found all the information he needed in The Financial Post BUSINESS YEAR BOOK and saved $258.00.



176 Pages, 12" x 9" Price $2

The Financial Post BUSINESS YEAR BOOK, new 1934 edition, is of particular value and interest to Business Men who want Facts and not guesses when searching for accurate and up-to-date economic data about Canadian business.

It contains a clear, simple, well-illustrated and thoroughly indexed record of Canada's economic progress during the preceding 12 months. It covers every phase. It is planned for business executives.

Send in Your Order Now. Use Coupon.

THE FINANCIAL POST,
481 University Avenue,
Toronto 2, Canada

Please send me postpaid a copy of The Financial Post BUSINESS YEAR BOOK, 1934. Enclosed is my $2 in payment.

Name ....

Address 439

SECOND SECTION

THE FINANCIAL POST

SECOND SECTION

Vol. XXVIII | Member of Audit Bureau of Circulations | PUBLICATION OFFICE: TORONTO, MARCH 3, 1934 | 10c a Copy; $5.00 a Year | No. 9

Finds British Refuse To Study Market Needs

Canadian Representative of U. K. Manufacturer Disgusted With Failure to Produce Goods Wanted by Public — Contrasts German Thoroughness

Numerous reasons have been advanced for the failure of British concerns, operating in Canada, to show the expansion expected, particularly those engaged in the textile and allied trades. Tariffs, the widespread nature of the market and, in recent months, exchange fluctuations have been blamed by the British manufacturers as well as many other obstacles. Some manufacturers have, in fact, withdrawn from Canada as being a market not worthy of their attention.

The Canadian side of the picture has usually been prejudiced owing to the fact that the majority of representatives of British firms are men who have been sent over from Britain. Recently, however, The Financial Post obtained some interesting views on the operation of branches of British manufacturers in Canada from G. O. MacLean, a Canadian, who has represented British and United States concerns in the Dominion for over twenty years.

Take it or Leave it

"If I were to attempt to place my finger on the one basic reason for the non-success of many British firms in Canada," he told The Financial Post, "I would unhesitatingly say 'failure to study the practice and needs of the market.'" "Behind the 'take it or leave it' attitude of many British concerns," he continued, "you have centuries of custom. The British have been nurtured on the idea that they are the greatest manufacturing country in the world and that the rest of the world simply has to buy their goods." Expanding this theme, he said, in part:

"One would think that ten years of declining trade would have taught the British the error of their ways, but I could quote numerous instances during the past year where this attitude has been prominent.

"About a year ago, for instance, I made a trip to England to arrange for shipment of new lines to Canada. While there, I was surprised to find the knitting wool of a competitor firm rolled in balls, being sold in some large department stores while the product of the firm I represent was shown in 'hanks.' The competitor firm, incidentally, is one which has a large and profitable plant in the United States. I asked the plant superintendent of my firm why he was not rolling his knitting wool so as to eliminate work by the British housewife and he merely adopted the attitude that they had been selling it in hanks for years and did not see why they should change.

"It is impossible for me to obtain rolled knitting wool for the Canadian market. And in a few years' time my firm's products will lose its hold on the British market to its competitor with up-to-date methods."

Co-operation Lacking

Lack of co-operation between the sales force and the executive and plant men was quoted as one of the chief reasons for the lack of appreciation of the needs of the market. In the United States and Canada, according to Mr. MacLean, plant men and executives welcome suggestions from their sales force in respect of changes or modifications of their product. They know that in the final instance the salesman has to be given the goods to sell that the public will accept.

In Britain, on the other hand, exexutives (because they are seldom practical men, with a complete knowledge of the business) and plant officials (because of an inherent conservatism and "holier than thou" attitude) would not consider being advised by their salesmen, in Mr. MacLean's experience.

Instances Germans

"What a contrast is illustrated by German manufacturers, to name only one country which is making headway in the Canadian market," Mr. MacLean said. In explanation, he instanced a commission of three Germans who visited Canada in 1913-14 under a subsidy from the German Government. This commission consisted of a university professor, a manufacturer and a retailer. They made a trans-Canada tour, studing selling methods, types of goods sold and current prices.

"Whenever they saw an article that they thought could be reproduced in Germany for export to Canada they purchased a sample which was carefully stored for shipment to their headquarters," Mr. MacLean stated. "They did not adopt the attitude that they had a product that could be substituted for the one in use, they were willing to copy the one in use."

Lies Little Hope

Mr. MacLean said that he could see no change in the attitude of the British at the present time from pre-war days and he felt that centuries would elapse before they would change. Their only hope, he felt, was to begin and elevate men to executive standing from the rank and file of salesmen and office workers. The only Englishmen in Mr. MacLean's experience who appreciated what was required to satisfy any market were men with no authority to make any changes in manufacturing or selling practice.

Can. Investors Mulcted May Learn for Future

Ontario Securities Commissioner Issues Warning Against Long Distance Telephone High Pressure Brokers — Nova Scotia Lady Tells Financial Post Experience With "Switchers"

Many letters from investors relating their experience with Stock & Bond Investment Co., and asking advice, show that the writers are unaware that the Quebec registration of that company as brokers was cancelled on January 25, 1934. Their methods were so bold and successful that they caused Col. George Drew, Ontario Securities Commissioner to recite this company to illustrate a warning to investors to display caution when solicited by brokers by long distance telephone to switch stocks held for other well known stocks, the ultimate intention and practice being to load the unfortunate prospect with a low-price stock.

This company started out under the registered ownership of David Fingard, being originally known as the Stock & Bond Guarantee Co. The name was subsequently changed to Stock & Bond Investment Co., also a registered concern, and in June, 1933, was duly incorporated under its present name and has as officers: President, L. M. Fingard; vice-president, David Fingard; secretary, R. W. Zoppi.

Buy High, Sell Low

The Financial Post for months preceding cancellation was flooded with enquiries concerning the activities and bona fides of this company which operated, judging by questions received, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Mode of operation is thus described by a Nova Scotia lady:

"This company by long distance telephone strongly advised me to sell my stock in Brazilian Traction and invest the proceeds in Falconbridge stock as this latter stock was due for a rise in about two weeks' time owing to their having received a large order from Germany. As Falconbridge was paying a dividend and Brazilian Traction was not, I took their advice, thinking Falconbridge a good investment.

"A few days later they advised me to sell Falconbridge at once as it was likely to fall below $2 a share owing to 167,000 shares of it being placed on the market at one time in order to close a large estate. I asked him to sell Falconbridge and send me the money. But he stated that 'this would not be using them fair, that I would be forever a dissatisfied customer of theirs' and they were anxious to establish connections in Nova Scotia that would be satisfied, that this had never happened to them in the last 10 years and to give them one more chance to make good.'

Sold Stanley-Siscoe

"After a long discussion on the merits of Stanley-Siscoe (he did not tell me it was a development company) I finally consented to his investing in it the proceeds in his possession in Stanley-Siscoe. A few days later I received a certificate for the whole of the money. His Sudbury and gold notes show that he claims to have sold my Brazilian at a price which was one of the lowest on the day in question, bought Falconbridge at the highest on the same day and he sold Falconbridge for the lowest price shown on the day of sale. It looks like a racket to me."

The Financial Post also has a letter from a man in Manitoba claiming prior dealing with this company to the effect that he ordered one stock and stock was sent another. Col. Drew suggests that investors confine their orders to firms within the province as many brokers try to escape jurisdiction of securities commissioners by doing their business outside the province.

Method of Operation

Col. Drew describes the modus operandi as follows:

"A broker will obtain a large mailing list in Ontario, and then send out circulars which suggest that they come from a large and well-established brokerage house. After a few of these circulars have been sent out, explaining how much value some of their customers have made by taking their advice, the long distance telephone is used to explain that there is a wonderful opportunity to purchase some well-known listed security. The person who receives the call is told that important news is about to be made public in regard to a well-known stock, and the immediate purchase of a substantial block of this stock on margin is urged. It is then explained how much will be required in order to purchase this stock.

The Covering Telephone

"If the person in Ontario who has received the call agrees to purchase, and very often, even if he does not, a telegram will arrive a few minutes later confirming the purchase of so many shares of the well-known security. This will be followed by a letter explaining the amount required to carry the security on margin. Very often the people who do not agree to make the purchase are persuaded to do so when they see the letter of confirmation, and forward an amount sufficient to carry the stock on margin.

"A few days later another telephone call will come through stating that very remarkable news has just been received in regard to a certain unlisted security which offers wonderful possibilities of large profit, and the person who originally purchased the listed security is asked to sell that security and transfer their balance for the purchase of the other cheaper stock which is not listed. In several cases the stock which is sold in the second instance has a name very similar to some well-known stock, and in that way the purchaser is misled.

"The purchaser then complains to the broker that he had no intention of buying the stock which has been sold to him, but the broker replies that he quite definitely ordered it. The purchaser is then faced with the difficulty of definitely establishing what discussion actually did take place over the telephone."

Record Nickel Exports

Exports of nickel in January reached a new high point since the first month in 1930, according to a report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Shipments to external points were 11,229,800 pounds, the increase over the same month of last year being 264.7 per cent.

Harry H. Stevens — a Radical Tory

Mass Buying Probe Adds Another to Long List of Crusades Started by Former Stage-Coach Driver-Miner-Soldier

By RICHARD CHURCHILL

Impatient and almost radical crusader, a man who but for his record of achievement and capacity as an administrator, might merit the soubriquet of a political Don Quixote—Hon. Harry Stevens once more has unfurled the banner of reform.

Representatives of industry and agriculture speeding to Ottawa to discover the scope and possible consequences of parliamentary enquiry into business practices are evidence of the depth to which Mr. Stevens has stirred the country by his forthright denunciation of sweat-shops, of certain kinds of buying methods, of the spread between producer and consumer prices of agricultural products.

In January, speaking at Toronto, Mr. Stevens launched his charges against "evils that have developed like cankers in the economic body." The next move came in the House of Commons with the appointment of a special committee to investigate the charges. This committee is now down to business. Mr. Stevens is chairman. His handling of the committee's work may determine whether or not he is to succeed Mr. Bennett as Conservative leader, when Mr. Bennett gets ready to retire.

Sheer Driving Power

Who is this man who has led more crusades in the economic and political spheres than any other public man of the day and who, more often than not, has achieved his objectives; compelled changes by the sheer driving power he is able to concentrate behind his attacks?

There is a disposition at Ottawa to regard the Stevens committee as bound to fail, however much the evidence may support his original charges. Between the Dominion Government and reform of industrial and marketing conditions lies the British North America Act — Canada's constitution—which places control of industry largely within the jurisdiction of the provinces. The constitution has barred the path to reform on more than one occasion; has stifled the zeal and spirit of more than one reformer in our public life.

Lives Dangerously

An Englishman whose span of 56 years has been crowded with adventure, Stevens both in his private and public life has lived dangerously, scorned safety. A member of the Conservative party, he has never been content with the "status quo."

Born at Bristol of a long line of English blood, Stevens came to Canada with his father in 1887, when nine years of age, and lived at Peterborough, Ont., where he went to public school. As a young man he moved to British Columbia, beginning a career of adventure and romance rivalling the most imaginative fiction.

Stage Coach Driver

He drove a stage coach through the mountains in the days of placer gold mining when highwaymen and foot-pads were an ordinary risk of travel.

He became a railroader, fired locomotives.

He prospected for gold—without notable success. In all the stirring scenes of pioneer days in British Columbia — mushroom mining camps, construction gangs, prospecting parties, Harry Stevens was a part.

Came the Boxer rebellion and an opportunity of military service. He went to the United States, enlisting in the 9th Infantry regiment, and embarked for China. He served at the siege of Tsin Tsin and tramped with his unit on the long march to Peking. Later, as assistant quartermaster, he served in the conquest of the Philippines. And he topped off this experience with a long cruise in the South Sea Islands.

Becomes Accountant

Eventually he returned to British Columbia. Having adventured to the full, he now decided to equip himself for a business career. He applied for a job with an accounting firm, got it and began to study. Every day the milk man called at the office to deliver milk to the staff. The milk man was "Jim" McGeer, father of G.G. "Jerry" McGeer, later to become one of British Columbia's leading lawyers and a political opponent of the young accountant.

Into Public Service

As he attained wide recognition in his chosen profession, Stevens found himself faced continually with demands for public service. He became active in the Board of Trade and took an increasing part in municipal politics. As he went about attending meetings, sitting in at the city council sessions, Stevens was impressed by the many jobs that needed doing and the general disposition of citizens to leave the work to other people. He made a resolution there and then that if ever asked to do a public service he would do it but that he would not go out of his way to seek public responsibility.

This resolution led him into membership in the Good Government League of Vancouver, to a knock-down fight with liquor interests and to a seat on the municipal council. He identified himself with the Conservative party and was out organizing in the rural areas in 1911 when his friends at Vancouver decided to offer him the Dominion nomination. They telephoned him on his return. He did not take their offer seriously; laughed at the suggestion. But he did agree that if he was nominated he would do his best to win the fight, though he declined to canvass the delegates or to lift a finger to better his chances of obtaining the nomination.

He was elected in one of the most stirring political battles ever fought at the coast and came East to "sign the roll and take the oath" along with R. B. Bennett, the present prime minister.

In perspective, his twenty-four years in Parliament have been a series of crusades. In his first Parliament, Stevens fought the issue of Asiatic immigration. Quite early in his Ottawa career he won the personal friendship of Sir Robert Borden, who continues to approximate his ideal of what a public man should be, and throughout the long controversy on the Asiatic subject Stevens was the dominant advisor of the administration. The issue came to a crisis with the arrival of several hundreds of Hindus on one of the Maru boats along about 1914. The vessel was held by the authorities. Riots broke out; four or five murders occurred. In the end the vessel was denied admission to Canada and was escorted to sea by the Canadian warship, the Rainbow.

It was during this crusade that Stevens got his first introduction to a Toronto audience. He was invited to speak to a luncheon club, but the officers of the club rather regretted their invitation as soon as they had sent it. When Stevens arrived at the scene of the luncheon he received a canny welcome. The president, upon introduction, expressed the hope that he would not be "offensive" and an atmosphere of chill reserve beat down on the speaker as he rose to his feet. Stevens was not lightly to be turned aside from his purpose. He discussed the Asiatic question in detail; won the attention of his listeners and received generous applause upon concluding. But he has never returned to Toronto since then without recalling his early venture in public speaking.

Minister Under Meighen

In the war parliament there was small scope for the private member. All the effort of the government was reserved for measures designed to support the Canadian contingent in France. For the time being domestic issues were brushed aside and reformers had to cool their heels. But Stevens rapidly won his way to the forefront of the party. For a time it appeared that he might be taken into the Borden ministry, but it was not until Mr. Meighen succeeded to the leadership that he was summoned to cabinet council and placed in charge of the Department of Trade and Commerce.

In the Meighen ministry Stevens was supremely happy. The two were firm friends. No public man has made a deeper impression upon Stevens than the lawyer from Portage la Prairie. Consciously or otherwise, he based his Parliamentary style upon Meighen, emulated his incisive method of speaking, studied (without complete success) to obtain an equal mastery of words.

Misses B.C. Leadership

In 1921, Stevens was one of the few Conservative cabinet ministers to emerge from the general election undefeated. He became a front bencher on the Opposition side and soon made his power felt by the Liberal ministry.

When the British Columbia Conservatives discussed whether or not they would choose a new leader to succeed Hon. W. J. Bowser, the insurgent group put Stevens up. But Bowser nosed him out, the final vote 252 to 201. Stevens stayed in Ottawa.

His next crusade brought him national recognition. There was a growing feeling that the customs administration had become lax; that the revenues of the country were not being collected efficiently and that floods of smuggled goods were being sold to the detriment of Canadian industry. Nothing was done about it until toward the close of 1925. The Liberal ministry had been returned a few months earlier, the second largest group in the Commons. They continued to hold office in the belief that the Progressive members would sustain them. Meighen, at Ottawa, wired to Stevens, at Vancouver, saying that he had put a resolution on the order paper calling for an investigation into the customs administration and asking if he could place Stevens' name upon it as sponsor. Stevens replied in the affirmative, came to Ottawa early in the New Year and began a first-hand investigation. This investigation necessitated his personal inspection of some 4,000 files and the session was well advanced before he was prepared to develop his charges.

In Charge of Campaign

The investigatory work was so heavy, indeed, that Stevens' health was undermined. He became ill, although he did not mention the fact to Meighen. Finally, he told his leader that he was ready to proceed but desired a clear understanding as to what must follow. If he made the charges he would see them through. All manner of pressure to call off the enquiry might be expected from sections of the business community. He asked Meighen for an assurance that once the issue was joined there would be no turning back. Meighen gave him that assurance.

One spring night, Stevens decided to go home before the Commons had adjourned. He got his hat and coat and was walking out the centre entrance when he met Meighen. Meighen stopped him; told him that events had occurred which made it desirable to go on with the charges that night. In those days there was no rule of procedure which halted sessions at 11 p.m. Stevens did not say, what was the truth, that he was ill and required rest. He doffed his hat and coat, returned to his seat and rose at 12.30 a.m. to demand a Parliamentary investigation into the customs department. He got it, and what followed is a familiar story.

Later on, he moved a motion of "want of confidence" in the Liberal Government. But the Government resigned before the vote was taken, went to the country and was defeated.

Back in Opposition

In the Meighen "shadow cabinet" he was Minister of Customs, but he saw little if anything of his department. He went to hospital and was barely on his feet before the trumpets of a general election again were sounding and he returned to Vancouver to defend his seat. Again he was successful, although his party failed, and for the next four years he was back at the old stand on the front bench of the Opposition.

His Oil Venture

In the 1926 election he was the target for a particularly pointed Liberal attack. The Vancouver Sun charged that he had used House of Commons stationery to boost a particularly unsavory oil promotion. The Sun reproduced the alleged letter in facsimile. Mr. Stevens flatly and categorically denied all the allegations. He called the letter a forgery. But he is on record as having said: "I consider the stock of the Canadian-United States Oil Co. one of the best of the new and partially developed oil concerns." Later the company folded up, the charter finally being cancelled for non-payment of annual fees due the State of Delaware. In any event the attack did not defeat Mr. Stevens. And apparently it did not estrange his party for he was nominated as a candidate for the Conservative leadership at the Winnipeg convention. But he withdrew before a vote was taken.

His First Defeat

His first political defeat came in 1930, when the party under Bennett was victorious. A seat was opened for him in East Kootenay, and he joined the new government as Minister of Trade and Commerce.

In the past four years the duties of his portfolio have employed all his energies. Negotiation of trade treaties, the Ottawa Economic Conference, the handling of Canada's wheat surplus—these and other matters of major importance have left small time for the development of issues peculiarly his own.

But while oppressed with burdens of office, Stevens has never lost his capacity for independent thinking and his radicalism has been frequently in evidence. Although a member of a Conservative government, he has frequently startled the country with speeches on bimetallism. He holds very broad views on the monetary question and for years has advocated the remonetization of silver. It will be recalled that in a speech delivered at Toronto early last year he prophesied that the United States would abandon the gold standard and he has never sought to conceal his opinion that Canada might well have kept her currency more closely allied to sterling than has been the case.

Not Studied Effort

His latest crusade, however, is perhaps the most spectacular of all. From the moment he delivered his Toronto address, attacking sweat-shops, some forms of mass buying and the distribution "spread" in agricultural products, the present investigation was inevitable. And yet the Toronto speech was not a studied effort. True, Stevens had been brought face to face with facts regarding sweat-shop conditions, and with the consequences of mass-buying and distribution costs on numerous occasions. Last autumn he spoke along this line, although not in so striking a manner, at Winnipeg. But he had no thought of launching a public investigation.

The genesis of the Toronto speech is interesting. The occasion was one upon which Premier R. B. Bennet was to be the guest of honor. But Mr. Bennett found out, one week in advance, that he could not attend. He asked the officers in charge of the luncheon to select a member of his cabinet to take his place. They selected Stevens, who accepted. But while he accepted he was quite at a loss as to the subject upon which he should talk. Pressure of work prevented him from giving thought to his speech. For more than a year he had been collecting information on weaknesses in our commercial system, but he did not even consider using this material. There was no evidence that the country was particularly interested in the question and ministers always prefer to choose popular topics. On the Wednesday before the Monday on which he was to speak he met a delegation of manufacturers who came to Ottawa to complain of competition with sweat-shops. On Thursday he met a delegation of bakers, complaining of the trustification of their industry. Friday brought a delegation of farmers to ask for an explanation of the enormous spread between what they were paid for their produce and what it was worth on retail counters. Friday night Stevens was unable to sleep. He was bothered by the fact that he must go to Toronto to deliver, on Monday, a speech which had not yet taken form or substance in his mind.

Wee Sma' Hours

Tossing sleeplessly in bed, he was struck with the thought that he might use the three delegations as an introduction to the general subject of reform in our economic life. He got up (it was past midnight) and wrote the speech in longhand and from that moment all that is now following was inevitable.

Has Business Philosophy

But if the speech itself was somewhat impulsively made the ideas in it were not new to Mr. Stevens. Throughout the long depression he has grown impatient under the mounting evidence of various patent weaknesses in the world of business. These abuses are clear to him; they call for remedy; he wants them remedied. So with all the zeal of the evangelist he has set himself the job of housecleaning business. It is because he is the politician turned evangelist that he arouses such passionate adoration on one hand and such bitter condemnation on the other. To some people he is the knight with the flaming sword; to other people he is the impractical zealot with a fantastical ideology.

He has a philosophy of business, and excerpts from it have been sketchily presented to various audiences from time to time.

His Business Associations

The oil incident, mentioned above, proved nothing about Mr. Stevens' moral integrity or honesty of purpose. But it made some people wonder about Mr. Stevens' business judgment. Strangely enough, although Mr. Stevens is in charge of the chief business department of the government, outside of finance, although he has been the uncompromising critic of immorality or inefficiency in business, his public associations with business have been few. In the published records, he is linked only twice with actual business concerns; first, with the ill-fated oil venture; second, as president of a company that in 1929 sought a charter to build a railway from Peace River to Stewart, B.C. Parliament granted some of the rights; but the company soon sold these to Consolidated Smelters, a subsidiary of the C.P.R. The depression hid the venture from view.

Yet, while Mr. Stevens has practised the profession of politics more than the profession of business, he holds the faith and admiration of many business leaders. The Canadian Chamber of Commerce, the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and similar organizations have impressed him as a speaker.

It is generally agreed that he has given his department businesslike direction, although introducing no important innovations. He is a great believer in publicity through advertising and exhibitions. Yet he has publicly chided Canadian industrialists and producers for expecting the government to do their merchandising jobs for them.

Is Gambling Much

Where the investigation into business practices today will lead, who will be benefitted, who injured—these are questions Stevens cannot answer. He has studied his subject thoroughly and is prepared to furnish evidence in support of all that he has said on the public platform. But there are two sides to every controversy and nobody realizes better than himself that he stands to lose as well as to gain.

But if he does prove to the satisfaction of the country that there are conditions now prevailing in Canada which require drastic reform, Stevens is not the man to quit in the face of other and more difficult barriers. If final success means the amendment of our Constitution he may be counted upon to carry the fight onward notwithstanding the fact that many a man, perhaps better equipped than himself, has failed ignominiously in the attempt.

Of School of Meighen

All of which reveals Stevens as a strange captain in the army of Conservatism. He is a unique combination of preserver and destroyer. In some respects he qualifies as of the purest of Conservative blood. He is a protectionist, a "Canada First" man—with reservations in the case of British trade. In other respects he is a flaming radical, ready to abandon ancient beliefs, eager to destroy vested interests. Nothing more unpalatable to the average Conservative could be found than Stevens' (and Meighen's) advocacy of bimetallism.

He is, in truth, of the school of Meighen—the Meighen who launched the young Conservative movement in Canada in the early twenties and who sought the support of the rising generation rather than of their elders. His future, under any circumstances, would be difficult to horoscope. But few who have watched him would be surprised if some day he achieves the leadership.

—Caricature by Cecil.

HON. H. H. STEVENS

Hon. Harry Stevens is on record on many subjects. But here are a few extracts from some of his speeches, which give a clue as to a few of the main points in his business and social philosophy:

* * *

"Idealistic theories are pleasant things to trifle and play with but some of us are more anxious to find out how to apply those theories."

* * *

"Unless we can imbue the mass of the people with a sense of responsibility then there is not much hope for Canadian democracy."

* * *

"Comparatively few people think out their own problems, much preferring to hand them over to someone else to handle."

* * *

"Too great a tendency to specialization robs us of the power to think broadly and of self reliance."

* * *

"Leaders in all branches of industry and commerce must think humanly of their affairs."

* * *

"One trouble with industry today is that the technical managers have not been consulted enough. The financier has thrust upon him capital far in excess of his requirements and upon which he is asked to produce a dividend."

* * *

"The banker instead of bossing industry should regard himself as merely a servant of trade."

* * *

"The ultimate object of all industrial and commercial activity ought to be for the happiness and welfare of man."

* * *

"I do not think it would be wise for the producing countries artificially to advance the price of wheat by a curtailment of acreage."

* * *

"A central bank cannot fix prices nor can it maintain price levels, because price levels are the result of world conditions."

* * *

"It is quite possible that if the leading nations agreed on silver remonetization, that action would ultimately be of great benefit to Oriental purchasing power."

Ford Agrees With Ideal Behind N.R.A. Programme

Believes New Industrial and Social Era is in Process of Evolution — Individualism Will Survive

Stating his complete belief in the ideal behind the N.R.A., Henry Ford recently broke a long silence to give an exclusive interview to a representative of the New York Times. Mr. Ford believed that the N.R.A. is the first move, though a faulty and halting one, toward a new industrial and social era which, when it comes, will be a millennium of justice and peace. His greatest criticism of the N.R.A. was not that it interfered with industry, but that it did not go far enough.

Failure of the Ford Motor Car Co. to sign the automobile code gave rise to the belief that Mr. Ford was opposed to the N.R.A. Asked his position, by the interviewer, Mr. Ford replied: "Why should we be opposed to it? President Roosevelt is only trying to make industry do what we were doing 30 years ago!" He revealed himself as an admirer of and a sympathizer with President Roosevelt and his efforts to lead the United States to lasting prosperity.

Believes System Wrong

The whole industrial system, especially the distribution system, is basically wrong because it is devoted to making money instead of making human values in Mr. Ford's estimation. It must be reformed clear down to the bottom and he is convinced that some day it will be.

Mr. Ford spoke in clipped, telegraphic sentences, sometimes, almost in riddles. He touched on mechanics and money, on the merging of industry with rural life and the blindness of business and always came back to his faith in the new industrial era in which happiness, beauty and money will replace the ultimate noise and injustice of the present one. While Detroit was wreathed in optimism on the outlook for the automotive industry in 1934, Mr. Ford's optimism was tinted with caution. He foresees the same old vicious circle of gains and recessions unless a genuine new era is brought in. But he believes the N.R.A. was aiming at bringing in this new era even if it were doing so in a halting manner.

Too Much Selfishness

"Up to the present time, we have believed absolutely in the ideal behind the N.R.A. But the N.R.A. has not tackled the fundamentals yet. There has been too much selfishness in the support of it. Some interests thought they could use N.R.A. to start a new trade trust and run out the independents. Well, it did not work, but N.R.A. didn't stop them, the independents did. You can't boss people out. Independence is part of every American and it has not been responsible for any of our ills—our loss of independence is what causes trouble. But if these supporters of the N.R.A. keep on trying to crush opposition they'll get left. Competition furnishes the incentive for people to rise, for genius to come up."

Mr. Ford believes that money should be the means of industry and not its end. Asked what he thought of America's departure from the gold standard he stated, "That doesn't interest me. That's just part of the superstition of money. People accept gold because it looks good to them." He held the misconception of the function of money to blame for wars, depression, and most of our social ills.

Object of Work Is Happiness

"The object of living is work, experience, and happiness," he said. "There is joy in all work. All that money can do is buy someone's work in exchange for our own. There is no happiness except in the realization that we have accomplished something. There is some terrible fallacy in the price system. Something humanly wrong. The N. R. A. is tied up to the price system and it is beginning at the wrong end of the problem. In making prices go up, we are merely buying and selling money. We must reverse the process. We must put the commodity on the top and money on the bottom as the conveyor of industry, instead of as its product. We have never seen any over-production of anything. There is no over-production of wheat when men are hungry in the cities. There is no over-production of cotton when people lack heat, food and clothing. There is no over-production of anything so long as there are people in the world who want that thing but cannot get it. There never has been a used surplus, only a price surplus. It was not a wheat surplus that troubled the country but a price surplus. Our breakdown is in our system of distribution and to reform that we must reform the money system because distribution is dependent upon mass. The trouble is not with human beings. They are much better than they are permitted to be—but with the system. There is a fallacy also in the assumption that industry exists to support the people. It is the other way around. It's the people who support the industry. They use the things of industry in getting a living."

Doubts Buying Power Raised

Mr. Ford expressed the doubt that the N. R. A. had materially increased purchasing power. The wage rises had been too small in the industries affected. "Raising wages from $6.00 to $12.00 doesn't increase purchasing power," he said. "At the same time, the tax on the sweat-shops and on child labor are excellent. He believes that the N. R. A. has retarded the movement from the cities to village and country. This movement which encompasses the decentralization of industry from huge plants in the cities to small plants in the country has become almost a religion with Mr. Ford who has already carried this movement a long way in his own industry.

"We have not to mix land with industry—that's the new era," Mr. Ford stated. "Industry can't go along in its present concentrated form. It is too costly. The economies of concentration must now be realized through a wide distribution of industry. By carrying the workers back to the land, you will be bringing our markets back. The workers will raise their own food and they will have the earnings of their industry to spend beside. They will be independent of industrial employment cycles."

It was suggested that because of his rugged individualism, Mr. Ford would not sign the N. R. A. automobile code, since he might see in the N. R. A., as many do, an infringement of individualism. But Mr. Ford would not admit this and would not even call himself an individualist.

"The new era will not crush out the individualist," says he. "It will allow them to become more individual than ever. General selfishness is not individualism at all."

He regarded the N. R. A. as an experiment on the way to the new era—a new era in a real "machine age" starting now which would lift the load of drudgery off millions of men and women. "The experiment is just starting. Like all experiments, it cannot be expected to work out perfectly at once. But it will not be thrown away. No experiment is ever thrown away and I don't want to do anything to keep this experiment from going on.

Insurance on Gold Shipments Rates Increased 200 Per Cent

One result of the scramble to sell gold in the United States is a big increase in basic premium rates for insuring shipments from Britain. Lloyd's underwriters have already raised their basic premium from the 4½ cents charged when the outflow began to 12¼ cents.

It is stated that the reason for the increase is the high rates paid in the re-insurance market.

March Dividend Payments Will Total $17,267,000

Resumption of Dividends on International Nickel Common is Chief Feature; Two Companies Make Initial Payment

Dividend payments by Canadian corporations during March will total $17,267,000. This compares with $16,754,000 paid out in March, 1933, and the increase is slightly over three per cent. In March, 1932, dividend payments totalled $18,945,000.

Payment by International Nickel Co. of a dividend of 10 cents per share is the most important dividend announcement for the month. The total payment will amount to $1,458,000 and will be the first dividend to be paid on the common stock of this company since December 31, 1931, when five cents a share was paid. In commenting upon the restoration of the stock to a dividend basis, Robert C. Stanley, president of the company, stated that "resumption of dividends on the common stock is due to a steady improvement in the world market for nickel and to prospects for continued demand. The upturn, first noticed in the spring of 1932, has been accelerated by better business conditions which developed in the United States and overseas during 1932."

Declare Initial Dividend

An initial dividend of 20 cents per share has been declared on the common shares of Agnew-Surpass Shoe Stores Ltd., while an initial dividend of five cents per share has been declared on the stock of San Antonio Gold Mines Ltd. Foundation Co. of Canada, has declared a special dividend of 25 cents, the first since May, 1932. Extra dividends have been declared by Montreal Loan & Mortgage Co., McIntyre Porcupine Mines Ltd., and Siscoe Gold Mines Ltd. Simon & Sons will pay $5.25 on account of arrears of preferred dividends.

The list of companies that have declared dividend payments for March, as compiled by The Financial Post is as follows:

Summary of Payments

Dividends	$17,267,509
Bond interest	21,520,043
Total	$38,787,552

Dividend Payments

Company:	Rate	Date	Amount
Agnew-Surpass, c.	†20c.	1	$ 15,904
Bk. Can. Nationale	$2.50q	1	175,000
Bk. of Montreal	$2q	1	720,000
Bk. of Toronto	$2.50q	1	150,000
Beld.-Corticelli, pfd.	1¾q	15	15,142
Biltmore Hats, pfd.	1¾q	15	4,488
Can. Malt. (No. 25)	37½c.q	15	74,614
Canada Vinegars	40c.q	1	86,800
Candn. Bk. of Commerce	$2q	1	600,000
Candn. Hy.-Elec. pfd.	$1.50q	1	187,500
Falconbridge Nickel	5c.	30	163,935
Foundation, c.	*25c.	15	21,150
Hamilton Un. Th. pfd.	$1.75q	31	13,787
Imperial Tobacco	8¾c.q	31	826,965
Do., final	17½c.	31	1 653,930
Do., pref.	3s.	31	240,900
Imperial Oil (No. 40)	12½c.q	1	3,347,886
Inter. Coal & Coke	1%	1	30,000
Inter. Milling, 1st pfd.	$1.75q	1	61,526
Do., A pref.	$1.50q	1	13,767
Inter. Nickel, c.	10c.	31	1,458,402
Inter. Petrol. (No. 40)	28c.q	15	4,010,744
Do., pref.	28c.q	15	56,000
Inter. Proprietaries A	65c.q	15	145,122
Do., participation	5c.	15	11,213
Lake Shore Mines	50c.q	15	1,000,000
Laura Secord	75c.q	1	43,125
Loblaw Groc., A & B	20c.q	1	167,605
McColl-Front., c.	15c.q	15	75,000
McIntyre-Porc. M.	25c.q	1	199,500
Do., extra	12½c.q	1	99,750
Do., bonus	12½c.	1	99,750
Montreal Cottons, pfd.	1¾q	15	52,500
Mtl. Loan & Mtge.	75c.q	15	18,000
Do., extra	25c.	15	6,000
N.S. Light & Pr., pfd.	$1.50q	1	18,750
Ogilvie Flour, pref.	$1.75q	1	35,000
Reliance Grain, pfd.	1⅝q	15	32,500
Rolland Paper, pfd.	$1.50q	1	22,500
Royal Bank	$2q	1	700,000
San Antonio	†5c.	15	111,565
Simon & Sons, pref.	‡$5.25	1	23,598
Siscoe Gold Mines	3c.q	31	137,401
Do., bonus	2c.	31	91,601
Sylvanite Gold	2½+2½c.	31	164,975
H. Walker-Good., pfd.	25c.q	15	115,517
West. Can. Flour, pfd.	75c.q	15	18,097
Total			$17,267,509

†Initial. ‡On arrears.
*Special dividend. First payment since 12½c. paid May 14, 1932.

Bond Interest Due in March

Company:	Rate	Date	Due	Amount
Ad. Beatty Hotel	7	1	1944	$ 21,000
Adel. Shep. Bldg.	5	15	1948	20,000
Bawlf Ter. Elev.	6½	1	Serial	6,500
Bell Tele. A	5	1	1955	750,000
Brit. Amer. Oil	5	1	1945	116,056
B.C. Elec. deb. stk.	4½	30	Perp.	287,355
B.C. Power A	5½	1	1960	275,000
Do., B	5	1	1960	100 000
Can. Bakeries	6½	1	1945	21,817
Can. Nat. Rlys.	4½	15	1954	585,000
Do.	4½	1	1951	1,125,000
Can. Nor. Ont. 1st mtge.	3½	30	1936	137,547
Do., deb. stk.	3	30	1953	140,398
Do., deb. stk.	4	1	1934	341,206
Can. Pac. Rly.	4½	1	1946	450,000
Do., convert.	6	15	1942	275 000
Dom. Textile	6	1	1949	145,110
Goodyear Cotton	6	1	1949	23,070
Gt. West. Sadd.	6	1	1948	18,255
Gypsum, Lime A	5½	1	1948	98,980
Hermes Bldg.	6½	1	1942	18,609
Hillcrest Coll.	5	1	1940	8,125
Hotel Victoria	6	1	Serial	7,800
Inter. Waterways.	6	1	1937	2,355
Inter. Power	6½	1	1957	97,500
Interlake Trans.	6	1	1943	4,035
Legare, P. T.	6	1	1947	29,793
Lindsay, C. W.	6	1	1958	27,000
Mersey Paper A	6	1	1949	58,995
Mtl. L.H.&P. B	5	1	1970	286,312
Northern Tele.	6	1	1948	4,740
N.B. Power	5	1	1937	43,500
N.S. Shipping	6	1	1943	3 195
Ontario Bldg.	6½	1	1943	26,000
Peel St. Rlts.	6½	1	Serial	16,250
Power Corp. B	4½	1	1959	206,516
Prov. L. Heat	5	1	1946	21,725
Stand. Lime	6	1	1944	17,220
Silverwood's	7	1	1937	5,106
Toronto Carpet A	6	1	1944	22,275
Trail Apts.	6	1	1947	1,200
Un. Amuse. A	6	1	1942	40,704
Viceroy Mfg.	6½	1	1950	9,067
West Koot. Pr. A	5	1	1956	162,500
Corporation bonds				$6,157,760
Municipal				3,833,054
Provincial				4,418,990
Dominion				7,110,289
Total				$21,520,043

MERCURY MILLS MAKES 1ST PROFIT SINCE 1929 REPORT

Bond Interest Accounted For and Part of Depreciation

BANK LOAN MADE

Common Equity in Net Tangible Assets $16.46 — Bonds Well Covered

For the first time since 1929 Mercury Mills has shown a profit. The consolidated financial statement for 1933 shows operating profit for that year to have been $98,468 as compared with an operating loss of $39,156 in 1932.

The operating profit was sufficient to provide for full bond interest, including premium on United States funds and to provide a balance of $25,043. This was not equal to full depreciation and directors wrote off the full amount of depreciation required, namely, $91,500 so that the profit and loss account shows a net loss of $66,456 for the year.

Consolidated Income and Surplus Account (Years Ended December 31)

	1933 $	1932 $
Net earnings‡	98,469	†39,157
Less: Depreciation	91,500	90,305
Bond interest	73,425	73,154
	†66,456	†202,616
Less:		
Adj. of invent. to market val.	......	153,016
Res. for adj. outs. contracts	......	25,000
Net loss	66,456	380,632
Less appropriations:		
Pref. divds, P. K. Mills§	1,368	1,596
Deficit for year	67,824	382,228
Add: Previous deficit	74,997	220,253
Profit on bds. red. for s.f.	......	36,978
Transf. from cont. res.	......	50,000
Less:		
Adj. res. for c'tracts	12,865	......
Bad debts res. not required	3,272	......
Deficit carried forward	126,684	74,997

† Loss.
‡ After deducting all operating expenses, including bad debts, maintenance and repairs.
§ Dividend guaranteed by Mercury Mills.

Prices Still Low

The improved results for the year were accomplished in the face of difficulties caused by depressed general business conditions in the early part of 1933 and a costly labor disturbance which disrupted production and shipments for three weeks. The president and general manager, R. H. Hommel, reports that low price levels and keen competition continue to exist.

Operations at the Listowel plant have proven satisfactory and that plant, says the president, can now be regarded as a profitable unit.

Both current assets and current liabilities increased, the net result being very little change in working capital.

Working Capital

	1933 $	1932 $
Current assets	997,118	799,464
Current liabilities	373,034	184,826
Working capital	524,084	614,638
Ratio	2.67—1	4.33—1

Made $184,000 Bank Loan

Increased total of current assets was the net result of the following changes: cash down from $41,982 to $24,765; net accounts and bill receivable up from $65,576 to $89,276; and inventories up from $691,906 to $883,017.

Increase in current liabilities is mostly accounted for by a bank loan of $184,000 which was made during the year. Accounts and bills payable went up from $128,752 to $158,013. Other items were much the same except that a reserve for outstanding contracts of $25,000 at the end of 1932 is not in the 1933 balance sheet.

Working capital of $624,085 covered $19,000 cumulative preferred, redeemable stock of subsidiaries in the hands of the public and left $605,085 to apply against sinking first mortgage bonds of $1,335,000. The remaining $729,915 of these bonds would apply against fixed and invested assets, such as lands, buildings, machinery and equipment, depreciated more than 25 per cent to $2,470,835. This valuation shows an excess of $1,740,920 to apply against $1,000,000 in six per cent cumulative preference shares. This would leave $740,920 or $16.46 a share as equity for the common stock in fixed and invested assets.

Paper under discount is $182,682. Cumulative preference dividends have been in arrears from November 1, 1930.

WESTERN BREW. EARNS INTEREST SALES REDUCED

Loss After Depreciation is $57,562; Was $161,343 in 1932

Western Breweries Ltd., had an operating profit of $57,942 in the year ended October 31, 1933, before provision for bond interest and depreciation. After paying bond interest of $31,867, providing $80,717 for depreciation and $2,920 reserve for minority shareholders, the company ended the year with a loss of $57,562 which compares with loss of $161,343 in 1932. Surplus was further reduced by adjustment of $80,903 for losses on sale of plant, obsolescence on bottle stocks and sundry write-offs.

During the year an arrangement was made with bondholders whereby interest payments due July 1, 1933, and January 1, 1934, were deferred pending improvement in the company's earnings. Brewing equipment at the Brandon plant was sold and the bottling house is now used as a distributing warehouse for Drewry's products. Plants at Moose Jaw, Saskatoon and Winnipeg are stated to be in good condition. Sales are stated to have been lower in 1933 but the company maintained its proportion of available business.

Cons. Income and Surplus Account Years Ended October 31

	1933 $	1932 $
Net earnings*	57,942	†108,199
Less: Bond int.	31,867	......
Depreciation	80,717	......
Inc. tax res.	......	100
Losses of subs.	......	8,850
Subs. pref. divs.	2,920	2,920
Investments w/o	......	41,274
Net prof. & surp. for year	‡57,562	‡161,343
Add: Prev. surp.	7,573	171,337
Trans. from res.	......	6,736
Less: Loss on plant sold, etc.	§80,903	2,887
Pr. yr. adjust.	......	6,270
Balance forward	‡130,893	7,573

* After administration expenses and doubtful accounts. † Loss after bond interest and bottle depletion. ‡ Loss or deficit. § Including bottle depletion and sundry write-offs.

WORKING CAPITAL

	1933 $	1932 $
Current assets	250,664	337,986
Current liabilities	204,298	359,937
Working capital	46,366	*21,951
Ratio	1.22—1	0.94—1

*Excess of current liabilities over current assets.

Fixed assets are carried at $2,600,601, against which there is reserve for depreciation of $965,598. Investment in and advances to Reliance Securities Corp. are shown at $549,632. All assets total $4,031,531. There is outstanding $450,000 of 7 per cent serial bonds, due 1932 to 1940, and $26,617 of unpaid and accrued interest. There is outstanding 244,786 of $10 par value common stock while minority interest in Drewry's Ltd. preferred stock is $36,500.

Wheat

From Our Grain Correspondent

Price Movement Narrow

WINNIPEG—Alternate periods of strength and weakness in wheat prices during the past week have not had any great significance. Reports as to condition of winter wheat crops in Europe and in the United States are being studied, European conditions appearing slightly less favorable and those in the United States somewhat better than a few weeks ago. But not until these crops begin their spring growth can the extent of winter damage be evaluated.

Liverpool still reports heavy hedging of wheat shipped or to be shipped from the Argentine but looks for a moderation in the extent of Argentine shipments in the near future if that country is to confine itself within the terms of the London Wheat Agreement. The question must soon be settled as to that country's interpretation of the agreement, and whether or not it will claim that its shipments to non-Euorpean countries and especially Brazil and China do not fall within the scope of its quota.

* * *

Vancouver Disappointed

THE trade at Vancouver is disappointed over the fact that so much of the winter season has passed without prices at that port reaching a parity with Winnipeg. This seems chiefly accounted for by the fact that buyers of Canadian wheat in Great Britain and on the continent are purchasing on a hand to mouth basis, and require quick shipment when they buy, instead of showing a willingness, as in former years, to commit themselves farther ahead by buying wheat to be shipped by the longer Vancouver route.

* * *

Poor Flour in U. K.

LOSS of markets owing to the high level of prices of Canadian wheat and further losses due to the fact that lack of hard wheat is producing inferior flour and reducing consumption is evident from the fact that, although total wheat imports into the United Kingdom during the past few months have been on about the same level as in the corresponding period of 1932-33, there has been a considerable falling off in the imports of Canadian wheat and a reduction in bread consumption. There has, moreover, been a very material increase in stocks of both wheat and flour.

Two main reasons are advanced for this decline in bread consumption. First, the effect of new labor laws has been to eliminate night work, without which it is difficult to produce high-class bread and second, the flour being generally used is not up to the standard of previous years owing to the fact that there is little, if any, Manitoba hard used in its production. Millers in the United Kingdom cannot use Canadian flour at the present time, however, owing to the excessive price.

CAN. NORTHERN RAISES DIVIDEND TO $1 PER SHARE

Directors' Action Expected in View of Company's Progress

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Canada Northern Power Corp., a subsidiary of Power Corp. of Canada, has increased the dividend on its common shares from 80 cents to $1 per share per annum. This is in line with expectations.

For many months past, both gross and net operating income of the company has been on an increasing scale and at the end of last year the company declared a bonus of 10 cts. a share on the common stock.

The dividend record of the company during the past five years has been a favorable one. Regular dividends on 375,000 shares of common stock outstanding were paid at the rate of 60 cents per share per annum up to and including January 25, 1931, when the dividend was increased to 80 cents per share. The rate remained unchanged until at the close of 1933 a bonus of 10c. a share was paid, making a total disbursement for 1933 of 90 cents per share.

On the basis of last year's dividend declaration, Canada Northern Power paid out $337,500 dividend on its 375,000 shares of no par value common stock. Recently the issued capital stock was raised to 400,000 shares and the new dividend will require an annual outlay by the company of $400,000, or an increase of $62,500 over that paid in 1933.

Power Corp. of Canada holds over 60 per cent of the common stock of Canada Northern Power—and the higher dividend rate will mean an increase in revenue in 1934 for Power Corp. of over $50,000 from this source.

Grain and Milling in Canada

EMPLOYMENT GAIN MAY BOOST SALE OF WORLD WHEAT

Shipments to Date Running Behind London Quota

Light demand from the main importing countries continues to feature the world wheat situation alongside the knowledge that surpluses available for export and carryover in three of the four major exporting countries are considerably smaller. On the basis of quota agreements, exports to date are not quite up to expectations but better world employment reports give rise to hopes of increasing consumption. During the past month, export shipments have shown some increase but this was expected when new crop supplies were cleared from the Southern Hemisphere. These increased shipments, however, do not represent sales, stocks afloat "for orders" being smaller.

Broomhall's figures for world shipments of wheat and wheat flour from August 1 to February 12 total 287,670,000 bushels which compares with 331,512,000 bushels in the same period of 1932-33, a reduction of 13.2 per cent. Estimated import requirements for the crop year 1933-34 are 560 million bushels, according to the London Wheat Conference, this figure being only 8.7 per cent below actual shipments of 1932-33. It is evident then that the world movement to date is not quite up to expectations.

Shipments May Increase

On the basis of shipments to date, total shipments for 1933-34 will be about 4.5 per cent below the estimates. The possibilities of making up the lost ground during the year are evident, however. Movement from the Southern Hemisphere is late; supplies in the U. S. S. R. and Danube are above a year ago; U. S. A. has still to export the bulk of its quota; improved world employment conditions indicate increased wheat consumption.

World wheat production in 1933-34, with the usual exclusion of Russia, China and certain smaller countries, is now estimated at 3,515 million bushels compared with 3,729 million bushels in the previous year. However, if accurate estimates were available for these countries and these estimates taken into consideration, it is probable that production in the current year would be found to be greater than in 1932-33.

Wheat Quota Is Plan Favored By Provinces

From Our Own Correspondent

WINNIPEG.—Proposals for provincial legislation in connection with the London wheat agreement are still indefinite following a meeting of the premiers of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta in Regina a few days ago. It is definitely announced that there will be no legislation attempting to restrict acreage.

A statement by Mr. McPherson, provincial treasurer of Saskatchewan, in Regina, was taken to mean that the three premiers had agreed to introduce legislation establishing a quota system for delivery of wheat by farmers in the event of this year's crop turning out to be larger than provided for by the London Agreement. But Premier Bracken was very guarded in his statement on the subject to the Manitoba Legislature, and it is doubted if anyone has been able to work out the details of such a plan in a way that would ensure passing of legislation.

In Alberta President Wood, of the Wheat Pool, is calling for the passing of quota legislation, but is coupling this with a demand for the appointment of a National Wheat Board. Whatever is done it is apparent that it will not be done in time to have any effect upon the seeding of wheat by farmers in 1934.

Russian Exports Finish Short of Proposed Quotas

Exports for Season Not Now Expected to Exceed 30,000,000 Bushels—Russian Attitude at London Conference Merely Matter of Prestige

From Our Own Correspondent

WINNIPEG. — No wheat shipments were recorded from Russia last week, which may mean that Russian wheat exports have come to an end for the current season. When the London wheat conference was in session other exporting countries found it impossible to reach an agreement with Russia with respect to an export quota. Russia was reported as willing to accept a limitation of 72,000,000 bushels, while the largest quantity suggested by the other countries was 42,000,000 bushels. The outcome was that Russia finally signed the agreement with no limitation upon her freedom of action except an undertaking to consult with the non-European exporters as to the quantity she would actually export.

It now appears likely that her total exports for the year will not exceed 30,000,000 bushels. Just why the government of that country should bother at all with forcing out exports representing approximately 3 per cent of her total wheat production when it is an established fact that her own people have been inadequately fed during recent years, is difficult to make out, especially as any surplus from an exceptionally large crop such as was produced in 1933 would seem to be required to build up reserves against the recurrence of famine conditions. Equally difficult to understand is Russia's insistence on international recognition of her right to export wheat on a considerable scale.

Matter of Prestige

One explanation has been given of the Russian attitude at the London conference, by observers who kept in close touch with it, was that the Russian delegation was as much concerned with the preservation of Russian prestige as with the outlet for Russian wheat. The members felt, so it is said, that there would be a loss in dignity in accepting for Russia a fixed quota for wheat exports smaller than that allotted to the Danubian countries, in view of the fact that the latter area, in prewar days, contributed very much smaller quantities of wheat to the export market than did Russia.

The London conference it was pointed out, was primarily engaged in considering plans for raising the international price of wheat, a matter of comparatively small interest to Russia. Further it was assumed that such an increase if brought about, would assist in recovering from the depression, and in restoring prosperity to a considerable part of the world. But helping a capitalistic world to get back on to a better basis could not be assumed to be an objective of the Russian Government.

Explains Attitude

Practically the only thing to be got out of the conference, therefore, by Russia was a measure of international recognition, and whatever prestige might accompany that recognition. Acceptance of a small export quota, even if it should be large enough to cover quantities of wheat actually to be exported, would be inconsistent with such an objective.

While the explanation may be incomplete, it serves to account for the difficulty experienced by the representatives of other countries, both at the London conference and in subsequent meetings of the international committee in getting on to common ground with the representatives of Russia.

OVER-PRODUCTION OBVIOUS FALLACY ROBINSON ARGUES

Says Two Big European Crops Distort World Picture

In the face of statistics showing a reduction in world stocks of wheat much greater than the drop in consumption and bearing in mind that European crops of the past two years have been nearly 200 million bushels greater than average, talk of the necessity for acreage reduction in order to cure alleged over-production is foolish and harmful, in the opinion of F. E. M. Robinson, formerly president of the National Dairy Council of Canada, expressed in a letter to The Financial Post.

Mr. Robinson uses official statistics to prove his argument that a return to normal in Europe would result in a very tight situation developing in exporting countries. His letter states as follows:

"I have been interested in your recent editorial comments on the wheat situation and was especially glad to see that you dislike the bearish propaganda of the London committee as much as I do. I do not think that the true situation is as they paint it and even if it were surely the part of wisdom would be to say less about it and refrain from undermining public confidence.

Europe's Bumper Crops

"Europe has had two crops with higher than average yields. A recession to normal acre yields would reduce the European output by some 200 million bushels in which case world import requirements would be nearer 760 million than the present figure of 560 million. This does not assume a crop disaster in Europe but simply average yields. Now where is this to come from?

"It is now clear that the U. S. is out of the export field as a supplier of more than trifling quantities at least till the summer of 1935. This on account of the very poor crop prospects for the coming summer, the peculiar monetary situation and the increasing tightness of available supplies. If we then try to take even 700 million from the three remaining large exporters Canada, Australia and the Argentine a very tight situation is evident.

Stocks Down, Consumption Up

"World visible wheat supplies at January 1, 1934, according to Broomhall's estimates, amounted to 535 million bushels as compared with 600 million at the beginning of 1933 and 638 million at Jan. 1, 1932. World consumption of wheat, according to the Food Research Institute, Sanford University, is estimated at 3,634 million bushels for 1933-34, an increase of 25 million bushels over the previous year and greater than the consumption during the prosperous 1929-30 period.

"Coming from authorities both of whom lean very strongly to the over-production theory, they are of interest and certainly do not look very alarming.

"As to the talk of acreage reduction for this country I can only say that any lessening of acreage obtained as a result of a campaign stressing over-production will be extremely costly owing to the unfavorable effect of the discussion upon the market. If anything be attempted why not try and remove a few acres from cultivation on the ground that they are not suited for wheat production, or improperly prepared.

"Meanwhile the wheat market remains in a state of gloom from which it will probably not emerge till somebody somewhere runs short of wheat and finds difficulty in obtaining some nearby."

Open Branch in Peterborough

Watson, Wallace & Co., members of the Toronto Stock Exchange, have opened a branch office in Peterborough, Ont., at 136 Hunter Street, West. The branch office has direct wire conection and ticker service with Toronto.

Hold Little Hope For Tariff Plan of Wheat Pact

Although the United States Government was mainly active in bringing the London wheat agreement into existence, the recent gold policy of that country seems to have destroyed hope of one of the principal clauses of that agreement becoming effective during the life of the agreement. That is the clause under which importing countries undertook to reduce tariffs after the international price of wheat should have reached and maintained a certain level for a period of 16 weeks.

The price specified was the average duty free price of all parcels of wheat sold in the British market, and the limit set was expressed in Swiss gold francs, officially translated at the time as the equivalent of 63 gold cents per bushel. In revalued United States currency that would be just over $1.00 a bushel, and practically the same in Canadian funds at the present time.

The action of the United States in attaching a higher official value of gold than formerly increases the tendency of commodity prices expressed in terms of gold to remain low, and the international gold price for wheat which last July seemed reasonably attainable, now looks difficult to reach.

Canadian Pacific Paid Subsidies by Dominion

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Canadian Pacific Railway is receiving subsidies during the present fiscal year of three services for mail, passenger and freight services on the Pacific Ocean, according to information tabled in the House of Commons.

The following subsidies are reported: Canada, China, Japan, $659,000; Victoria, Vancouver, Skagway, $12,500; Victoria and West Coast of Vancouver Island, $11,250.

For the transportation of Canadian mail this year, for each of its navigation lines in the Pacific Ocean, the company receives: Vancouver-Victoria, $26,132; Victoria-Seattle, $15,000; Vancouver-Nanaimo, $8,339; Victoria-Vancouver-Gulf Island, $12,000; Vancouver-Powell River, $1,931; Vancouver-Seattle, $4,712 and Vancouver-Prince Rupert, $1,100.

Rodolphe Lemieux Succeeds Laporte With Credit Foncier

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Directors of the Credit Foncier-Franco Canadienne have appointed Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, vice-president of the company, in succession to the late Sir Hormidas Laporte.

Key Facts About Wheat

	Total (bu.)	Previous Week (bu.)	Same Week a year ago (bu.)
Visible Stocks (Week ending Feb. 19):			
Canadian	118,128,000	118,062,000	107,273,000
Argentine	16,533,000	15,068,000	12,492,000
United States	105,202,000	107,008,000	147,331,000
Australia	101,600,000	105,000,000	120,000,000
Canadian Wheat in Store (Week ending Feb. 16)			
Fort William	67,059,781	66,168,000	62,131,213
Country elevators	106,065,109	106,143,000	110,864,528
Total (all points in Canada)	232,557,145	232,835,863	226,515,659
World Shipments, incl. Flour (Week ending Feb. 26):			
North American	4,239,000	3,825,000	8,590,000
Argentine	4,020,000	4,092,000	4,287,000
Black Sea*	224,000	424,000	56,000
Australian	......	1,986,000	......
Total (World)	11,603,000	10,195,000	16,003,000
World Wheat on Passage (Feb. 26)	41,160,000	39,272,000	59,120,000
Canadian Marketings and Exports:			
Canadian exports † (Feb. 16)	2,013,367	2,388,271	4,583,231
Cumulative to Feb. 16 (29 weeks)	95,356,204	93,342,837	146,263,939
Prairie marketings, D.B.S. (Feb. 9)	2,084,402	1,830,053	2,109,930
Cumulative to Feb. 9 (28 weeks)	174,121,554	172,037,152	290,925,973
Country deliveries (Feb. 23)‡	1,853,000	2,109,000	3,040,000
Country loadings (Feb. 23)‡	2,323,720	2,445,625	3,659,600

* Includes South Russian. † Excluding flour. ‡ Sanford Evans Weekly Report.

Winnipeg Grain Prices

Week to February 27, 1934

Crop year from Aug. 1, 1933 High	Low		Open Feb. 21	High for week	Low for week	Close Feb. 27
		Wheat				
.95	.59¼	May	.67	.68¼	.66¼	.68½
.71½	.62¼	July	.68¼	.69⅝	.67⅞	.69⅝
		Oats				
.48½	.29½	May	.34⅞	.35⅝	.34⅝	.35⅝
.38⅝	.32½	July	.35⅛	.36½	.34⅞	.36½
		Barley				
.59¾	.32½	May	.40½	.41⅞	.40¼	.41⅞
.44⅝	.36½	July	.41⅝	.42⅝	.41¼	.42⅝
		Flax				
1.71½	1.15	May	1.52½	1.53⅞	1.51	1.52⅞
1.58	1.39½	July	1.50½	1.52½	1.50½	1.51¼
		Rye				
.68½	.39¼	May	.48	.49¼	.48	.49¼
.53½	.43⅝	July	.49½	.50⅝	.49¼	.49⅝

PURITY FLOUR
A high patent flour milled from Western Canada hard spring wheat

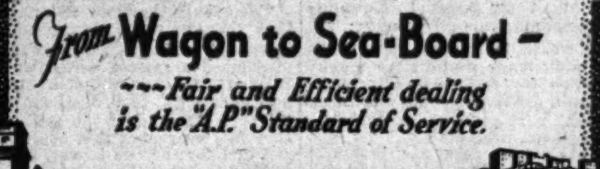
Mills operated at Goderich, Winnipeg, Brandon, Calgary and Victoria. Offices maintained from coast to coast.
WESTERN CANADA FLOUR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED
Head Office, Toronto, Ontario
Other leading products: Purity Rolled Oats, Purity Salt, Hovis Flour, Pioneer Poultry Foods.

Village of Chandler, Que., Cannot Pay Debts at Present

Village of Chandler, Gaspe county, Quebec, cannot make any payment to its creditors at present, the Quebec Municipal Commission reports.

Closing of the Bonaventure Pulp and Paper Co. in December, 1931, and bankruptcy of the St. Lawrence Pulp & Lumber Co. in 1933 are the causes of the difficulties, it is stated. Better conditions depend on reorganization or recommencement of operations in these industries.

TORONTO ELEVATORS LIMITED
Two Modern Elevators All Grades of Grain
Toronto — 2 Million Bushels
Sarnia — 3 Million Bushels
First to Open—Last to Close
MASTER FEEDS For Livestock and Poultry
Toronto Elevators Ltd.
also Owning and Operating The Sarnia Elevator Co. Ltd.
QUEEN'S QUAY TORONTO

From Wagon to Sea-Board — Fair and Efficient dealing is the "A.P." Standard of Service.

The ALBERTA PACIFIC GRAIN COMPANY Ltd.
LICENSED AND BONDED WITH THE BOARD OF GRAIN COMMISSIONERS

RELIANCE GRAIN COMPANY LIMITED
Owners and Operators Country Elevators and Terminals
Exporters and Shippers
SMITH, MURPHY CO. INC.
510 Produce Exchange, New York
Head Office: 919 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg
Branch Offices: Toronto and Vancouver

NORRIS GRAIN COMPANY LIMITED
WINNIPEG AND TORONTO
PRIVATE WIRE SERVICE
GRAIN AND STOCKS
Represented by NORRIS GRAIN CO. at London, Liverpool, Chicago, New York, Toledo, Kansas City

THE CANADIAN CONSOLIDATED GRAIN COMPANY LIMITED
Operators of Country Elevators in Manitoba and Saskatchewan and Terminal Elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur
Grain Commission Merchants—Shippers and Handlers of All Grains
Head Office: WINNIPEG, CANADA

McCabe Bros. Grain Co. LIMITED
WINNIPEG, MAN.
GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS
Shippers and Exporters All Grains-Sacked Feeds
Operating Country Elevators MANITOBA SASKATCHEWAN ALBERTA
Branch Offices: DULUTH — MINNEAPOLIS

British America Elevator Company, Limited
WINNIPEG - MANITOBA
We Own and Operate 130 Country Elevators in MANITOBA - SASKATCHEWAN - ALBERTA
Licensed Country Grain Warehousemen
Commission Merchants — Track Buyers
Members: Winnipeg Grain Exchange Chicago Board of Trade Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce

Our Choice Double Recleaned Alberta 2 CW Oats Are Now Available
IN A CLASS BY THEMSELVES
For samples, prices and other information write to Messrs. Chaplin Bros. & Co., of Montreal, Que., The Smith Brokerage Co. Ltd., of Saint John, N.B., or direct to—
GILLESPIE GRAIN CO. LTD., Edmonton, Alta.

SEARLE GRAIN COMPANY LIMITED
Country Elevators—Commission Merchants—Future Orders—Domestic and Steam Coal—Flour and Feed
OFFICES: WINNIPEG — EDMONTON — CALGARY — FORT WILLIAM — VANCOUVER
SEARLE TERMINAL LIMITED
WINNIPEG - FORT WILLIAM

Your Investments

Letters from subscribers to The Financial Post, who desire information bearing on their Canadian investments, will be answered by an early mail, and questions of general interest will be answered on this page. We cannot extend this service to non-subscribers nor do we answer enquiries relating to American stocks or foreign securities generally. A three-cent stamp or stamped envelope must be enclosed. Write mining and insurance enquiries on sheets separate from other investment enquiries. No answers can be given by telephone or telegram. We do not select lists of securities but will supply current facts about securities in a list you may supply. Nor do we attempt to make any forecasts of the probable trend of any security. The service, in other words, is one of fact and not of opinion.

Company Law Reform Easy For Ten Deputy Ministers

Given Instructions and Power to Find Common Ground, Responsible Officials of Dominion and Province Could Soon Provide Workable and Co-operating Laws

By F. W. WEGENAST, K.C.
Author of "Canadian Companies"

In the preceding articles mention of the constitutional question has been avoided, that is to say, the question as to whether or not the Dominion Parliament on the one hand and the Provincial Legislatures on the other are competent to deal with the matters under discussion and, if so, how far they are competent. This question has been avoided for two reasons, first, because it would have been confusing, and second, because it is not really of prime importance. It is not as important as, for example, the question whether the legislature will make up its mind to compel the courts to deal with the question of adequacy of consideration for stock issues or will create some other tribunal to exercise that function.

Provinces Feel Equal

Undoubtedly the whole problem could be more readily handled if the ideas of the Fathers of Confederation had prevailed and each province had been confined to incorporating companies to operate within the province. By reason of the decision of the privy council in the Bonanza Creek case the provinces feel themselves in something like a position of equality with the Dominion in the matter of incorporating companies. It was decided in that case that while the Dominion alone had the right to incorporate companies for the purpose of carrying on business in more than one province, yet, if a company had been incorporated by one province there was nothing to prevent a second province from conferring on the same company the right to carry on business in the second province; and so a company could, by going to each province in turn for corporate authority, get something like the same powers as if it had taken out a Dominion charter.

Dual System Needs Co-operation

It may be admitted that it is unfortunate, from the standpoint of uniform regulation, that the privy council has thus left the door open for a dual system, but the dual system does not, it is submitted, necessarily involve the consequences for which the so-called constitutional question is blamed. Indeed, it is arguable that ten heads are better than one and that a certain freedom and elasticity have advantages over complete uniformity. What the Bonanza Creek has done is to create a situation where reliance must be placed on goodwill and co-operation rather than on exclusive legislative authority, unless, of course, the British North America Act is amended by assuring to the Dominion the paramount authority to deal with ultra-provincial corporations.

B.N.A. Amendment Unlikely

There have been proposals to amend the British North America Act, proposals which have even received some general concurrence at conferences of the provinces and the Dominion, but which have never really got beyond the stage of sparring for political position. The one thing that stands in the way is the unwillingness of the Province of Quebec to have any tinkering with its rights under the B.N.A. Act, nothing that may make any inroad on the principles of the civil law in force in that province. But on the other hand, Quebec has shown an unquestionable willingness to co-operate with the other provinces in any movement that does not involve a surrender of its constitutional powers. Many statutes of Ontario have been copied almost word for word in Quebec. Experience in many branches of the law which is controlled by the provinces shows that there is no reason to fear any lack of goodwill or desire to co-operate. On the contrary, it has been found that in fields that at first appeared difficult and unpromising it was possible by exchange of views and compromise to attain laws that were not only satisfactory all round but were practically uniform as among the provinces. A notable example is the law of insurance.

Reform Possible Now

The constitutional question itself cannot prevent, and need not delay, a satisfactory solution of any of the problems which have been discussed. When the Canadian politician talks about the necessity of amending the B.N.A. Act in order to deal adequately with company law he refers to a secondary circumstance which he thinks is a result of the constitutional situation, but which, it is submitted, is not at all a necessary result. Indeed, it need scarcely be said that the fact that both the Dominion and the provinces can issue charters is not sufficient in itself to bedevil the whole Canadian company law system. What is it, then, that is meant when our corporate ills are blamed on the constitutional question? It is a departmental practice, or attitude, which has grown up, partly because of the constitutional situation, but not as a necessary consequence.

Deputies Prepare Bills

The executive administration of company law, that is to say, the incorporation of companies, the issue of supplementary letters patent, etc., etc., is in each of the provinces and in the Dominion left to a department of the Government usually managed by an official of the rank of a deputy-minister. In the Dominion it is the Under Secretary of State; in Ontario the Assistant Provincial Secretary; in Nova Scotia the Deputy Provincial Secretary. It is, of course, to be expected that these deputies will in each case be relied upon by their ministers and by their legislatures for expert advice as to the conduct of their department and any changes that may be proposed in the laws under which they work. Indeed, in the ordinary course any amendments to the law are made at the instance of the official in question, and an amendment coming from any other source would not, in the ordinary course, have much chance of going through without his approval. Matters of company law being of rather a technical nature the disposition of legislatures is to take the word of the official in charge as something like the last word. This was strikingly shown, for example, in 1917, when a large body of important amendments to the Companies Act was introduced in the Senate, not as a government measure but as a suggestion of Mr. Mulvey, the Under Secretary of State, and was passed by the Senate and afterward by the House of Commons almost entirely on Mr. Mulvey's recommendation.

Competition For Fees

Now this may be, and one might say is, all quite as it should be. But in the administration of company law here is how it has worked out—and this is the real constitutional question: Fees are collected for incorporating companies and for supplementary letters patent, etc., etc. The deputy, whether provincial or Dominion, wants to make a showing. It will give him satisfaction this year to show how much the fees collected have increased over last year. He may have taken in enough to make his department self-sustaining, or better. It will make quite a difference to his minister when he comes to pass his estimates in the House. It will make a difference when it comes to considering so important a matter as the deputy's salary. Moreover, a deputy minister, being human, feels something like the satisfaction of a manufacturer or a banker in the size of his turnover.

And so the deputy is sensitive to the number of companies which come to him for incorporation, and if an application for incorporation has come to the provincial deputy which contains something of which he does not altogether approve, he has his eye open to the possibility of "losing the business" by having the incorporators change their minds and go to the Dominion for their charter. And vice versa.

Aims to Please

And so the deputy aims to please. And if the law stands in his way, what is a bit of law between friends? We will get it changed at the next session. With an eye to business the demands of the trade may even be anticipated. And so if a new fangled scheme of shares without par value appears in one of the United States the question at once arises whether we should not incorporate it in our Companies Act in case someone should take a notion to incorporate a company with that kind of stock. We must have foresight. We must not let the Dominion (or the province, as the case may be) get ahead of us. And if either has thought of some new fancy that will make its ware more attractive to customers the other must imitate or surpass.

Deputies Could Solve It

There you have the so-called constitutional question in its practical working out. Is it a real or a necessary difficulty? As in other departments of democratic government if officialdom should be refractory it may need for its solution more public education than the public will stand for. But there are indications at the present time that there may be some hope of attaining the degree of co-operation among the deputies necessary to offset the enterprise and local patriotism which prompts each to further the business of his own department, if that should be what the public really wants. If the deputies of the nine provinces and of the Dominion could sit down together for a few days with instructions from their ministers to find common ground, the constitutional question would be solved for all practical purposes. Moreover the result of such a concentration of informed opinion would probably more correctly represent public opinion and public needs than the views of any one official.

Deputies "Know Their Stuff"

One thing of course would be necessary, and that is that the deputies should be assured of the support of their ministers and governments in coming to any conclusions within reason. If the deputies should decide, for example, that stock should no longer be issued without having some value tag it should not be possible or probable that the representative of some association for the promotion of promoting should prevail with the minister against the advice of the deputy. Indeed, to be a success, such a conference of deputies should have, each from his minister, an admonition and an understanding that the public interest was to be the main concern and that consideration of the department revenue must not prevail against it.

The deputies "know their stuff" well enough. All they need is reasonable freedom of action and support. Is that too much to expect? Why should it be?

The Insurance Example

Reference has been made to insurance law. Some years ago the insurance superintendents of the different provinces began to meet and discuss their policies and their common problems. The result has been, not complete uniformity (for after all Ontario is not as keenly interested in hail insurance as Saskatchewan) but complete unanimity in the great body of insurance law and administrative policy. And that was in spite of the fact that the Dominion Department of Insurance had declined to co-operate with the provinces and had challenged their legislative jurisdiction.

Unquestionably corresponding or even better results could be attained if the various departmental heads under the instructions of their ministers, led, say, by the Secretary of State, were to address themselves to the task. And the constitutional bogey would disappear.

Absolute Uniformity Not Needed

Something has been said during the past few months about uniformity in company law. The principle was approved by a conference of representatives of the Dominion and all the provinces. But straightway it was also decided that each province might preserve its own method of incorporation; that is to say, the four provinces which incorporate by registration of a memorandum of association might continue to do so instead of adopting the letters patent system which is in vogue in most of the provinces and in the Dominion. This, of course, rendered uniformity out of the question. The differences in method of incorporation necessarily result in important differences in the constitution of the company and the methods regulating it.

Fortunately, however, uniformity is not at all necessary to meet the principal complaints that have been made against present conditions. It does not need a uniform act to enforce adequacy of consideration for stock issues or a proper system of auditing or a modification of the rights of majorities. Comparatively simple amendments would meet all the larger complaints and matters of detail could be left to the local idiosyncrasies. What the proponents of uniformity seem to feel is that one mind, or shall we say the mind of one deputy, ought to control the administrative and legislative policy. That may be desirable, but it is not necessary, for the purposes premised.

No one appreciates more fully than the writer of these articles that some of their proposals are liable to be unpopular in certain quarters. Their popularity will depend in the first place, and naturally, on whether remedies are or are not desired for the conditions which have been discussed. Promoters will have their reasons for being displeased. Auditors will have theirs. Company lawyers will have theirs. The writer does not wish to get into serious argument with those who think that the present is the best of all possible financial worlds. All that these observations are intended to do is to point out how the conditions which have been referred to could be remedied if the public, or those in authority, definitely wanted it. If the idea is to get along with something which will cause less consternation because less effective, these articles will be beside the point.

Enquiries

Old Asbestos Bonds

I hold $5,000 bond in the Asbestos Corp. of Canada. I understand this company has been reorganized but I do not know where to send bond in order to have it exchanged for the new common stock. Will you let me know what I should do? How many shares of common stock would I receive under the exchange?

The plan of reorganization for the Asbestos Corp. of Canada, as put forward and approved last year, involved the wiping out of the general mortgage bonds. In return the holders were given common stock. Thus for your $5,000 of bonds, you receive under the reorganization 75 shares of no par value common stock.

In order to secure this stock, you should forward your bonds by registered mail to J. A. Marcotte, secretary, Reorganization Committee, Asbestos Corp. of Canada, care head office, Canadian Bank of Commerce Bldg., Montreal.

Detroit Int. Bridge

I would like to know the current position of Detroit International Bridge Co. bonds. Was there any improvement in earnings during 1933? Has Hayes Wheels & Forgings shown any progress?

Detroit International Bridge Co. experienced another difficult year in 1933 with revenue from all sources showing a decrease of 51.6 per cent. Operating expenses were further reduced but the company ended 1933 with an operating loss of $47,714 before depreciation which amounted to $236,490. Including provision for amortization of funded debt, discount and expense, the company had a loss for the year of $398,631 before any provision for interest on funded debt. There was an improvement in business conditions in both Detroit and the Border Cities of Ontario but apparently this did not affect traffic on the bridge in any considerable degree. It is apparent that bondholders must wait a considerable time before they can get any return on their investment.

Hayes Wheels & Forgings will show an operating loss of approximately $25,000 for 1933 before provision for depreciation and bond interest. The outlook for the company is not particularly promising and there is no market for the bonds. The bondholders' committee is following the position of the company very closely.

Abitibi

We are interested in Abitibi Power and Paper Co., 5 per cent first mortgage bonds due June 1, 1953. The market price has recently been rising and we would appreciate your opinion as to the cause. Do you know if they are likely to resume paying the interest on these bonds? We will appreciate any information which you can furnish regarding their general prospects for the future.

Abitibi Power & Paper Co. is in bankruptcy. The company is being operated by a receiver, and it is considered entirely unlikely that interest on the present first mortgage bond issue will be resumed in the near future. The company has been in receivership for some time, and it has been expected that a plan for reorganization of the capital structure would be submitted to shareholders and bondholders. Some such scheme may be forthcoming this year.

The reason that these defaulted bonds have been selling up is that prospects in the industry have appeared somewhat brighter to those who were willing to take a chance on buying the bonds.

Abitibi's difficulties have been those of the entire newsprint industry. Low prices, excessive capacity and price-cutting have bedevilled all companies. Prospects appeared to have improved in the last year because of Mr. Roosevelt's N.R.A. The reason for this is that most of the Canadian newsprint output is sold in the United States. It had been hoped that this would mean fixation of some reasonable price for newsprint that might allow companies to operate at a profit.

Dryden Paper

Will you let me have your opinion about Dryden Paper Co.? Do you think there is any immediate likelihood of the company declaring a dividend on the common stock?

In 1933 Dryden Paper showed total earnings of $52,488 as against funded debt charges of $99,726. With provision for sinking fund, but none for depreciation, there was a deficit for the year of $83,138. On the same basis the income account for 1932 showed a deficit of $48,258.

Recent reports are to the effect that the company's operating position has improved, but you will see from the foregoing considerable improvement will have to take place before dividend action is taken by the directors on the common stock.

Waterloo Manufacturing

Can you give me something in the nature of a progress report of Waterloo Manufacturing?

As to present condition of Waterloo Manufacturing Co., the only clue at present is that the larger farm implement companies have shown some improvement in the last year in the way that their most pressing liabilities have been reduced considerably and that their operating losses are smaller than they have been. This is encouraging for Waterloo shareholders but the report for the year ended October 31, 1933, may not be available until June or July next if the company delays the appearance of its annual report as long as it did last year. It owed the bank $1,464,219 at October 31, 1932, and had as counter-vailing assets $1,625,042 in notes and accounts receivable, less commission and reserves on assets and accrued interest, and $574,164 of inventory. It had a net operating loss of $138,931 before depreciation in 1932 and of $193,586 after making further reserve for bad debts. Such a situation in such a time has needed very careful handling.

Brewers and Distillers

Will you let us have any available information as to the present financial standing of Brewers and Distillers of Vancouver, Ltd.? We will also appreciate any other information you may have in regard to their operations, as well as your personal views in regard to the advisability of the holding of this stock.

Brewers and Distillers of Vancouver paid a dividend of 10 cents a share on January 15, 1934, to shareholders of record December 30. This was the first dividend since July 15, 1929, when five cents a share was paid. Shares outstanding number 5,777,478 besides 312,362 shares held by subsidiaries.

This dividend indicates or is generally believed to indicate an improved position of the company. Chief interest in the company's prospects is centred in its inventories of $3,600,027 shown at the end of 1932. The company did not state just the basis of valuation of its spirits and beers on hand but it is believed that it has made arrangements like the larger distilleries to sell in the United States either part of its branded goods direct or to other distillers for blending. As inventories were shown at $944,384 in 1926 the company has apparently been manufacturing a considerable amount for storage in the interval but the amount of aged whisky of American type, which would be valuable in the United States at the present moment, is not known.

International Utilities B

Will you let me have your opinion about taking a chance by buying International Utilities B at present prices?

Buying International Utilities B stock at present prices would be done in the hope that the stocks of very many utility companies taken in during recent years at low valuations by this company would do better in a period of reviving business. There were a number of companies in a semi-bankrupt condition and some in a bankrupt condition among those whose control was obtained by International Utilities. It is once again, therefore, in the position that it has bought low and stands to gain as these utility companies do.

It has bought back a dominating interest in Dominion Gas and Electric, in Western Canada and if the West comes back with a rising price for wheat in the next year or two, this would be of considerable interest to the company. The various companies under Dominion Gas and Electric apparently are keeping up their earnings quite well.

It is impossible at this moment to get a very complete view of the operations of this company because it is interested in so many diverse concerns, especially in the United States. In the five or six years preceding 1929 the company bought into many utility companies and made a great deal of money by the increase in market valuations of that period. It now hopes to repeat that performance in the next period of advancing business.

Canada Bread

What information can you give me on Canada Bread?

Your question is well answered by the six months report by the president, C. H. Carlisle. It shows that there is hope for the future but that conditions in the industry are very competitive and that much has to be done by the company itself in disposing of unprofitable units and toning down over-capitalization. The company should make a profit if the industry as a whole comes back.

International Pete

I bought International Pete some years ago at 20½. Should I sell it now or hold?

International Petroleum does not publish a financial statement. It pays $1 a share in dividends and we know that its 1933 production was 24,363,003 barrels as compared with 24,052,905 barrels in the preceding year. That is a daily average of 66,748 barrels. The price of oil in the first part of 1933 was very low and it is doubtful that the company was earning its dividends. But on account of developments under the Oil Code in the United States, prices strengthened materially in the last half of 1933 and it is believed that its dividend was earned.

It is known that the company made huge earnings in the past when the price of crude petroleum was high but it is not known how much of this is held in reserve at present. Granted a return of more stable political conditions in Peru and Colombia, a return of some measure of prosperity to various South American countries generally so that there can be a development of automotive transport there and a continuance of more stable prices in crude oil, the company's future would be well looked after in the long view.

5% DEBENTURES
A Legal Investment for Trust Funds
SAFETY-SECURITY
THIS COMPANY DOES NOT TAKE DEPOSITS, an added element of security for our Debenture Holders.
The Real Estate Loan Co. of Canada Ltd.
Incorporated 1879
521 Confederation Life Bldg.
TORONTO CANADA
EL. 0530

JOHN COTTON'S TOBACCOS
"Scotland's Best"
Mere adjectives will not do justice to this famous tobacco which is recognized by connoisseurs as the *world's finest.*
JOHN COTTON'S secret process of blending can not be equalled and makes it the friendliest, smoothest, mellowest tobacco you ever smoked.
In three strengths—
Mild • Medium
Strong
1 Ounce Tin - 25c
2 Ounce Tin - 50c
4 Ounce Tin - $1.00

The 14th Edition of our Booklet
"Canadian Government Loans, Production Statistics, Population, Area and Resources of the Provinces"
Copies of the 1934 issue are now available upon request.
DOMINION SECURITIES CORPORATION LIMITED
TORONTO MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER NEW YORK LONDON, ENG.
15 King Street West, Toronto

THE ONTARIO LOAN AND DEBENTURE CO
LONDON, CANADA
63 Years in Business
Capital $2,000,000—Reserve Fund $3,200,000
Make Mortgage Loans on Owners' Homes at reasonable rates of interest.
ARCHIBALD McPHERSON, *President* T. H. MAIN, *Manager*

HUMAN NATURE
No man can be expected to give greater attention to other people's business than to his own—the other man's business must be of secondary consideration. Through a Trust Company an Estate receives the thoughtful management which only experience and specialization can ensure.
MONTREAL TRUST COMPANY
61 Yonge St., Toronto
J. F. HOBKIRK, Manager

Volume 12 Now Ready—
THE FINANCIAL POST
RECORD OF PROSPECTUSES
Volume 12 Covers two years, January 1st, 1932 to December 31st, 1933

One of the most Valuable and Original Ideas in Canadian Financial Publications ever Produced.

The Financial Post Record of Prospectuses was conceived with the idea of providing a complete, permanent and readily accessible record of prospectus advertising, a summary of Government, Municipal and Corporation financing, and a record of dividend and bond interest payments. It opened a field theretofore untouched. Many firms and officials that had been endeavoring to keep records for their own use, have found that this volume replaces a cumbersome, expensive system with a complete and accessible record in the handiest possible shape. Firms which spend thousands of dollars on their statistical service find the Record of Prospectuses of great value. They are among the largest buyers of this service.

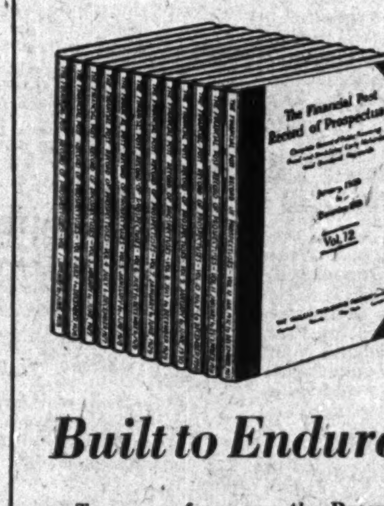
The eleven volumes that have been published prior to this present one, have each, as they appeared, met with an enthusiastic reception. They form an invaluable part of the records of nearly every progressive financial institution in Canada.

The twelfth volume makes the record complete to the end of the year 1933.

You will find this volume valuable. Because permanency is necessary the Record of Prospectuses is expensively bound, with pure gold printing on the cover, real leather corners and back and handsome red buckram cover. The price per volume is $7.00. Quantities of five or more $5.00 each.

Copies of the earlier volumes are still available at the issue price.

The Complete Service



Built to Endure

Ten years from now the Record of Prospectuses will be as valuable to you for ready reference as it is today. And so we have built it to endure for years. The volumes are bound in red buckram with leather backs and corners. They are more than permanent and sturdy; they are a handsome and dignified addition to any office library.

GROWS MORE VALUABLE AS THE YEARS ROLL BY

Gives a Unique Service in Providing Records Essential to Canadian Finance, Records that Have a Value for Many Years.

The following features are contained in Volume 12.

RECORD OF PROSPECTUSES. All prospectuses of financing for 1932 and 1933 are given. These are grouped in one section for easy reference and comparison.

SUMMARY OF CANADIAN FINANCING. This important department covers all offerings announced from January 1, 1932, to December 31, 1933. For Government and Municipal bonds it gives the date, amount, rate, when due, name of purchaser, price and cost basis. For Canadian corporation bonds it gives, beside the name of the issue, the month offered, amount, rate, maturity, by whom offered, where payable, price and yield. For Canadian corporation stock issues, the name of issue, when offered, amount, dividend rate, class of stock, by whom offered, price and yield. As well as the above, similar details are given on Foreign Corporation Stock Issues and Foreign Bonds, unspecified portions of which were distributed in Canada.

MATURING BONDS. One department gives the time and place payable, amount, and date, of all bonds maturing during the next six years.

RECORD OF DIVIDEND AND BOND INTEREST PAYMENTS. This important information is given for all Canadian corporation stocks and for all Canadian bonds, with the rate, amount and date or dates paid.

CUMULATIVE INDEX. In order that there may exist a thorough corelation between Volume 12 and the volumes that preceded it, a consolidated index covering Volumes 1 to 11 (period, January, 1926, to December, 1931), has been prepared. All public offerings in that time are listed alphabetically and the volume of the RECORD OF PROSPECTUSES and the page where the prospectus is reproduced, is indicated.

PERMANENT ORDERS

Many banks, trust companies, investment banking houses, bond merchants, insurance companies, as well as government officials, municipal treasurers, and large institutional investors—in all numbering hundreds—have given us a permanent order to send each copy of the RECORD OF PROSPECTUSES as published. They find it indispensable. You may obtain this service, too, by filling in the coupon order below.

USE THIS ORDER FORM

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE
Per Volume .... $7.00 each
Five or More Volumes $5.00 each

☐ Volume 1, Jan. to June, 1926.
☐ Volume 2, July to Dec., 1926.
☐ Volume 3, Jan. to June, 1927.
☐ Volume 4, July to Dec., 1927.
☐ Volume 5, Jan. to June, 1928.
☐ Volume 6, July to Dec., 1928.
☐ Volume 7, Jan. to June, 1929.
× Volume 8, July to Dec., 1929.
☐ Volume 9, Jan. to June, 1930.
☐ Volume 10, July to Dec., 1930.
☐ Volume 11, Jan. to Dec., 1931.
☐ Volume 12, Jan., 1932, to Dec., 1933.
× — out of print.

THE FINANCIAL POST,
481 University Ave.,
Toronto 2, Canada. 1934

Please send me the copies of The Financial Post Record of Prospectuses I have checked.

I enclose $..................in payment.

☐ I would like you to send me also each new volume of the Record of Prospectuses, automatically, as soon as published and bill me.

(Check "√" in space provided, if you desire the advantage and convenience of a permanent order.)

Name ....
Firm or Corporation ....
Street Address ....
City 438

Insurance for Buyer and Seller

MORE BUSINESS BETTER POSITION FOR CAN. GENERAL

Insurance Co. Reports Good Year — Surplus is Increased

Gain in volume of business written with a considerable decline in earned loss ratio are reported by Canadian General Insurance Co. for 1933. In addition, the company reports an increase of over $93,000 in assets; a gain in surplus of $38,000 and net profit of $58,000 on all operations during the year.

Total premium income was $862,000 with a loss ratio on all business of 45 per cent compared with 51 per cent in 1932.

Automobile volume was down from a year ago due principally to lower rates in Ontario. Earned loss ratio of this business showed the only increase for 1933, the ratio having increased to 59.8 per cent in 1933.

Casualty Income Higher

Net premium income in casualty lines other than automobile showed an increase of over $30,000. Loss ratio dropped to less than 22 per cent as against 44 per cent a year ago.

Fire volume after deduction of reinsurance showed a slight gain, while losses were substantially lower, enabling the company to show an earned loss ratio of 46 per cent compared with 58.7 per cent in 1932.

Loss Turned to Profit

The year's underwriting profits totalled almost $8,000 as compared with a net underwriting loss a year ago of $55,000. After adjustments net profit totalled $58,000 as compared with a loss of $27,000 in 1932. The company was thus able to add $5,000 to contingency reserve, $9,752 to investment reserve and also increase its surplus by $38,000.

Total assets of $1,258,000 are almost $94,000 above the 1932 figures. Investments are shown at authorized values of just over the $1,000,000 mark. Contingency reserve is $15,000 and free surplus over and above capital totalled $239,000.

Comparative figures follow:

	1933 $	1932 $
Fire		
Net prems. written	133,606	125,927
Net prems. earned	127,911	131,948
Net losses incurred	59,012	77,472
Earned loss ratio	46.1%	58.7%
Automobile		
Net prems. written	324,464	328,693
Net prems. earned	326,328	316,270
Net losses incurred	195,268	167,718
Earned loss ratio	59.8%	53.0%
Casualty		
Net prems. written	231,698	202,592
Net prems. earned	218,774	200,721
Net losses incurred	47,629	88,982
Earned loss ratio	21.8%	44.4%
Total Business		
Gross prems. writ.	861,923	830,996
Net prems. written	689,768	657,212
Net prems. earned	673,018	648,938
Net losses inc.	301,909	334,172
Earned loss ratio	44.8%	51.5%
Assets	1,258,262	1,184,632
Free surplus	238,673	200,754
Net und. profit	7,970	*54,609
Net profit	58,121	*27,149

* Loss.

TORONTO GENERAL INSURANCE SHOWS PROFITABLE YEAR

Shareholders to Receive Dividend of 25c a Share

A gain in assets, surplus and contingency funds with a net profit from the year's operations and also an underwriting profit for the year are reported by Toronto General Insurance Co. in its 1933 statement. An underwriting loss of $43,000 a year ago has been turned into a profit of $7,000, while the total profit on the year's operation was $58,000. Loss ratio for all types of business dropped from 55.7 per cent in 1932 to 47 per cent.

Auto Volume Down

In the automobile business the company showed an earned loss ratio of 46.8 per cent in spite of unusually bad driving conditions during November and December which brought extremely heavy claims. Reduction in premium income was due largely to lower rates in Ontario. Actual number of policies written in 1933 exceeded the number sold in the previous year.

Fire business was reported satisfactory in all provinces except Quebec.

The casualty experience was also very favorable, earned loss ratio being only 37 per cent against 59 per cent a year ago.

Surplus Increased

Assets are higher by $25,000; the company's investment account showing an increase of $40,000. Reserves for contingencies were increased by $5,000 while free surplus (over and above capital stock of $284,000) is $345,000 or an increase of $36,000.

A dividend of 25 cents a share will be paid on March 15 to shareholders of record March 1. This will be the first distribution since the present management took over operation of the company. Officials feel the payment justified in view of the sacrifices made by minority shareholders in the company in recent years. Capital stock has now been pared down to a par value of $3 per share, a substantial surplus built up, and the company put on a profitable earning basis.

Comparative figures for the past two years follow:

	1933 $	1932 $
Fire		
Net prems. written	145,516	142,928
Net prems. earned	145,077	158,318
Net losses inc.	82,339	111,969
Earned loss ratio	56.8%	70.7%
Automobile		
Net prems. written	260,066	311,179
Net prems. earned	275,849	305,829
Net claims inc.	129,180	140,910
Earned loss ratio	46.8%	46.1%
Casualty		
Net prems. written	142,567	152,128
Net prems. earned	138,273	158,467
Net claims inc.	51,236	94,110
Earned loss ratio	37.1%	59.4%
Total Business		
Gross prems. writ.	656,852	737,362
Net prems. written	548,149	606,235
Net prems. earned	559,200	622,615
Net losses inc.	262,755	346,988
Earned loss ratio	47.0%	55.7%
Expense ratio	51.8%	51.2%
Assets	1,133,427	1,108,779
Free surplus	344,678	308,834
Net und. profit	6,919	*43,086
Net profit	53,347	*7,779

* Loss.

Future of Your Business Must Be Planned Now

Most Sole Ownership Firms Go Under Hammer After Death of Owner — How Yours Can Avoid Auction Block

By R. M. HAULTAIN

If you own a business have you a written agreement with a definite man to buy it when you die?

Does the agreement say whether he will pay your family in cash or in promissory hopes?

Does the agreement say what price he will pay?

Thirty years ago these questions would have been ridiculous, but today you can say "Yes" to each of them if you take advantage of a plan that has been developed slowly, as the result of much research.

Surely your business would be more valuable to your right hand man than to anyone else. Would he not be the logical buyer if he could find the purchase money? Or you might like to see two or three of your senior employees buy it.

This article describes a plan to enable you to sell your business for cash Mr. Sole Owner, or Mr. Almost Sole Owner, on a predetermined valuation basis, to one or more selected employees.

The plan is absurdly simple in principle, just a proper agreement in writing backed up by tried and proven financing. This plan is infinitely more constructive than letting your business go on the auction block and your employees onto the street.

Think back twenty years in your town and count up how many sole ownership businesses disintegrated in that way soon after their owners died. Remember Brown's Grocery? And Green's Dry Goods? And Gray's Foundry? And Black's Flour and Feed? And a dozen other?

If No Plan is Found

Before outlining the plan let us visualize for a moment the situation at your place of business if you have not found a plan to sell it.

You have gone to your happy hunting grounds which our friends the Indians tell us teem with fish and fur and moose, and no business worries. You have shovelled all your business troubles, plus your estate worries, into the lap of someone else — a professional executor and trustee, we hope, for your wife's sake.

That right hand man of yours is wondering what he had better do. He is not just sure for whom he is working. The line of credit you built up so carefully has been cut off. All the firm's normal accounts payable have appeared on the hoof as apprehensive creditors who are after him. The woods seem to him to be full of them. Can he be expected to throw his weight in enthusiastically when there appears to be nothing constructive in sight for him?

If you were in his shoes would you not be tempted to print a circular to the firm's customers that you were starting up for yourself, perhaps across the street?

Would it not be far better for your family, for him, and for your other employees if he bought your business as soon after your death as the impartial trustee could value it?

If You Plan The Sale

If he is going to be provided with the money to finance the agreement and buy your business he will probably be the first man to say that he must earn that money. It is up to him to earn for the business perhaps fifty cents a day in extra profits, perhaps a dollar or perhaps two dollars, depending on whether he is to be financed to the extent of $5,000, $10,000, or $20,000, particularly as he gets the $5,000, $10,000, or $20,000 anyway to retire on if you are alive at the time.

If he is an inside man perhaps he can do it by the elimination of wastage route. If he is a salesman perhaps he can do it through the extra ounce of sales effort. The point is, the incentive is there. Accomplishment depends on the individual.

He and his wife will be enthusiastic over the plan when they see through it. She will say it has put new steam into him and she will probably roll him out of bed a bit earlier on cold mornings.

The Plan

Part 1. An agreement in writing in which you agree to sell, he agrees to buy, and a trustee agrees to value the business impartially.

Part 2. A policy of insurance on your life the kind that matures as an endowment, for which he applies to finance the agreement.

Part 3. His undertaking to you to make the business earn that extra dollar or so a day which you will give him in the form of a profit sharing bonus to build up the endowment.

He gains under the plan whether you live or die, as the endowment forms his retirement fund. He and his wife are probably hard put to it to keep up his own family insurance programme. That is of course his fundamental, so we must be careful not to tempt him to sacrifice it for the endowment on your life which would return only the cash values to his family if he died, not the full protection.

The Agreement Skeleton

To aid you in putting the plan into effect here is the skeleton of the agreement:

1. Purpose of agreement and description of policies which finance it;
2. Responsibility for premium deposits;
3. Appointment of trustee to make impartial valuation, collect and transfer insurance moneys to your estate, incorporate the business if necessary, and transfer to the purchasers the amount of stock paid for;
4. Method of valuation of the business;
5. Method of valuation of goodwill; (Methods of valuation of the business and of goodwill are scheduled for a future article of this series).
6. Method of payment of balance of purchase price if insurance moneys insufficient;
7. Disposition of policies affected if employee leaves;
8. Disposition of policies in event of sale or liquidation of the business during your lifetime;
9. Disposition of policies affected if employee dies;
10. Agreement subject to amendment or voidance by mutual consent;
11. Policy cash values may be borrowed for emergency purposes by mutual consent;
12. You agree to bind your executors to sell, and the employees selected agree to buy, the business as defined.

Make Sure of Your Ground

It will be seen from this agreement that it would be a great mistake to mention what you have in mind to anyone until you have had a medical check over to see if you are an insurable risk, and have had definite word that the type of contract desired is available if you want it. The question of "insurable interest" must also be clarified if anyone outside your family is the applicant for the insurance.

The first man, therefore, to discuss the idea with, is the life underwriter in your community in whom you have the most confidence. The plan calls for knowledge and good judgment on his part. He will need to watch it for changes and amendments from year to year. He will advise you on the insurance end of the agreement and will help you to get it ready for the lawyer after you have the policies which finance it.

Two Methods of Approach

While a clean cash sale is ideal in theory it is often found impracticable for one employee to underwrite the full cash purchase price. You may therefore decide to offer participation in the plan to more than one employee. If a clean cash sale is not possible in your case, two alternative methods are suggested for the deferred payments:

Method 1. That the purchaser pays part cash and deposits notes for the balance, including interest, with the trustee, who releases the stock as paid for. The interest is a form of dividend protection to your family;

Method 2. That the purchaser buys outright for cash a minority interest, and deposits notes for the balance. The trustee holds the balance in trust, to be released when the final payment is made.

If either of these methods is employed, the business, if not incorporated, should be, after your death.

You thus have three alternatives to consider, depending on the amount of insurance money that can be provided:

1. Your right hand man buys for cash;
2. Two or more employees buy for cash;
3. One or more employees buy on a part cash and part deferred payment plan.

Objects Accomplished

As soon as you have signed the document completing this plan you have accomplished the following objects:

1. You have guaranteed the sale of your business to the man or men to whom it means most, at a fair predetermined value;
2. You have a substantial cash payment assured;
3. You have an arrangement that stands a better chance of producing the balance of the cash than any other that you can probably think of as practicable. The background is favorable;
4. You have arranged continuity of management and personnel;
5. You have introduced factors favorable to the credit standing of your business;
6. You have started a reserve fund that will enable your right-hand man to buy the business when you wish to retire. If you do not then wish to sell, it will enable him to retire with cash or an annuity pension Whether you live or die his position will improve steadily and in his later years he will thank you for helping him to attain independence;
7. You have established mutuality of interest with him. You know better than anyone else what that accomplishes;
8. You have stabilized the future of your other employees;
9. You have relieved your wife of untold business and estate worries.

Keep This Plan For Study

As a business man said the other day when discussing this question: "I do not want to work all my life building up my business only to have it go under the hammer when I pass on."

The suggestion therefore, Mr. Sole Owner, or Mr. Almost Sole Owner, if you have no sons ready to take over, is to keep this plan for reference and think into it deeply and seriously.

This is article ten of the second series on Business Insurance written for The Financial Post by R. M. Haultain. The next article of this series of eighteen will also be on the sole ownership business.

All rights on these articles reserved.

Reprint Orders Now Exceed 11,000

Canadian reprint orders have now passed the 11,000 mark on each of these recent business insurance articles.

This is article 17 of two series.

Reprints, five cents per article, postpaid. Special price on quantity orders. Send 85 cents for the 17 articles now available or, better still, $1.25 for the complete series of 25—balance of series to be sent postpaid as published.

THE FINANCIAL POST
481 University Ave.,
Toronto

IF YOU ARE THE OWNER OF A RETAIL STORE, MANUFACTURING CONCERN OR OTHER BUSINESS

Consider . . .

This plan which will

- enable your right-hand men to pay cash for your business should you die
- encourage them to increased effort
- enhance confidence in credit circles in the stability of your business

The plan is a Business Insurance Trust Agreement. The Royal Trust Company acts as trustee under agreements of this kind, and invites you to write or call for further particulars.

• • •

Business Insurance Trusts are also valuable to the stockholders in close corporations and to the partners in partnerships.

THE ROYAL TRUST CO
EXECUTORS AND TRUSTEES

Montreal - - 105 St. James Street
Toronto - - 59 Yonge Street

CALGARY HAMILTON SAINT JOHN, N.B. VANCOUVER
EDMONTON OTTAWA ST. JOHN'S, NFLD. VICTORIA
HALIFAX QUEBEC LONDON, ENG. WINNIPEG

ASSETS UNDER ADMINISTRATION EXCEED $657,000,000

New Companies Add Figures To Monthly Insurance Sales

An important revision in the monthly statement of life insurance sales in Canada as made by the Sales Research Bureau of Hartford is announced with publication of the January, 1934, figure.

Prior to 1934, these figures have for many years been compiled on the basis of returns from 14 companies which had roughly 84 per cent of total business in force.

Starting with the January, 1934, total some 19 companies are included in this tabulation and these companies had in force at the beginning of the year approximately 91 per cent of the total business in Canada and Newfoundland.

The January, 1934, total is $28,000,000, which compares with $29,367,000 sold by the smaller number of companies in January, 1933, and with a total of $37,576,000 of business sold in December, 1933. The figures are for ordinary paid for business.

Figures Not Comparable

Since the new figure is not comparable with the six-year tabulation published monthly in The Financial Post this table will not be published until data are available covering returns from the 19 companies. It is expected that this material will be available in time for inclusion in the February report.

Comparison with total for new ordinary business paid for in January with the corresponding months a year ago indicates that after allowance for the inclusion of the four new companies, only New Brunswick showed improvement in sales as compared with January, 1933. Ordinary sales in January by the 19 companies in each province and in Newfoundland are as follows:

January Sales, New Paid for Ordinary Business*

	$
Alberta	1,105,000
British Columbia	1,808,000
Manitoba	1,508,000
New Brunswick	828,000
Nova Scotia	833,000
Ontario	11,209,000
Prince Edward Island	106,000
Quebec	9,346,000
Saskatchewan	983,000
Newfoundland	199,000

* Sales Research Bureau tabulation covering 19 companies with 91% of total business in force Jan. 1, 1934.

ECON. MUTUAL FIRE REPORTS GOOD YEAR

Loss Ratio Considerably Lower and Surplus Gains $80,000

A gain in assets and surplus and a considerable improvement in loss ratio is reported in the 62nd annual statement of the Economical Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

Net premiums written were lower by 14 per cent but net losses incurred were down by $57,000 at $125,000 giving a ratio of net losses incurred to net premiums earned of 45 per cent as compared with 61.7 per cent a year ago. Net amount at risk on the company's books at the end of the year was $51,402,000 as compared with nearly $53,000,000 a year ago. Number of policies on the company's books is 29,202.

Total assets show a substantial gain for the year while surplus available for the protection of policyholders reached a new high mark of over $1,550,000 for a gain of $80,000. In addition the company increased its reserve for loss on investments from $114,000 a year ago to $130,000 although the former figure gave the company adequate margin on the basis of allowed government valuations.

Comparative figures follow:

	1933 $	1932 $
Net prems. written	265,224	308,122
Net prems. earned	276,505	295,310
Net losses incurred	125,079	182,257
Earned loss ratio	45.2%	61.7%
Net amount at risk	51,401,863	52,883,777
Total assets	1,896,511	1,815,812
Free surplus	1,552,542	1,472,757

EDWARD JOHNSON, Canadian tenor of the Metropolitan Opera Co., New York, will be the guest artist on the London Life Jubilee broadcast on April 10. Approximately 35 stations will be included in a nation-wide hook-up.

C. E. YOUNG, of the Canada Life Assurance Co., was recently elected president of the Life Insurance Managers Association of Montreal.

LOSS RATIO BETTER FOR CAN. INDEMNITY

Premium Volume Lower But Surplus Increased at Year End

A 12 per cent decline in net premium income and an improvement in ratio of losses incurred to premiums written is reported in the annual statement of Canadian Indemnity Co. of Winnipeg.

Ratio of losses incurred to premiums earned in 1933 was 42 per cent for all classes of business as compared with 48.5 per cent in 1932. Expense and tax ratios were slightly higher, than a year ago.

Total assets show little change from a year ago although the company has further strengthened its position by writing $2,132 off mortgage investments; adding $13,300 to reserve for depreciation in the market value of securities; and allocated a further $25,000 to contingent reserve to offset further possible depreciation. After making these write-offs and declaring a regular dividend at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, the sum of $8,579 has been added to surplus account which stands at $230,000.

Comparative figures follow:

	1933 $	1932 $
Gross Prem. Inc.	736,943	851,968
Net Prem. Inc.	623,223	704,901
Loss Ratio (Earned)	41.8%	48.5%
Expense Ratio*	49.6%	49.3%
Tax Ratio†	5.2%	4.9%
Assets	1,335,879	1,332,435
Free Surplus	230,066	221,487

* Ratio of general expenses (excluding gov't. taxes) to prems. written.
† Ratio of gov't. taxes to net prems. written.

OLIVER E. CAMERON has been appointed district supervisor for the London Life.

IMPROVEMENT SEEN FOR EMPIRE LIFE

More Business Issued — Assets Higher — Operations Profitable

An increase of 7 per cent in new business written in 1933; a 17½ per cent drop in expenses and a substantial gain in assets are shown in the 11th annual report of Empire Life Insurance Co. submitted at the company's annual meeting last week. According to L. T. Boyd, general manager and actuary of the company, 1933 showed the best operating profit in the history of the company.

New business issued during the year was $2,729,000 while total business in force is lower by about a million dollars to $16,100,000. Reduction in expenses enabled the company to overcome higher disbursements on account of surrendered policies and matured endowments and show a good excess of receipts over expenditures at the end of the year. Total income was slightly higher than a year ago when allowance is made for the inclusion of $262,000 received in 1932 on account of a call on capital shares.

Assets are nearly $200,000 higher than in 1932 and are at the highest point in the company's history. Most of the increase has taken place in holdings of bonds and debentures and mortgages. Bond holdings constituted in 1933 for the first time the company's major asset item, the bulk of the company's investments having previously been in stocks. Capital impairment is reduced to $122,900. Surplus available for protection of policyholders and including paid up capital, now totals just over $500,000—a gain of $15,000.

	1933 $	1932 $
New Business		
New Ins. Issued†	2,728,644	2,546,902
Bus. in force	16,114,600	17,044,918
Income & Disbursements		
Net prem. income	477,907	482,602
Total income	584,481	*836,442
Policy Payments:		
Death claims	78,057	79,967
Surrenders	103,431	76,243
Total	227,514	165,309
Excess of inc. over disb.	200,554	*489,302
Assets and Liabilities		
Total assets	2,525,731	2,353,794
Bonds & debs.	789,204	625,712
Stocks	772,985	778,382
Mortgages	522,622	459,953
Policy loans	266,760	223,261
Policy reserves	1,977,243	1,825,576
Capital & surplus	502,840	488,344
Capital impairment	122,895	135,016

† Including revivals. * Includes $261,980 received through call on capital stock.

Insurance Inklings

CARL HENDERSON has been appointed manager of the Coroon & Reynolds (Canada), Inc., group of companies. For the past three years he has been superintendent of agencies for the Hanover Fire.

JOHN B. ALEXANDER, formerly manager, Montreal branch, Canadian Surety Co., has been appointed assistant general manager of the company with offices in Toronto.

J. W. PRICE, formerly of the firm of Murphy, Love, Hamilton and Bascom, has joined the Insurance Company of North America in the capacity of assistant manager for Canada.

MILLAR, MACDONALD & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
WINNIPEG MANITOBA

A Record of Increased Strength

	1932	1933
Total Net Premium and Investment Income	$ 569,461.76	$ 586,513.88
Policy Reserves	1,825,575.00	1,977,243.00
Assets	2,353,794.25	2,525,731.14
Surplus for protection of policyholders after providing a further Investment Reserve	488,344.00	502,840.00

New insurance issued and revived amounted to $2,728,644, an increase of 7% for the year. The total business in force amounted at December 31, 1933, to $16,114,660. A substantial decrease in expenses resulted in increased surplus earnings.

The record for the year 1933 discloses a very satisfactory increase in its financial strength, and from an operating standpoint, the most successful year in the Company's history.

The Empire Life
INSURANCE COMPANY
HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO

TORONTO GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY

HIGHLIGHTS OF YEAR'S OPERATIONS

Premiums Written	$656,852.01
Incurred Loss Ratio	47.00%
Incurred Loss Ratio Decrease During Year	8.73%
Earned Expense Ratio (Including 3.68% for Unallocated Claims Expense)	51.77%
Earned Expense Ratio Increase During Year	.59%
Net Underwriting Profit	$ 6,919.47
Increase in Reserve for Contingencies	5,000.00
Surplus to Policyholders	629,068.67
Net Increase in Surplus During Year	35,843.86
Increase in Assets	24,647.73

Balance Sheet as at December 31st, 1933

ASSETS

Cash on Hand and in Banks			$ 81,894.80
Bonds and Debentures at amortized book value	$910,021.55		
Less: Deficiency of Market Value under book value of bonds in default	16,257.46		
		$893,764.09	
Stocks at Market Value		15,554.00	
Mortgages		45,350.00	
		$954,668.09	
Interest, Dividends and Rents Due and Accrued		12,691.20	
			$ 967,359.29
Agents' Balances and Premiums Uncollected (Net)			77,084.22
Due from Reinsurance Companies on Losses Already Paid			26.21
All other Assets— Amounts due from other Insurance Companies included above			7,062.36
(Note: Bonds having a par value of $46,000 were deposited with other insurers to secure reinsurance placed with them.)			
			$1,133,426.88

LIABILITIES

Reserve of Unearned Premiums at 80%			$ 249,821.52
Provision for Unpaid Claims—			
Reserve for Unpaid Claims	$179,718.20		
Reserve for Unreported Claims	10,000.00		
		$189,718.20	
Agents' Credit Balances (Net)		866.99	
Reinsurance Premiums Due and Unpaid		11,726.50	
Expenses and Taxes Due and Accrued		20,436.69	
All other Liabilities— Liability re Workmen's Compensation Insurance		16,788.31	
			239,536.69
Contingent Reserve			15,000.00
Capital Stock paid in		$284,391.00	
Surplus		344,677.67	
			629,068.67
			$1,133,426.88

G. Larratt Smith, K.C., *President*
Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, P.C., K.C., *Vice-President*
W. P. Fess, *Vice-Pres. and Man. Dir.*
Paul H. Horst, *General Manager*

CANADIAN GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY

HIGHLIGHTS OF YEAR'S OPERATIONS

Premiums Written	$861,922.74
Incurred Loss Ratio	44.85%
Incurred Loss Ratio Decrease During Year	6.64%
Earned Expense Ratio (Including 3.28% for Unallocated Claims Expense)	53.96%
Earned Expense Ratio Decrease During Year	2.96%
Net Underwriting Profit	$ 7,969.96
Increase in Reserve for Contingencies	5,000.00
Surplus to Policyholders	738,673.43
Net Increase in Surplus During Year	37,920.08
Increase in Assets	93,576.06

Balance Sheet as at December 31st, 1933

ASSETS

Cash on Hand and in Banks			$ 124,468.32
Investments at values authorized by the Department of Insurance of the Dominion of Canada (not in excess of cost)—			
Bonds and Debentures	$ 994,712.50		
Stocks	19,467.50		
	$1,014,180.00		
Accrued Interest thereon	12,031.85		
			1,026,211.85
Accounts Receivable—			
Agents and other insurers (less reserve)	$97,237.51		
Sundry	878.88		
Amounts due from Re-Insurance Companies	9,465.45		
			107,581.84
			$1,258,262.01

LIABILITIES

Reserve of Unearned Premiums at 80%		$ 312,291.57
Reserve for Unpaid Claims	$139,830.41	
Reserve for Unreported Claims	10,000.00	
		149,830.41
Reserve for Taxes	$16,808.20	
Re-Insurance Companies for Premiums	17,130.15	
Agents' Credit Balances	835.03	
Accounts Payable and Accrued Expenses	7,693.22	
		42,466.60
Reserve for Contingencies		15,000.00
Capital— Authorized 10,000 shares of $100 each $1,000,000		
Issued and fully paid 5,000 shares of $100 each	$500,000.00	
Surplus—being premium on Capital less Reserve for Investments and Profit and Loss Account	238,673.43	
		738,673.43
		$1,258,262.01

W. P. Fess, *Pres. and Man. Dir.*
Paul H. Horst, *Vice-President*
Thos. G. Breck, *Secretary*

Bank Chat on Current Topics

A Central Bank by 1935

WHILE there is no question but that the Bank of Canada will become part of the nation's financial structure as soon as it can be placed in operation, there is a good deal of uncertainty as to just when this new central bank can open its doors for business. There has been no definite indication as to who can be expected to form the directorate or who will be appointed governor and deputy-governor. There must be a great deal of work done before the skeleton presented in the act of incorporation is given life and the ability to exercise its powers.

Probably the Bank of Canada will not start to function until quite late in 1934 or early in 1935. The matter of designing, engraving and printing notes is but one of the many things which may cause delay. The banknote companies recommend that notes be "cured" for some six months before being put into service in order to attain the best wearing qualities. When the Bank of Canada opens its doors it must have notes ready for circulation which, as soon as is possible, will replace present Dominion of Canada notes, and, over a period of 12 years, the bulk of banknotes now outstanding.

Obituary

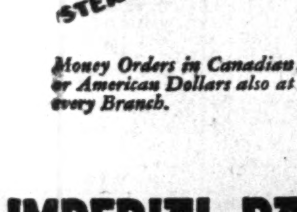
Frederick M. Gibson, assistant general manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, died February 25 in his 67th year. Mr. Gibson joined the bank in October, 1901, after six years with the Standard Bank. He served as manager at Fort Frances, Revelstoke, B.C., Kingston, Ont., and Havana, as well as Inspector of the Central Western District and assistant manager at Montreal. He was appointed assistant general manager of the bank in January, 1925.

NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL FIRE ASSOCIATION
SEATTLE WASHINGTON
HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA HAMILTON ONTARIO
BRANCH OFFICES: Toronto, Ottawa, Vancouver, Victoria, Edmonton, Calgary, Saskatoon, Winnipeg, Montreal, Quebec City, St. John, Halifax
WRITING FIRE AND AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE AT COST. ASSETS $4,616,449.70
ALL POLICIES NON-ASSESSABLE, PAYING DIVIDENDS RANGING FROM 20% TO 30%

PILOT POLICIES PROTECT
PILOT INSURANCE COMPANY
Automobile, Fire, Accident, Burglary, Plate Glass, Liability Insurance, Fidelity and Surety Bonds
International Claim Service on Automobile Policies
Inquiries for Agencies Invited
HEAD OFFICE: 159 BAY ST., TORONTO
Norman G. Duffett, Vice-Pres. and Gen. Mgr.
T. W. McIntosh, Supt. of Agencies
A STRONG CANADIAN COMPANY

Operating in Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia
FIRE AUTOMOBILE WINDSTORM
Insurance in force over $250,000,000.00
Total Assets over 3,000,000.00
Agents required in Ontario
Write Eastern Branch, 2 Toronto St., Toronto, Ont.
THE WAWANESA MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.
Head Office—Wawanesa, Man.

MONEY ORDERS



Money Orders in Canadian or American Dollars also at every Branch.
Sterling Money Orders sold by this Bank may be cashed at current rates of exchange in all countries.
Use Imperial Bank of Canada Money Orders for safety and convenience.
IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA
HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO
Capital and Reserve $15,000,000
FRANK A. ROLPH, President
Col. J. F. Michie, Vice-President R. S. Waldie, Vice-President
A. E. Phipps, General Manager
BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA

Your Questions Answered Without Charge
As a subscriber to The Financial Post you are entitled to information regarding any Canadian investment that you are interested in.
If not already a subscriber, address your enquiry to The Investment Department when sending in your subscription.
USE THIS COUPON
THE FINANCIAL POST,
481 University Ave.,
Toronto 2, Canada.
Please send me The Financial Post for the next year (52 issues). I enclose $5.00.
Name ....
Occupation ....
Address 265

Current Events in Banking World

Revision of Bank Act Provides For Reduction Of Banks' Note Issue

Double Liability Clause is Changed as Notes Are Redeemed

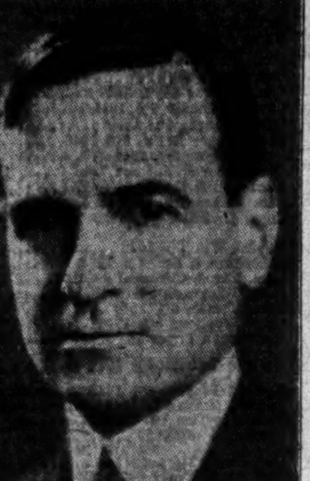
CHANGE IS GRADUAL

Petroleum and Crude Oil Eligible as Security for Loans to Wholesalers

The sixth revision of the Federal Act respecting Banks and Banking, originally passed in 1871, includes numerous changes, the majority of which are made necessary or desirable by the proposal to incorporate a central bank in Canada. The revision of the Bank Act is subordinate in interest and importance to the "Act to Incorporate the Bank of Canada," since the latter act marks the beginning of a new chapter in Canadian banking history. While the proposed changes in the Bank Act are not vital in many cases, several of the amendments are of great importance to the banks and holders of bank shares.

The important changes proposed provide for the extension of the charters of existing banks to July 1, 1944. The right of note issue by the banks will be withdrawn gradually over a period of 10 years starting January 1, 1935, but the banks may continue to have in circulation notes to the amount of 25 per cent of unimpaired capital. As bank notes in circulation are reduced, the double liability feature of bank stocks will be reduced in proportion. The annual and monthly statements of the banks are to be submitted in greater detail; section 88 of the Bank Act is clarified by defining "products of the quarry and mine" and making crude oil and petroleum eligible, both for manufacturers and wholesalers, as a basis for credit. Teeth are placed in the act by providing for penalties payable by the bank and bank official that charge more than 7 per cent interest or discount.

Re-elected



LOUIS L. LANG

First vice-president, Mutual Life Assurance Co., re-elected president of the Colonization Finance Corporation at its recent annual meeting.

Reduce Notes Gradually

On and after the date on which the Bank of Canada is authorized to commence business the chartered banks must maintain deposits with the Bank of Canada to the extent of 5 per cent of their deposit liabilities in Canada as well as adequate reserves for liabilities elsewhere than in Canada. When it becomes effective, this provision will void the present provision that the banks must hold in Dominion notes not less than 40 per cent of the cash reserves that it has in Canada.

The chartered banks may not have more notes in circulation than the amount of the unimpaired capital of the bank on the day that the Bank of Canada is authorized to commence business. The maximum of notes outstanding will be reduced by 5 per cent on January 1, 1936, and by the same amount on each similar date thereafter until January 1, 1941, when the maximum will be reduced by 10 per cent, at which rate it will be reduced annually until notes of the banks in circulation shall not exceed 25 per cent of the unimpaired capital of the banks.

The paid-up capital of the ten chartered banks now totals $144,500,000, so that by January 2, 1945, the maximum amount of notes that the banks could have in circulation would be $36,125,000. This compares with $132,058,957 of bank notes in circulation at December 30, 1933. While this is possibly 50 per cent under the present till-money requirements of the banks, it will reduce the amount of Bank of Canada notes that must be carried by branches as reserve.

Double Liability Reduced

The gradual withdrawal of the right of note issue by the banks will be followed by reduction in the double liability of shareholders. From the day that the Bank of Canada commences business the liability of a shareholder of a bank shall not exceed that proportion of the par value of the shares held by him which the amount of notes which the bank is authorized to have in circulation in Canada, plus the amount of notes the bank has issued and in circulation elsewhere than in Canada, bears to the paid-up capital of the bank. Reduction in the liability of shareholders is expected to result in a gradual broadening of the market for bank shares.

Define Products of Mine and Quarry

Under section 88 of the Bank Act, "products of the quarry and mine" are now defined as including "stone, clay, sand, gravel, metals, metallic ores, coal, salt, precious stones, petroleum, crude oil and all minerals whether obtained by excavation or otherwise, and the products of any of them." By this definition the products of petroleum and crude oil will be made eligible both for manufacturers and wholesalers as a basis for credit. At present, while petroleum and crude oil are the basis for advances to wholesale manufacturers, it is doubtful if the products of these articles: gasoline, crude oil, asphalt, wax, fuel oil and other distillates, while in the possession of the manufacturing refiner, can be regarded as available for security under the provisions of the act because these products are not included in the definition of "goods, wares and merchandise."

The annual statements of the banks will be changed with the object of affording a clearer appreciation of the position of the banks and an endeavor has been made to bring the annual statements as far as possible into conformity with the monthly statements. In addition, the Governor-in-Council will have the power to make such amendments and additions to the items required as may be deemed necessary as a result of the Bank of Canada being authorized to commence business.

Statements More Detailed

In the annual statements the banks will be required to break down deposits and show "deposits by and balances due to the Dominion Government;" "deposits by and balances due to provincial governments," as well as deposits by the public which bear interest and those that do not bear interest. There will also be shown deposits by and balances due to other banks in Canada as well as deposits by and balances due to foreign banks and correspondents.

Among assets, the banks must show Dominion and provincial government securities, direct and guaranteed, which mature within two years and also such securities with longer maturity. Canadian municipal securities will be shown separately as will public securities other than Canadian. "Estimated loss provided for" will replace "after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts" in qualifying domestic and foreign current loans and discounts. There must also be shown "mortgages on real estate sold by the bank" and "shares of and loans to controlled companies."

Maximum Interest Retained

While the Banking Commission recommended by four to one that section 91 of the Bank Act should be repealed this has not been done but the wording has been changed and a penalty added. The banks "shall not in any part of Canada, excepting the Territories," exact a rate of interest or discount exceeding 7 per cent. For violation of this regulation the bank may be liable for a fine up to $500, while the manager or officer of the bank who violates the regulation is subject to a fine of up to $100. Where interest or discount amounts to less than $1, the bank can make a charge not exceeding $1.

Provision is made for the election of a chairman of the board of directors, a policy followed by the majority of the banks but which, to the present time, has not received official recognition. The chairman of the board, if any, will preside at all meetings of directors.

No Interest on Circulation Fund

The provision that the Circulation Fund of the banks shall bear interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum is eliminated. This fund is adjusted annually so that each bank maintains a deposit of 5 per cent of its average note circulation in the preceding 12 months. On this deposit the Dominion has been paying 3 per cent interest which amounts to around $200,000. This interest will no longer be paid.

In no case is a director of a bank permitted to be present or vote at a meeting of the board during the time when loans or advances to himself or any firm or corporation of which he is a partner are under consideration. Nor can a director receive a loan of more than 5 per cent of the paid-up capital of the bank without the approval of two-thirds of the directors present at a regular meeting.

No further restrictions have been included that would prevent a bank manager from acting as agent for an insurance company and the wording of the 1923 act is retained except that permission for a bank to act as agent in the placing of hail insurance is withdrawn. This part of the act applied only to the Weyburn Security Bank, which is now merged with the Imperial Bank.

Can Buy Property at Tax Sales

The chartered banks will be permitted to buy in real estate "at a sale for taxes." In the past the bank has had the right to buy in lands of its debtors which may be put up for sale under execution, insolvency or decree of a court, in order to protect itself.

Following the recommendation of the Macmillan Commission restrictions on the rights of married women in the Province of Quebec to make deposits and withdrawals are eliminated and these depositors now have unrestricted rights to deposit and withdraw money from their accounts.

The banks are still required to submit to the Minister of Finance a list of their shareholders at the end of the calendar year, but a description of the shareholders is no longer required. This description has been confined to a statement of occupation and has had little value.

Brazil Buying Canadian

Canada improved its export trade with Brazil in 1933 by more than $760,000 to $1,897,688, according to a statement from the Department of Trade and Commerce. Canadian wheat re-entered the Brazilian market in 1933 after an absence of two years.

Foreign Exchange

INFLUENCES are said to be at work to weaken the pound sterling against United States dollars. This, in turn, would tend to weaken Canadian dollars against the American currency, but to strengthen our currency against sterling, judging from the last 2½ years experience. The major influence is transfer of short term balances and gold from London and Paris to the United States. This trend may last for months, authorities state.

Temporarily, at least, sterling has been kept fairly stable against francs. But the Paris-London rate has been below the levels maintained before Mr. Roosevelt officially, if perhaps temporarily, devalued the dollar in gold.

* * *

IT IS pointed out by the Bank of Nova Scotia that if this comparative fixity of the franc, and to some extent sterling, in terms of gold is maintained, both these currencies may be strong against the American dollar. If this fixity is abandoned, both sterling and francs would fall, perhaps heavily, unless the American stabilization fund is used lavishly to offset the tendency. In either case it is thought the Canadian dollar will be inclined to strength or weakness in the United States under the influence of sterling.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

New York Funds

	High (Premium) %	Low (Premium) %	Last Year High (Premium) %	Last Year Low (Premium) %
Feb. 20	7/8	3/4	20 5/8	20 1/8
Feb. 21	3/4	1/2	20 5/8	19 7/8
Feb. 22	5/8	1/2	19 15/16	19 1/2
Feb. 23	5/8	5/8	20 1/4	19 3/4
Feb. 24	5/8	9/16	20 5/8	20 1/8
Feb. 26	5/8	9/16	21	20 5/8

STERLING, FRANCS AND LIRE

Close: Demand in New York

	Sterling	Francs	Lire
Gold par	$4.866	$0.03918	$0.0526
Feb. 20	5.05¼	.0653½	.0867
Feb. 21	5.09	.0654½	.0866
Feb. 22	.....	.....	.....
Feb. 23	5.07½	.0656	.0860
Feb. 24	5.08	.0655½	.0856
Feb. 26	5.08½	.0658	.0855

Close: Demand in Toronto

	Sterling	Francs	Lire
Gold par	$4.866	$0.03918	$0.0526
Feb. 20	5.09½	0.0659	0.0873
Feb. 21	5.11½	0.0657½	0.0871
Feb. 22	5.11¼	0.0658	0.0875
Feb. 23	5.10½	0.0660	0.0865
Feb. 24	5.11	0.0660	0.0862
Feb. 26	5.11½	0.0661½	0.0859

	Reichsmarks	Belga	Yen
Gold par	$0.238	$0.139	$0.498
Feb. 20	0.3974½	0.2335	0.3077
Feb. 21	0.3970	0.2330	0.3067
Feb. 22	0.3973	0.2331	0.3024
Feb. 23	0.3983	0.2341	0.3064
Feb. 24	0.3988	0.2338	0.3054
Feb. 26	0.3987	0.2348	0.3062

Majority of Central Banks Under Government Control

Central banks are more often than not under the control of the government of the country in which they operate, it appears from a detailed examination of the status of over 30 such institutions made by The Financial Post. Even where the bank is privately owned it may be government-controlled.

Countries owning their own central banks include: France, Germany, Belgium, Australia, Denmark, Austria, Japan, Finland, Sweden, Poland, Roumania, Jugoslavia and many other European and most South American nations.

Privately owned central banks exist in Great Britain, the United States, Holland, South Africa, New Zealand, Spain, Norway and a few other countries and one is planned for Canada. However, actual control of these privately owned institutions is frequently in the hands of the state, sometimes by design, sometimes apparently by chance.

Comparative data on important central banks follow:

COMPARISONS FOR LEADING CENTRAL BANKS

	Capital & Reserve 1934	Ownership	Control	Note Issue	Remarks
*Bank of Canada	$ 5,000,000†	private	ostensibly private	gradual monopoly	Banker's and government's bank; officers subject to Government approval.
Bank of England	£ 18,156,992	private	ostensibly private	monopoly	Banker's and government's bank co-ordinating with Treasury.
U. S. Federal Reserve Banks	$283,692,000	by member banks	ostensibly private	partial issue	12 regional banks under control of government-appointed F. R. Board.
Banque of France	fr. 182,500,000‡	public	private	monopoly	State bank subservient to needs of government.
Reischbank (Germany)	Rm. 623,151,000†	public	government	virtual monopoly	State bank subservient to needs of government.
Netherlands Bank	fl. 20,000,000‡	private	ostensibly private	monopoly	Resembles Bank of England, but shares profits with government.
National Bank of Belgium	fr. 264,063,000	public	government	monopoly	State bank subservient to needs of government.
Reserve Bank of South Africa	£ 1,624,000†	private	ostensibly private	monopoly	Believed to be under government influence.
C'wealth Bank of Australia	£ 5,593,822†	public	government	distribution only	Branch banking competing with commercial banks.
Reserve Bank of New Zealand	£ 500,000‡	private	ostensibly private	probable monopoly	Created in 1933.
Bank of Spain	p. 245,800,000†	private	ostensibly private	monopoly	Shows profits with government.
National Bank of Copenhagen	Kr. 39,040,000†	public	government	monopoly	State bank subservient to needs of government.
National Bank of Austria	s. 54,296,000†	public	government	monopoly	State bank subservient to needs of government.

* Proposed. † 1933. ‡ Capital only.

New Bank of Canada is Third To Be Chartered in Canada

When Canada's new central bank is incorporated it will bear the name of one of the earliest banks to receive a charter in British North America. In 1807 and 1808 merchants of Montreal and Quebec sought a charter from the legislature of Lower Canada for a bank to be known as the Bank of Canada; in 1810, merchants of Kingston sought a charter for a bank of the same name. It was not until 1818, one year after a charter was granted for the Montreal Bank, now the Bank of Montreal, that a Montreal group secured a charter for the Bank of Canada. The bank had a capital of £300,000 and in addition to the Montreal office an agency was started immediately in Kingston. This bank did not succeed, however; the Bank of Montreal refused to take its notes but took over its assets and the first Bank of Canada was wound up with a large loss to shareholders, but none to customers of the bank.

Again, in 1858, the Legislative Council of Canada granted permission for the incorporation of a Bank of Canada with a capital of $3,000,000, which was not forthcoming from public subscriptions. This charter was purchased in 1866 and the name was changed to the Canadian Bank of Commerce.

Verdun Seeks Authority To Form Mutual Fire Co.

Verdun will seek authorization to go into the fire insurance business and establish a municipal mutual fire insurance system within the municipality, according to a bill which will be introduced during the present session of the Quebec Legislature.

At a recent meeting of the Metropolitan Commission of Montreal a plan to organize a mutual fire insurance system was announced. It was stated by the Mayor that the plan would enable Verdun to reduce fire insurance rates.

Authorization is also sought in the bill to tax the Montreal Tramways Co. $30,000 a year for use of Verdun streets, permission to pass a by-law during 1934 to add a special tax of five per cent to the amount of taxes for the year; the right to levy a $1 tax on telephones and gas meters within the municipality, and changes in the city's electoral act, giving back to the city's tenants just as much a say in electing the mayor and aldermen as have the landlords.

L. L. LANG HEADS COLONIZATION CORP.

Officials Re-elected at Annual Meeting — Progress Reported

Louis L. Lang, Galt, Ont., first vice-president of the Mutual Life of Canada, was re-elected president of the Colonization Finance Corporation at its fifth annual meeting held recently in Toronto. J. F. Weston, of Toronto, managing director of the Imperial Life, was re-elected vice-president and A. E. Love, of Winnipeg, secretary-treasurer.

W. Hastie, of Toronto, assistant general manager of the Canada Life, was elected to the executive committee; other members of this committee elected were S. E. Cork, Confederation Life; A. E. Pequegnat, assistant general manager of the Mutual Life, and J. C. Breckenridge, Toronto, general superintendent of the National Trust Co.

Considerable attention was given to the question of hog production. The aim is to improve the quality and increase the production of hogs to take advantage of marketing opportunities available in the British market under the Ottawa agreement. By the plan adopted, it is expected that a continuous flow of the right type of hogs, which bring the highest price on the British market, will be stimulated and maintained throughout the year.

The annual meeting of the Colonization Finance Corporation in Toronto was followed a week later by a conference in Winnipeg of the farm managers of the Colonization Finance Corporation, and the western loan managers and inspectors of the various member companies, the supervisors of the Canada Colonization Association also being in attendance.

ONTARIO TO CURB POLICY TRAFFICKING

Unscrupulous Buyers of Small Life Policies to be Eliminated

Legislative or other means to curb trafficking in insurance policies is under consideration by the Ontario Government, as a result of disclosures in recent months that organized "buying up" of small industrial policies, particularly in Western Ontario in centres such as Hamilton, is being carried on.

Investigations have been carried on for some time by the Life Underwriters' Association and by officials of the Ontario Insurance Department and as a result advertisements in the daily newspapers by those engaged in this "racket" have been virtually eliminated.

At the present time, an attempt is being made to prosecute for fraud those who have been taking advantage of small policyholders in this way and if these actions are unsuccessful because of existing technicalities, an attempt may be made to enact legislation curbing such practices. It is estimated that as much as $50,000 has been collected from small policyholders and it is thought that on the average policy that is bought, the operator makes a profit of roughly one third.

The plan is simply that certain individuals have found it profitable to get in touch with holders of small industrial policies on which there is a cash surrender value and convince these people to sell their policy for cash. Most of those who were approached are of foreign extraction and are probably not familiar with the fact that any policy which is worth buying at all has a cash surrender value and that the maximum benefit could obviously be achieved by obtaining this cash surrender value direct from the company rather than through an intermediary who invariably pays less than the amount which can be received from the insurance company.

In some cases the buyer of the policies is said to achieve his purpose because of inability of the policyholder to continue payments until the date on which the policy matures, which may be a year or two hence. By paying the premium for a year or two the purchaser thus procures an asset which it has taken the policyholder years to build up.

Canada Northern Power Revenue Gains in January

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Canada Northern Power Corp., subsidiary of Power Corp. of Canada, reports an increase in both gross and net income during the first month of the current year. Revenue from all sources last January totalled $338,536, an increase of $31,574 over the same month last year. While expenses showed an increase of $5,540, net income last January was $244,135 compared with $218,101 in January, 1933.

Power output of Canada Northern Power for January amounted to 42,802,250 k.w.h., an increase of 3,606,060 k.w.h. over the output for January last year. At the end of last January the company was serving a total of 18,526 customers, an increase of 1,004 over the number reported for the same time last year.

Continued expansion in the company's earnings is anticipated, owing to the fact that several power contracts have recently been obtained, while the company is now extending its transmission lines in Northern Quebec to serve the mines located in the territories from Noranda, through Cadillac Township to the Siscoe area.

J. S. Mitchell Directors Elected Without Change

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—J. S. Mitchell and Co.'s annual meeting, held at Sherbrooke, was routine, reports being adopted and directors re-elected without change.

Weekly Bank Clearings

	Feb. 22 1934 $	Change Year ago %	Feb. 15 1934 $
Halifax	1,738,743	+ 3.4	1,625,773
Saint John	1,424,298	+ 2.6	1,405,621
Moncton	604,472	+ 7.6	491,816
Sherbrooke	500,432	+31.0	365,567
Quebec	3,649,402	+21.5	2,493,644
Montreal	81,817,853	+32.6	63,284,014
Ottawa	3,870,849	+12.8	3,158,474
Kingston	399,491	+ 8.3	383,462
Peterborough	481,973	+11.6	515,543
Toronto	105,620,148	+54.2	88,154,518
Hamilton	3,221,854	+15.5	3,007,811
Kitchener	865,979	+14.4	841,643
Brantford	643,171	+10.2	611,065
London	2,225,706	+11.1	1,986,352
Chatham	352,468	+ 2.3	343,539
Windsor	2,084,636	+12.9	1,733,141
Sarnia	370,399	+13.2	288,797
Sudbury	490,467	+42.4	583,110
Ft. William	511,859	+25.4	427,168
Winnipeg	24,089,143	+10.8	22,198,858
Brandon	219,913	+ 1.5	222,995
Regina	2,207,706	— 0.9	2,052,324
Moose Jaw	401,559	+15.9	354,669
Saskatoon	1,007,197	+ 8.5	869,652
Pr. Albert	233,216	+31.2	241,512
Edmonton	3,318,052	+28.1	3,118,613
Calgary	3,990,864	— 1.9	3,531,021
Medicine Hat	192,861	+49.9	143,242
Lethbridge	310,082	+41.8	323,117
N. W'minster	440,697	+39.8	394,704
Vancouver	14,601,109	+42.3	12,408,494
Victoria	1,339,530	+24.8	1,317,120

ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND
(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1727)
Capital (fully paid) £ 3,780,192
Reserve Fund ..... £ 3,780,926
Deposits £59,257,330
General Manager
William Whyte
TRADE WITH GREAT BRITAIN
The ramifications of the Bank throughout Great Britain and the entire World enable it to handle every description of British, Colonial and Foreign Banking business.
LONDON — City Office: 3 Bishopsgate, E. C. 2
Head Office: EDINBURGH
252 BRANCHES IN ALL
Associated Bank: Williams Deacon's Bank Ltd.
(Members of the London Bankers' Clearing House)

Established 1869
Strength• Stability•
Assurances in Force (Dec. 31, 1933) $518,521,336.00
Assets $138,912,508.00
Surplus Funds and Contingency Reserves $11,917,520.04
A Purely Mutual Company
Every dollar of surplus earnings belongs to policy-holders and is either actually paid or allotted as cash dividends or held in trust for future distribution.
THE MUTUAL LIFE Assurance Company OF CANADA
HEAD OFFICE — WATERLOO, ONT.

Dependable
Dictionary Meaning — "THAT MAY BE DEPENDED ON."
1. When you require funds for some definite future need, Consumers Savings Certificates provide a means THAT MAY BE DEPENDED ON.
2. Because they fit any budget system; have stability and security; provide 5% annually on accumulations.
3. Certificates issued for from 5 to 20 years and in multiples of $500.00.
$3.85 monthly will produce $1,000.00 in 180 months.
Consumers Finance Ltd.
TORONTO 159 Bay St. OTTAWA 107 Sparks St.

THE DOMINION BANK ESTABLISHED 1871
A WORD TO TRAVELLERS . . . about Funds
It is desirable when travelling abroad to carry Travellers' Cheques and Letters of Credit rather than any considerable sum of cash. Apart from the extra risk it entails, Canadian currency carried abroad involves exchange, with consequent delays and inconvenience.
Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques issued by The Dominion Bank are honoured in United States, Great Britain, Continental Europe, and throughout the world. Our nearest branch manager will gladly arrange your requirements. Consult him.
THE DOMINION BANK
ESTABLISHED 1871
BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA AND OFFICES IN NEW YORK AND LONDON

CANADA- has - the Empire's largest Steel printing plant
SIZE in itself may not impress you, but the steady and uninterrupted growth of an institution can fairly be taken as evidence of ability. The plant of the Canadian Bank Note Company, located in Canada's capital, is the largest in all the British Empire. Here you will find men with long years of training in the exacting art of steel engraving—making plates from which are printed Bank Notes, Bonds, Stock Certificates and all description of Monetary Documents, so beautifully and exactly done that they defy the utmost efforts of duplication and meet every requirement of prestige and security.
We shall be glad to discuss with you the preparation of any such documents.
OVER 100 YEARS OF DEPENDABLE SERVICE
CANADIAN BANK NOTE COMPANY LIMITED
Head Office and Works—OTTAWA
—Branch Sales Offices—
TORONTO MONTREAL

A. J. Pattison, Jr. & Co. LIMITED
(Established in 1907)
INVESTMENT BANKERS
3rd Floor, Royal Bank • Toronto, Can.

CHARTERED TRUST EARNINGS HIGHER BUSINESS GAINS

Earns 5.31 p.c. on Capital; Liquidity is Improved

Chartered Trust & Executor Co., Toronto, had net profit of $67,305 in 1933 as compared with $64,195 in 1932. After deducting reserve for income tax and depreciation reserve on building and vaults, the company earned 5.31 per cent on paid-up capital of $1,000,000. Depreciation on building and vault was not shown in 1932. The company paid no dividends in 1933 but after providing for $4,879 on account of goodwill and interest of business acquired in Montreal the balance carried forward amounted to $50,325 as compared with $2,107 brought forward from 1932.

Estates, trusts and agencies account was increased to $19,604,166 from $19,011,292 at the end of 1932. In guaranteed trust account trust deposits are up to $2,251,729 from $1,937,980 and trust funds for investment are down to $623,133 from $711,807. Ratio of strictly liquid assets to deposit liabilities has been increased to 57 per cent from 54 per cent in 1932.

Cash in guaranteed trust account is up to $226,353 from $132,567 while Dominion, provincial and municipal bonds are up to $834,075 from $709,896. Loans on collateral securities are down to $871,484 from $927,022 and investment in mortgages is slightly higher at $868,900. In capital account investment in mortgages is down to $165,462 from $176,103 while real estate held for sale amounts to only $1,264. The company has advanced $185,083 on collateral securities and $166,324 to estates. Investment in Dominion, provincial and municipal bonds is $183,241 and in miscellaneous bonds $141,182. Office premises are carried at $301,907 and safety deposit vaults at $31,286.

Record of the company for the past six years is as follows:

Earnings Record

Year	Paid-up Capital	Net Profits*	Div. Rate	Rate† Earned per sh.
	$	$	$	$
1928	908,320	73,167	6	8.06
1929	987,900	88,373	6	8.95
1930	1,000,000	78,211	6	7.82
1931	1,000,000	73,090	6	7.31
1932	1 000,000	57,543	5	5.75
1933	1,000,000	53,097	.	5.30

*After deducting reserve for taxes and depreciation write off.
†On paid-up capital.

Year	Guar. Account	Estates Under Adminis.	Total Reserves
	$	$	$
1928	2,253,901	12,818,034	200,000
1929	2,691,530	17,103,580	215,000
1930	3,187,143	18 032,918	230,000
1931	2,560,599	17,846,702	200,000
1932	2,649,787	19,011,292	100,000
1933	2,874,862	19,604,165	100,000

EXTRA BIG VALUE for EVERY INVESTOR

Don't miss the remarkable introductory offer of America's 31 Year Old Investment Weekly. All analyses are strictly unbiased. You must keep financially posted if you wish to profit most from credit inflation and business recovery in 1934. The long term outlook for well selected stocks is quite favorable. Lose no time in returning the "Big Value" coupon below with only $1 for our attractive trial subscription offer.

WHICH COMPANIES WILL INCREASE OR RESUME DIVIDENDS?

The March 7th FINANCIAL WORLD will be of more than usual value to every investor. After exhaustive studies of every stock on the New York Stock Exchange, we shall show a comprehensive list of those issues which are likely to increase their dividends or pay extras this year. In another list, we will show companies that our editors believe will resume dividends. The third list will show companies that may resume dividends. These are more doubtful than the second list. The fourth list will show preferred stocks likely to pay part or all of their back dividends this year. This coming "Dividend Forecast Number" alone should be worth the price of a trial subscription to you at this time.

PROFIT BY READING THE FINANCIAL WORLD

It is a time tested source of dependable and authoritative information. It should prove highly valuable to you in the promising recovery months ahead. With indications that business progress over the next two years will likely be marked with only temporary reverses, it is essential that you do not overlook the importance of having THE FINANCIAL WORLD guide you without even a single week's interruption. A trial subscription now may help you in meeting today's unusual investment opportunities. Don't delay ordering.

SEND ONLY $1 FOR ALL THIS

(a) 4 next issues of THE FINANCIAL WORLD.
(b) "Independent Appraisals of Listed Stocks." (This 52-page book shows capitalization, working capital ratio, dividends, earnings comparisons, our ratings, comments, etc., on 1,300 stocks.)
(c) "10 Promising Stocks for 1934"; "How to Safeguard Your Capital Against Dollar Devaluation"; "A Notable Stock Value" and "An Overlooked Stock."
(d) Our pamphlet "Scuttling 10,000,000 Utility Investors"; "300 Companies and Their Financial Connections" and "Sound Investment Rules."

The FINANCIAL WORLD

Mail This "Big Value" Coupon Today

THE FINANCIAL WORLD FP
53 Park Place, New York

For the enclosed $1 please send me the next four issues of THE FINANCIAL WORLD and all the other extra pamphlets, etc., mentioned in your March 3rd Financial Post "ad."

NAME ____________________
ADDRESS ____________________

WEEK'S CANADIAN STOCK AND BOND QUOTATIONS

Montreal, Toronto and Curb Markets

WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 26

Range 1934 High	Low	Divd. Rate in $	Yield in % Feb. 23		Sales	Close Feb. 19 (or last)	Week Ending Feb. 26 High	Low	Close
				A					
2.50	.90	.	...	Abitibi	4562	1.85	2.00	1.75	1.75
10	4½	.	...	Do. pref. 6%	410	8	8½	8	8
x80	80	.	...	Acme F. D'y p	....	..	..	..	..
8½	6	20c	...	Agnew Surp.	930	7½	8¼	7½	8½
80	72	7	8.7	Do. pref.	72	80	80	80	80
7	3	.	...	Alta. Pac. Gr.	196	4	4½	4½	4½
23	16	.	...	Do. pref.	90	20½	22½	22	22
2½	2½	.	...	Amal. Electric	....	2½	..	..	..
12	10	.	...	Do. pref.	20	10½	12	12	12
x3½	3½	.	...	Anglo. N. Hold.	....	..	..	..	..
$1.00	.15	.	...	Asbestos	....	1.00	..	..	..
$2	½	.	...	Do. pref.	....	2	..	..	..
13	9½	25c	...	Assoc. Brew.	69	12½	13	11½	11½
90½	85	7	7.8	Do. pref.	....	90	..	..	..
4½	4½	.	...	Assoc. Can.	....	4½	..	..	..
				B					
145	138	10	7	Bk. Can. Nat.	35	145	143	141	141
203	167	8	3.9	Bk. Montreal	792	197	203	199	200
278	267½	12	4.4	Bk. N. Scotia	217	274	275	270	275
203	161½	10	4.9	Bk. Toronto	90	199	203	195	202
16½	16½	.	...	Barcelona	....	16½	..	..	..
7½	3	.	...	Bathurst Pr.	4897	5	7½	6	7½
3	1½	.	...	Do. (B)	210	2	3	2½	3
1½	1½	.	...	Bawlf Grain	5	..	1½	1½	1½
10½	7	.	...	Do. pref.	65	9½	10½	10½	10½
4	3½	.	...	Beath & Sons	....	3½	..	..	..
10	6½	.	...	Beatty Bros. A	25	9½	10	10	10
82	69	6	7.3	Do. pref.	15	82	82	82	82
9½	3½	.	...	Beauharnois	11917	8½	8½	7½	7½
73	65	4	5.5	Belding Cort.	....	73	..	..	..
$90	85½	7	...	Do. pref.	....	88½	..	..	..
118	110	6	5.2	Bell Telephone	516	115½	116½	115	116
8	7½	50c	6.7	Biltmore Hats.	....	7½	..	..	..
85	85	7	8.2	Do. pref.	....	85	..	..	..
2	2	.	...	Bissell, T. E.	....	2	..	..	..
29	28	.	...	Do. pref.	....	28	..	..	..
5	4	.	...	Blue Ribbon	75	4	4½	4	4
30	23	2	6.8	Do. pref.	47	29	29½	29	29
25	22	2	8.7	Brant. Cord. pf	85	24	25	23	23
14½	10½	.	...	Brazilian Tr.	12283	13½	13½	12½	12½
2.95	2.50	10c	...	Brew. & Distil.	37440	2.65	2.90	2.65	2.65
10½	5½	.	...	Brewing Corp.	26991	8½	10½	8½	9½
24½	15½	.	...	Do. pref.	7343	21½	24½	21½	22½
10	10	10c	...	Bright, T. G. c	....	10	..	..	..
14½	12½	80c	5.4	Brit. Amer. Oil	11698	14½	14½	14½	14½
3½	2½	.	...	B. C. Packers	1720	3½	3½	3	3
13	10	.	...	Do. pref.	100	12	11	11	11
32½	22½	1.50	4.6	B. C. Power A.	3756	28½	32½	28	32
8½	4½	.	...	Do. (B)	18850	6½	8½	6½	7½
21	16	.	...	Bruck S. Mills	22260	19	21½	19	20
23½	16½	1	4.3	Building Prod.	170	23	23½	22	22
32½	27	2	6.2	Burt, F. N.	992	31½	32½	29	29½
				C					
x125	125	6	...	Calgary Pr	....	..	..	..	..
5½	3	.	...	Canada Bread	831	4	4½	3½	4
50	41	.	...	Do. pref. A.	10	41	41	41	41
14½	8	.	...	Do. pref. B.	90	10	13	12	12
11	7½	.	...	Canada Bud	8231	8½	11	8½	9½
12	6½	.	...	Canada Cement	11591	11	11½	10½	10½
53	32	.	...	Do. pref.	352	50½	52	48	48
29½	24½	1	4	Canada Dry	2801	25½	25½	24½	24½
6½	4	.	...	Can. Forg. A.	205	4½	6½	5½	6½
4	4	.	...	Do. (B)	....	4	..	..	..
x15	15	.	...	Canada Iron	....	..	..	..	..
52	50	3	5.8	Do. pref.	78	50	52	52	52
$425	405	20	...	Canada Life	....	205	..	..	..
35	28	1.50	4.3	Can. Malting	5090	33	35	33	34
19½	16½	1+10c	6	Can. Nor. Pr.	838	19½	19	18½	18½
95	88½	7	7.4	Do. pref.	120	90	95	91	95
.10	.10	.	...	Can. Paving	....	.10	..	..	..
$10	4	.	...	Do. pref.	....	5½	..	..	..
140	118	8	5.8	Can. Perman.	12	137½	139	135	135
3.00	.70	.	...	Can. Steamsh's	310	3.00	3.00	2.50	2.50
7½	2½	.	...	Do. pref.	145	7½	7	6½	6½
27½	21½	1.60	6	Can. Vinegars	780	27	27	26	26½
25	24	.	...	Can. W. Cable	15	24	25	24½	24½
12	5½	.	...	Do. (B)	....	12	..	..	..
$2½	2	.	...	Can. Bakeries	....	2½	..	..	..
12	10½	.	...	Do. pref.	10	12	12	12	12
166	127	8	4.9	Can. Bk. Com.	786	158	164½	158	161
24	17	60c	2.5	Can. Bronze	465	23½	24	23	24
97	95	7	7.2	Do. pref.	....	97	..	..	..
8½	6	.	...	Can. Canners	136	7½	7½	7½	7½
84½	75	6	7.1	Do. 1st pfd.	48	83½	84½	84	84½
10½	8½	20+10c	3	Do. 2nd pfd.	318	10	10½	10	10
9½	6½	.	...	Can. Car & F'y	2003	8½	9	8½	8½
16	11½	.	...	Do. pref.	1100	15½	16	15	15½
19½	16	.	...	Can. Celanese	1867	18	19½	19	19
108	104	7	6.5	Do. pref.	90	106	108	106	108
43½	30	2	4.7	Can. Convert.	70	42	43½	42	42
72	41	4	5.6	Can. Cottons	92	63	72	70	72
90	70	6	6.7	Do. pref.	....	90	..	..	..
34½	20	1	2.9	Can. Dredge	3061	32½	34½	32	33½
106½	106½	7	...	Do. pref.	....	106½	..	..	..
$80	79	6	6.6	Can. Fairb. pf.	....	80	..	..	..
15	9	50c	3.7	Can. For. Inv.	30	13½	14	13½	13½
91	80	8	8.8	Do. pref.	2	86	91	91	91
131	124½	3	2.3	Can. Gen. Elec.	....	131	..	..	..
61½	59½	3.50	5.7	Do. pref.	80	61	61	60	60½
$6½	4	.	...	Can. G. Inv. T.	....	6½	..	..	..
71	54½	6	9.2	Can. Hyd. El. p	127	69	69	65	65
20½	15	.	...	Can. Ind. Alc.	6264	16½	16½	15½	15½
19½	14	.	...	Do. (B)	1101	16½	16½	15	15½
150	149½	3.50*	2.3	Can. Indust. B	....	149½	..	..	..
128	128	7	5.5	Do. pref.	3	..	128	128	128
†5.00	3.95	.	...	Can. Int. I. Tr.	....	..	..	..	..
†70	64½	.	...	Do. pref.	....	..	..	..	..
40	20	1	3.3	Can. Lt. & Pr.	135	40	30	30	30
2	2	.	...	Can. Locomo.	14	..	2	2	2
4½	2	.	...	Can. Marconi	360	3½	4½	3½	3½
14½	12	50c	3.4	Canadian Oil	277	14½	14½	14	14
97	92	8	8.3	Do. pref.	60	94	97	96½	96½
17½	12½	.	...	Can. Pacific	6277	16½	16½	15½	15½
3	2	.	...	Can. Vickers	....	2½	..	..	..
5	5	.	...	Do. pref.	15	5	5	5	5
$49	46	2	4.1	C. West'ghouse	....	49	..	..	..
11½	8½	20c	2	Can. Wineries	1025	9½	9½	9	9½
16½	13	37½c	...	Can. Wire Box	145	14	14	13	13½
8½	8½	.	...	Catelli Mac A.	....	8½	..	..	..
2½	2	.	...	Do. (B)	65	2	2½	2½	2½
$245	245	8	3.3	Cent. Can. L'n	....	245	..	..	..
3.50	1.61	.	...	Chem Research	23779	3.05	3.30	3.00	3.05
13½	9	.	...	City Gas & El.	1583	12	13½	11½	13½
.80	.40	.	...	Claude Neon	655	.70	.65	.55	.55
11	7½	.	...	Cockshutt Plow	1360	9½	11	9	9
1.50	.95	.	...	Comm. Alcohol	1825	1.40	1.50	1.45	1.45
$5	1	.	...	Conduits	....	5	..	..	..
†94	84	.	...	Do. pref.	....	..	..	..	..
11	7½	.	...	Cons. Bakeries	4560	9½	11	9½	10½
1.50	.40	.	...	Cons. Indust.	155	.65	.55	.50	.50
2½	1½	.	...	Cons. Paper	4641	3½	3½	2½	2½
11½	6	.	...	Cons. Press	75	8	11½	10½	11½
x35	30	.	...	Cons. Sand. p.	....	..	..	..	..
159½	132	1.50	...	Cons. Smelters	5851	148	159½	146	150
172	165	10	5.9	Consumers' Gas	153	170½	172	170½	172
9½	5½	.	...	Cosgrave Brew.	9670	7½	9½	7½	8½
11½	7½	.	...	Cosmos Imp.	130	11½	11½	11	11
87½	80	3.50■	4	Do. pref.	41	85½	87½	87½	87½
3	2	.	...	Crown Dom Oil	35	3	2½	2½	2½
$20	8	2	...	Crow's N. Coal	....	16	..	..	..
				D					
$2	1	.	...	David & Fre. B	....	1	..	..	..
2	2	.	...	Do. (A)	....	2	..	..	..
4½	1	.	...	De Havilland	400	3½	3½	2½	3
30	22	.	...	Do. pref.	50	30	22	22	22
†9	5	.	...	Disher Steel	....	..	..	..	..
6	6	.	...	Do. pref.	....	..	..	..	..
26½	19½	.	...	Distill-Seagram	16770	20½	21½	19½	20½
$8	7	.	...	Dodge (A) pf.	....	7	..	..	..
$2	2	.	...	Do. (B)	....	2	..	..	..
182	133	10	5.5	Dom. Bank	375	180	182	178	178
36½	25½	2	5.5	Dom. Bridge	9292	34	36½	33½	35
50	10	.	...	Dom. Coal	40	50	45	45	45
28	20	.	...	Dom. Engineer	1271	25	28	25	26½
95	81	5	5.6	Dom. Glass	35	95	93	90	90
120	113	7	6.1	Do. pref.	....	115	..	..	..
.90	.60	.	...	Dom. Motors	20	.60	.60	.60	.60
59½	59½	7	...	Dom. Rubber	....	59½	..	..	..
4½	2½	.	...	Dom. St. & C B	4486	4½	4½	4	4
22½	19½	1.20	6	Dom. Stores	849	20½	20½	20	20½
5½	2½	.	...	Dom. Tar & Ch	485	4½	5	4½	4½
29½	15	.	...	Do. pref.	95	26½	29½	27½	29½
80½	67	4	5	Dom. Textile	1189	79½	80½	78	78
120	112	7	5.9	Do. pref.	1	120	118	118	118
7½	4	.	...	Dryden Paper	745	6½	6½	6½	6½
4	2½	.	...	Duff. Paving	15	3	3½	3	3½
24	18	.	...	Do. pref.	....	24	..	..	..
				E					
3	3	.	...	East. Koot. Pr.	....	3	..	..	..
†97	94½	.	...	Do. pref.	....	..	..	..	..
5	3	.	...	East. Dairies	155	5	5	5	5
10	8½	.	...	East. Steel	10	9	9	9	9
80	76	7	8.7	Do. pref.	20	76	80	80	80
†34	34	2	...	East. Theatres	....	..	..	..	..
$70	65	7	...	Do. pref.	....	65	..	..	..
2½	1	.	...	Easy Washer	205	1½	2	1½	1½
14	10½	37½c	...	Economic Inv.	....	14	..	..	..
†15	15	.	...	Edmonton D'y.	....	..	..	..	..
†80	78½	6.50	...	Do. pref.	....	..	..	..	..
2½	2½	.	...	Enam. & Heat.	....	2½	..	..	..
16	12	.	...	Eng. Electric	6	13	14½	14½	14½
5½	4	.	...	Do. (B)	90	4	5½	5½	5½
				F					
12	10	.	...	Fam. Players	....	11	..	..	..
10	10	.	...	Do. Vot. Tr.	....	10	..	..	..
16½	11½	1	6.1	Fanny Farmer	....	16½	..	..	..
34	28	2.40	7.1	Do. pref.	60	33½	34	34	34
†83½	75	.	...	Firstbrook Box	....	..	..	..	..
25½	15	1	4.2	Ford Motors A	9649	23½	23½	22½	22½
3½	1½	.	...	For. Pr. Secs.	70	3	3½	3	3½
14½	10	25c	...	Foundation Co.	1775	13½	14½	13½	14½
7½	3	.	...	Fraser Cos.	26	5½	6	6	6
2½	2½	.	...	Do. Vot. Tr.	....	2½	..	..	..
$90	90	.	...	Fr & For Inv. p	....	90	..	..	..
3	3	.	...	Frost Steel	20	3	3	3	3
40	30	.	...	Do. pref.	30	40	40	40	40
				G					
6	3½	.	...	Gen. St. Wares	2680	5½	5½	5½	5½
28½	14½	.	...	Do. pref.	204	27	28½	26	28½
136	90	4	3	Goodyear Tire	502	133	136	126	126
110	106	7	6.4	Do. pref.	326	110	110	109½	110
†93½	93½	.	...	Gould Pumps, p	....	..	..	..	..
3	1½	.	...	Gt. W Saddlery	50	3	2½	2½	2½
11	11	.	...	Do. pref.	15	11	11	11	11
11½	6½	.	...	Gurd, Chas.	505	10	10	9	9½
$100	100	7	...	Do. pref.	....	..	..	..	..
8½	4½	.	...	Gypsum, Lime.	2043	7½	8	7½	7½
				H					
9½	5½	.	...	Ham. Bridge	460	8½	8½	8½	8½
37	30	.	...	Do. pref.	200	34	37	34½	35
20	14	.	...	Ham. Cot. pf.	55	17½	20	18	20
2½	1½	.	...	Ham. U. Th. at.	....	2½	..	..	..
46½	46	7	15	Do. pref.	....	46½	..	..	..
$50	50	.	...	Hillcrest Coll.	....	..	..	..	..
$91	91	.	...	Do. pref.	....	..	..	..	..
8½	5½	.	...	Hinde & Dauch	320	8	8	7½	7½
12	12	.	...	Holt Renfrew	....	12	..	..	..
35	35	.	...	Do. pref.	....	35	..	..	..
1.50	.70	.	...	Honey Dew	620	1.20	1.25	1.10	1.15
11	7½	.	...	Do. pref.	5	9½	8½	8½	8½
10	4	.	...	H. Smith Pap.	130	8½	9	8½	8½
61	35	.	...	Do. pref.	80	58	61	58½	61
26	24	2	8.3	Humberstone S	....	24	..	..	..
13½	9	50c	3.7	Hunt (A)	25	13½	13	13	13
13	10	50c	4	Do. (B)	25	12½	13	13	13
90	70	6	6.8	Huron & E. M.	....	88	..	..	..
15	14	.	...	Do. 20% pd.	111	15	15	14	14
8	5½	.	...	Hydro Electric	100	8	7½	7½	7½
				I					
180	141	10	5.6	Imperial Bank	95	175	179	175	178
14½	12½	50c	3.6	Imperial Oil	7778	14½	14½	13½	13½
12½	10½	52½c	4.1	Imperial Tob.	1677	12½	12½	12½	12½
15	15	.	...	Inter. City Bak.	....	15	..	..	..
$5½	5½	1	...	Inter'c Coal	....	5½	..	..	..
b9½	4	.	...	Int. Hyd. E. A.	311	8	8	6½	6½
105	99	7	6.7	Inter. Mill. pf.	5	103½	104½	104½	104½
84	84	6	7.2	Do. Series A	....	84	..	..	..
24.00	21.15	10c	...	Inter. Nickel	42160	23.15	24.00	22.00	23.15
5	3	.	...	Inter. Paints	1465	3	5	3½	4½
b6	4	.	...	Int. P & P A	1103	5½	5½	4½	4½
b3½	1½	.	...	Do. (B)	1206	3	3	2½	2½
b2½	1½	.	...	Do. (C)	1304	2½	2½	2	2
b18½	10½	.	...	Do. pref.	1805	16½	17	14½	14½
23½	19½	1	4.5	Inter. Pete.	2257	12½	23½	21½	21½
3	2	.	...	Inter. Power	50	3	2½	2½	2½
19	14	.	...	Do. pref.	25	18	18	18	18
6½	3	.	...	Int. Util. (A)	10	5½	5½	5½	5½
1.50	.80	.	...	Do. (B)	2395	1.25	1.25	1.00	1.20
				J					
†40	40	1	...	Jam. Pub. Ser.	....	..	..	..	..
98	97	7	7.2	Do. pref.	....	98	..	..	..
				K					
5½	4½	.	...	Kelvinator	115	5½	5½	5½	5½
80	80	7	8.7	Do. pref.	....	80	..	..	..
				L					
15	12½	.	...	Lake of Woods	294	14½	14½	13	14
72	56	.	...	Do. pref.	....	70	..	..	..
80	80	6	7.5	Landed Bank.	....	80	..	..	..
2	1	.	...	Langley's	....	2	..	..	..
32	25	.	...	Do. pref.	25	28	32	32	32
51	47½	3	5.9	Laura Secord	56	50	51	50	50
3	3	.	...	Lindsay, C. W.	....	3	..	..	..
36	35	.	...	Do. pref.	....	35	..	..	..
15½	14½	80c	5.2	Loblaw (A)	1370	15½	15½	15	15½
15½	13½	80c	5.5	Do. (B)	140	14½	14½	14½	14½
				M					
$10	2	.	...	MacKin. Steel	....	10	..	..	..
†95	90	.	...	Do. pref.	....	..	..	..	..
$3½	3½	.	...	Manitoba Pr.	....	3½	..	..	..
5½	1½	.	...	Maple Leaf	390	2½	2½	2½	2½
10½	6½	.	...	Do. pref.	35	6½	8	8	8
3	2½	.	...	Do. B pf.	....	2½	..	..	..
$6	6	.	...	Marcus Loew's	....	6	..	..	..
60½	60	.	...	Do. pref.	....	60½	..	..	..
8½	4½	.	...	Massey-Harris	5550	6½	6½	6½	6½
12½	10½	60c	5	McColl Fron.	3314	12½	12½	11½	11½
77	71½	6	8	Do. pref.	116	75	75	74½	75
15	13	.	...	Melchers A	1037	13½	14	13½	13½
11	8½	.	...	Do. (B)	255	9	9½	9	9
†45	35	.	...	Mexican L & P	....	..	..	..	..
‡35	35	.	...	Mercury Mills	....	..	..	..	..
‡89	58½	.	...	Do. pref.	....	..	..	..	..
†40½	40	.	...	Mitchell, J. S.	....	..	..	..	..
100	100	7	7	Do. pref.	....	100	..	..	..
10½	5½	.	...	Mitchell, Robt.	135	10	10	9½	9½
7	5½	.	...	Monarch Knit.	5	5½	7	7	7
64½	45	3+1▲	...	Do. pref.	155	60½	64½	62½	64½
45	25	.	...	Montreal Cot.	10	45	45	45	45
87	67	7	8	Do. pref.	15	87	87	85	85
½	½	.	...	Montreal Exhib	10	½	½	½	½
4	3½	.	...	Mont. Is. Pr.	....	4	..	..	..
39½	33	1.50	4	Mont. L. & P.	5172	37½	38½	37½	37½
47	46	3+.25	7.1	Montreal Loan	....	46	..	..	..
54	50	3.20	6.3	Montreal Tele.	10	51	51	51	51
125	109½	9	7.2	Montreal Tram	40	120	125	120	125
17½	11	.	...	Moore Corp.	2167	16	17	16	16
108	96	7	6.5	Do. pref. A.	94	108	108	105	107
125	109½	7	5.6	Do. pref. B.	....	125	..	..	..
3	2	.	...	Muirheads	65	2½	3	2½	2½
6½	6½	.	...	Do. pref.	20	..	6½	6½	6½
				N					
27½	23½	1.60	5.9	Nat. Breweries	2587	27½	27½	26	26
32	31	1.75	5.5	Do. pref.	155	32	32	32	32
100	90½	2.61▲	...	Nat. Groc. pfd.	....	100	..	..	..
20½	14½	.	...	N. Sew. Pipe A	362	19	20½	18	18
18½	12½	.	...	Nat. Steel Car.	1701	18	18½	16	16
175	170	8	4.6	National Tr.	....	175	..	..	..
x10	10	.	...	Niag. W Weav	....	..	..	..	..
$24	16	3	...	Do. pref.	....	24	..	..	..
1.50	.75	.	...	North Star Oil	735	.90	.90	.75	.80
2.00	1.40	.	...	Do. pref.	1744	1.55	1.95	1.80	1.95
				O					
209	190	8	3.8	Ogilvie Flour	40	200	209	208	209
130	125	7	5.4	Do. pref.	25	130	129	125	129
9	7½	.	...	Ont. Eq. 10% p	64	7½	7½	7½	7½
102	102	6	5.9	Ontario Loan	....	102	..	..	..
7	5	.	...	Ont. Silknit	10	6	7	7	7
42	31	.	...	Do. pref.	10	40	40	40	40
$9	4½	.	...	Ont. Steel	....	9	..	..	..
†105	105	.	...	Do. pref.	....	..	..	..	..
.90	.25	.	...	Orange Crush	965	.60	.70	.60	.70
6½	5	.	...	Do. (A)	25	5	6½	6½	6½
1.10	.30	.	...	Do. (B)	....	.60	..	..	..
88	79	6	6.8	Ott. L. H. & P	25	88	88	88	88
102	90	6.50	6.4	Do. pref.	25	98	102	102	102
10	5	.	...	Ott. Traction	....	10	..	..	..
				P					
70	55	3	4.4	Page Hersey	230	67	69	67	68½
30	24½	.	...	Paton Mfg.	25	26	30	30	30
90	90	7	7.8	Do. pref.	25	..	90	90	90
62	47	3	4.8	Penmans	25	60	62	62	62
91	90	6	6.6	Do. pref.	25	91	91	91	91
20	14	.	...	Photo Eng.	135	19½	20	19½	19½
60	60	7	11.7	Porto Rico P p	....	60	..	..	..
15	7½	.	...	Power Corp.	5402	12½	15	12½	13½
70	51	6	8.6	Do. pref.	95	65	70	67	70
2	1½	.	...	Prairie C. Oil	....	2	..	..	..
20	18	.	...	Pressed Metals	138	18	19	18½	18½
3.00	.95	.	...	Price Bros.	1560	2.75	2.50	2.00	2.00
25½	7	.	...	Do. pref.	65	20½	21	20	21
				Q					
20	15	1	5.4	Quebec Power	300	19½	19½	18	18
				R					
$95	85	5	...	Real Estate L'n	....	85	..	..	..
6½	2	.	...	Regent Knit.	240	5	5½	4½	4½
4	4	.	...	Reliance Grain	30	4	4	4	4
23	19	1*	4.3	River. S. Mills	170	23	23	22	23
$14	5	1	...	Robinson Cone.	....	9	..	..	..
7½	5½	.	...	Rogers Majest.	1505	7	7	6½	6½
166½	129½	8	4.8	Royal Bank	325	161	166½	160	165
17	17	.	...	Russell Motor	....	17	..	..	..
45	45	4	8.9	Do. pref.	....	45	..	..	..
				S					
3	2½	.	...	Sarnia Br. A.	5	2½	3	3	3
$2	1½	.	...	Do. (B)	....	2	..	..	..
10½	6	.	...	Serv. Station	613	9½	9½	8½	8½
55	32½	.	...	Do. pref.	105	55	55	55	55
24½	17½	50c	2.2	Shawinigan	6119	23½	23½	21½	21½
20½	12½	.	...	Sher. Wms.	260	20½	20	19½	20
75½	56	.	...	Do. pref.	....	75	..	..	..
9½	6½	.	...	Simon & Son	210	9	9½	9	9½
65	65	▲5½	...	Do. pref.	....	65	..	..	..
62	43	.	...	Simpson, Ltd.	161	58	61½	58	58
11	10	.	...	Do. (A)	....	11	..	..	..
7	4	.	...	Do. (B)	25	7	7	7	7
91½	80	6	6.7	Simpson, R. pf.	65	90	91½	89	89
15½	11	1	6.9	So. Can. Pr.	500	15	15	14½	14½
85	72	6	7	Do. pref.	87	80	85	80	85
3½	1½	.	...	St. Law. Corp.	7455	3	3½	2½	2½
9½	5½	.	...	Do. (A)	375	9	9½	8½	9
39	34	1.50	3.9	St. Law. Flour	50	39	38	36	36
101	101	7	6.9	Do. pref.	....	101	..	..	..
23	12	.	...	St. Law. Pa. p	5260	19	22½	18½	20
9	6½	.	...	Stand. Chem.	85	7½	8	8	8
4½	1½	.	...	St. Pav. & Mat.	820	4½	4½	3½	3½
25	17½	.	...	Do. pref.	40	25	23	23	23
11½	9	.	...	Stand. Steel	6640	9½	11	9½	10
$30	30	.	...	Do. pref.	....	30	..	..	..
38	28	1.20	3.2	Steel of Can.	8072	35½	38	35½	36
36	31	1.75	4.9	Do. pref.	1015	34	36	34	36
3	2	.	...	Sterling Coal	....	2	..	..	..
6	4½	.	...	Stop & Shop	20	5½	5	5	5
22½	16	1	4.8	Sup. Pete. ord.	321	21½	21½	20	20
17½	16½	1	5.8	Do. com.	....	17½	..	..	..
100	99	7	7	Do. pref.	....	100	..	..	..
				T					
20	20	.	...	Tamblyn	....	20	..	..	..
100	98	7	7.1	Do. pref.	5	100	98	98	98
25	18	3.50	...	Thayers, pfd.	....	24	..	..	..
11½	10	40c	3.8	Thrift Stores	175	10½	10½	10½	10½
25	23	1.62½	6.7	Do. pref.	75	23½	24	23½	24
13½	7	.	...	Tip Top Tailors	50	12	12½	12	12
80½	63½	7	9	Do. pref.	35	80	80½	78	78
†22	10	.	...	Tooke Bros.	....	..	..	..	..
$16½	12½	.	...	Do. pref.	....	15	..	..	..
27½	17	1	3.7	Tor. Elevators	275	26	27½	26½	27
95½	89½	7	7.3	Do. pref.	50	95	95½	95½	95½
114	105	6	5.3	Tor. Gen. Tr.	....	114	..	..	..
100	100	6	6	Toronto Mtge.	....	100	..	..	..
1.00	.50	.	...	Traymore	2480	.65	1.00	.65	.95
2½	2	.	...	Do. pref.	....	2	..	..	..
125	116	7	6	Tuckett Tob. p	40	120	116	116	116
3½	1½	.	...	Twin City	100	3½	3	2½	2½
b12	6	.	...	Do. pref.	....	..	..	..	..
				U					
4½	3½	.	...	Union Gas	1091	4½	4½	4½	4½
†8	8	.	...	United Fuel	....	..	..	..	..
19½	9½	.	...	Do. pref.	397	19	19½	19	19½
12½	12½	.	...	Un. Amuse. A	....	12½	..	..	..
$7½	7½	.	...	Do. (B)	....	7½	..	..	..
32	17	2	6.7	United Secs.	135	31	30	30	30
				V					
5	3	.	...	Viau Biscuit	405	3½	3½	3	3½
23	18	.	...	Do. pref.	....	23	..	..	..
				W					
36	20	.	...	Wabasso Cot.	266	33	33	29½	29½
57½	43	.	...	Walker-Good.	23295	45	48½	44½	45½
17½	16½	1	6.9	Do. pref.	2839	16½	17	16½	16½
6.80	3.90	.	...	Walkerville Br.	10365	6.25	6.80	6.10	6.50
4	2	.	...	Waterloo Mfg.	300	3½	3½	3½	3½
x80	75	7	...	W. Koot. Pr. p	....	..	..	..	..
8½	6½	.	...	West. C. Flour	120	7½	7½	7	7
60	48	3	5	Do. pref.	10	55	60	60	60
32	30½	.	...	West. Grocers	15	32	30	30	30
87	85	7	8	Do. pref.	....	87	..	..	..
56½	45	1	1.9	Weston Bisc.	720	52	52½	50	52
93½	88½	7	7.5	Do. pref.	10	92½	93½	93½	93½
5	3½	.	...	Whittall Can	50	4½	4	4	4
59½	35	1.62½	...	Do. pref.	41	55	54½	54½	54½
$5	2	.	...	Windsor Hotel	....	2	..	..	..
18	5½	.	...	Do. pref.	30	12	18	18	18
4	1½	.	...	Winnipeg Elec.	510	3½	3½	2½	3½
12	4	.	...	Do. pref.	....	12	..	..	..
40	20	.	...	Woods Mfg. p.	....	40	..	..	..
				Z					
$1½	1½	.	...	Zimmerknit, c.	....	1½	..	..	..

$ Quotations for 1933. No sales recorded in 1934 to date.
x Quotations for 1932.
† Quotations for 1931.
‡ Quotations for 1930.
b New York Quotations.
* See "Unlisted Stocks" also.
▲ On account of arrears.
▲ Plus extra of 87½c. paid Jan. 31.
■ Plus $3.50 on arrears paid Feb. 15.
* Plus 25c. on arrears payable April 2.

Active Unlisted Bonds

(Furnished by A. J. Pattison, Jr. & Co., Limited)
February 27, 1934

Industrial Bonds—		February 27 Bid	Asked	Feb. 20 Bid
Abitibi P. & P. 5% 1953	F	33.50	35.00	34.50
Abitibi P. & P. C.O.D.	F	29.50	31.00	30.00
Acadia Sugar 6% 1946		97.00	100.00	97.00
Alta. Pacific Grain 6% 1946		77.00	80.00	75.00
American Sales Book 6% 1939		97.00	....	97.00
Asbestos Corp. 6% 1941	F	79.00	82.00	78.00
B. A. Oil 5% 1945		100.00	102.00	99.50
B. C. Pulp 6% 1950	F	59.00	63.00	58.00
B. C. Pulp 7% 1950	F	18.00	....	20.00
Burns 5½% 1948	F	41.00	43.00	41.00
Can. Biscuit 6½% 1946	F	25.00	27.00	24.00
Can. Bread 6% 1941		80.00	85.00	87.00
Can. Cement 5½% 1947		88.00	91.00	88.00
Can. Steamship 6% 1941	F	24.00	26.00	24.00
Can. Canners 6% 1950		99.00	101.00	98.50
Can. Copper Refin. 6% 1945		106.00	....	105.00
Can. Cottons 5% 1940		96.00	....	96.00
Can. Goodrich Income 7/43	F	30.00	....	30.00
Can. Rail & Harbor 6½/51	F	26.00	28.00	26.00
Can. Vickers 6% 1947		60.00	62.00	62.00
Cons. Invest. 4½% 1959	F	65.00	70.00	65.00
Davies, Wm. 6% 1942		99.00	101.00	98.50
Debenture & Sec. 4% 1936		70.00	....	70.00
Dom. Tar & Chemical 6% 1949		82.00	85.00	80.00
Dom. Telegraph 5½% 1978 A		80.00	85.00	80.00
Dom. Textile 6% 1949		106.00	....	106.00
Dom. Woollens 6% 1948	F	36.00	....	35.00
Donnacona Paper 5½% 1948	F	40.00	43.00	42.00
Eastern Dairies 6% 1949		64.00	66.00	64.00
Famous Players 6% 1948		90.00	....	88.00
Federal Grain 6% 1949		75.00	....	74.00
Firestone Tire 7% 1937		96.00	100.00	96.00
Fraser Co. 6% 1950	F	38.00	41.00	40.00
Galt Brass 7½% 1941	F	25.00	35.00	25.00
Gen. Steel Wares 6% 1952		74.00	75.00	73.00
Goodyear Cotton 6% 1949		103.00	104.00	103.00
Great Lakes 6% 1950	F	40.00	42.00	41.50
Gypsum, Lime & Alab. 5½% 1948		73.50	76.50	71.50
Hamilton By-Prod. 7% 1943		96.00	100.00	95.00
Harris Abattoir 6% 1947		102.00	103.50	102.00
Howard Smith 5½% 1953		89.00	92.00	89.00
Lake St. John 6½% 1947	F	47.00	49.00	46.00
Lake St. John 6½% 1942	F	16.00	18.00	15.00
Loew's Toronto 6% Serial		97.00	....	97.00
Maple Leaf Milling 5½% 1949		40.00	42.00	42.00
Massey-Harris 5% 1947		75.50	77.00	76.00
Matthews Steamship 6% 1942	F	26.00	....	26.00
McColl-Frontenac 6% 1949		97.00	98.50	96.00
McKinnon Industries 6½% 1945		97.00	....	97.00
Mercury Mills 5½% 1953		60.00	....	60.00
Minn. & Ont. 6% Serial	F	16.00	19.00	18.00
Price Bros. 6% 1943	F	88.00	90.00	86.50
Provincial Paper 5½% 1947		93.00	94.00	91.25
Restigouche 6% 1948	F	62.50	63.50	61.00
Simpsons Ltd. 6% 1949		94.00	96.00	92.00
Steel of Canada 6% 1940		106.00	....	106.00
Stop & Shop 6% 1947		78.00	81.00	80.00
Toronto Carpet 6% 1944		90.00	....	90.00
United Corpns 5% 1953	F	74.00	78.00	73.00
United Gas & Fuel 5½% 1948		72.00	75.00	71.00
United Grain Growers 5% 1948		78.00	81.00	76.00
United Grain Growers 5½% 1949		80.00	....	80.00
Wabasso Cotton 7% 1942		83.00	....	80.00
Public Utility Bonds—				
Bell Telephone 5% 1955		104.00	105.50	103.00
B. C. Power 5½% 1960		98.50	99.50	97.00
B. C. Telephone 5% 1960		99.25	100.50	98.50
Calgary Power 5% 1960		91.00	92.00	89.50
Can. Northern Pwr. 5% 1953		89.00	91.00	89.00
Duke-Price 6% 1966		90.00	91.00	89.25
French Natl. Mail SS 6/52		130.00	....	130.00
Gatineau Pwr. 6% 1941 A		84.50	85.25	83.50
Ganiteau Pwr. 5% 1956		88.00	89.00	88.50
Maclaren Quebec 5½% 1961		92.00	93.00	91.50
Manitoba Power 5½% 1951		51.00	53.00	51.00
Montreal LH&P 5% 1970		105.50	107.00	106.00
Montreal Tram. 5% 1941 July		98.00	99.00	97.00
Northwest Utilities 7/38		98.00	101.00	98.00
Ottawa Valley Pwr. 5½% 1970		102.50	104.00	102.00
Quebec Power 5% 1968		93.00	94.50	92.00
Rio Tramways 5% 1935		102.00	104.00	102.00
Shawinigan W. & P. 5% 1970		94.25	95.50	92.50
Shawinigan W. & P. 6% 1937		99.00	100.00	99.00
Southern Can. Pwr. 5% 1955		99.50	100.00	99.50
West Kootenay Pwr. 5% 1956		100.50	102.00	100.50
Realty Bonds—				
Albert Bay 6½% 1942		58.00	....	56.00
Balfour Bldg. 6% 1943		42.00	....	45.00
Bloor St. George 7% 1946	F	40.00	....	35.00
Clarendon Apts. 7% 1946	F	28.00	....	28.00
Clarendon Properties 7/44	F	30.00	....	30.00
Dominion Square 6% 1948	F	54.00	....	52.00
Eaton Realty 5% 1949		92.50	93.50	92.50
Godfrey Realty 6% 1942	F	35.00	37.00	35.00
General Brock Hotel 6/48	F	32.00	35.00	28.00
London Realty 6½% 1950	F	64.00	67.00	64.00
Lord Nelson Hotel 4% 1947		53.00	55.00	54.00
Mayor Bldg. 6½% 1942		35.00	....	35.00
Metropolitan Bldg. 7% 1944		95.50	....	90.00
National Realty 7% 1945		27.00	30.00	25.00
Northern Ont. Bldg. 6½% 1939		80.00	....	80.00
Ontario Bldg. 6½% 1943	F	40.00	42.00	40.00
Richmond Bay 6½% 1947		73.00	76.00	73.00
York Bldg. 6% 1943		70.00	....	70.00
Government, Provincial & Railway—				
C. N. R. 4½% 1957 Dom. Gtd.		101.00	102.00	101.00
C. N. R. 5% 1969 Dom. Gtd.		108.00	109.00	108.00
C. P. R. 4½% 1944		85.00	88.00	....
C. P. R. 6% 1942		107.00	109.00	109.00
Dom. of Can. 5% 1936		103.25	104.25	103.25
Dom. of Can. 5% 1941		105.00	106.00	105.00
G. T. P 3% 1962 Dom. Gtd.		85.50	86.50	85.50
G. T. P. 4% 1962 Dom. Gtd.		97.00	98.25	96.50
Ont. Hydro 3½% 1952 Ont. Gtd.		94.00	95.00	93.50
Ont. Hydro 4% 1957 Ont. Gtd.		95.00	96.00	94.25
Prov. of Ont. 5½% 1946		108.00	109.00	105.00
Prov. of N. B. 5½% 1950		106.00	....	108.00
Prov. of Ont. 4½% 1944		102.50	103.50	103.00
Prov. of Ont. 5% 1948		105.00	106.00	104.00

F—Traded without accrued interest.

Dominion of Canada Bonds

Quotations furnished by A. E. Ames & Co., Canada Permanent Building, Toronto, Ont.

February 28, 1934

	Rate	Maturity	Asked	Approx. Yield
*†Dominion	5	1 Mar., 1937	106.50	....
†Dominion	5½	1 Dec., 1937	109.25	2.95
Dominion	5½	1 Nov., 1934	101.50	3.20
Dominion	3½	15 Oct., 1935	100.50	3.19
Dominion	4	15 Oct., 1935	101.50	3.06
Dominion	5	15 Nov., 1936	104.25	3.37
Dominion	4	15 Oct., 1939	101.25	3.75
Dominion	4½	1 Sept., 1940	103.25	3.92
Dominion	5	15 Nov., 1941	105.75	4.15
Dominion	5	15 Oct., 1943	106.00	4.26
Dominion	4½	15 Oct., 1944	102.75	4.19
Dominion	4	15 Oct., 1943-45	98.75	4.13
Dominion	4½	1 Feb., 1946	102.50	4.23
Dominion	4	15 Oct., 1947-52	98.25	4.13
Dominion	4½	1 Nov., 1946-56	102.00	4.30
Dominion	4½	1 Nov., 1947-57	102.00	4.31
Dominion	4½	1 Nov., 1948-58	102.00	4.32
Dominion	4½	1 Nov., 1949-59 with talons	102.62	4.33

Dominion Guaranteed Bonds

	Rate	Maturity	Asked	Approx. Yield
xCan. Nat. Ry.	4½	1 Sept., 1951	104.25	4.15
*Can. Nat. Ry.	4½	15 Sept., 1954	102.00	4.35
Can. Nat. Ry.	5	1 Feb., 1954	106.25	4.53
xCan. Nat. Ry.	4¾	15 June, 1955	106.50	4.28
xCan. Nat. Ry.	4½	1 Feb., 1956	104.25	4.20
xCan. Nat. Ry.	4½	1 Dec., 1968	103.25	4.32
xCan. Nat. Ry.	5	1 Oct., 1969	108.50	4.45

†Tax Exempt Issues. *Payable in Canada and New York. xPayable in Canada, New York, and London.

Winnipeg Stock Exchange

(Transactions for week to February 24)

Div. Rate in $	Yield in %		Sales	High for week	Low for week	Close Feb. 24
4	7.3	Canadian Fire	10	55	55	55
..	..	Island Lake	2,000	.05¾	.05	.05¼
..	..	Mecca Gold	1,000	.25	.25	.25
..	..	Gabrielle	16,000	.47	.21½	.47
..	..	Gunnar Gold	800	.91	.85	.87
..	..	Little Long Lac	450	1.97	1.86	1.86
..	..	N.A.M.E.	4	5.50	5.50	5.50
..	..	McLeod Cockshutt	17,065	.26½	.24	.25
..	..	Smelters Gold	100	.30	.30	.30
1	10	United Grain Grow.	9	10	10	10
..	..	Western Breweries	2,200	1.00	.95	.95
..	..	Wingold	1,650	.25	.22¼	.25

Stocks Not Traded in During Week*

	Bid	Ask		Bid	Ask
Beaver Fire	..	100	Traders Bldg. Assn.	65	..
Beaver Lumber c.	3	4	Sovereign Life	..	16
Do., pref.	..	63	Can. Amer. Tr. shs.	2½	3½
Gt.-West Life	315	..	Can. Invest. Fund	..	3.60
Home Investment	18	..	Fundamental Ser. A	..	4½
Northern Trust	10	..	Fundamental Ser. B	..	4½
Pelissiers, com.	½	½	Grouped Inc. Shs.	..	4.70

*Stocks more active on other exchanges not included.

Note re Unlisted Securities

Although The Financial Post strives to obtain the closest quotations possible on the unlisted stocks and bonds in the various tables on this page and the adjoining page, the quotations are not guaranteed and no responsibility is assumed in connection with them. In inactive markets, many quotations can be little more than nominal but it is felt that even a nominal quotation giving an idea of approximate price is better than none at all.

Dividends Declared

	Present Annual rate	Amt. this payment	Date payable	Date of record
Agnew Surpass, pref.	7%	1¾%	Apr. 2	Mar. 15
Biltmore Hats, pfd.	$7	$1.75	Mar. 15	Feb. 28
Brazilian Tr., pref.	6%	1½%	Apr. 3	Mar. 15
Bralorne Mines	50c	†12½c	Apr. 16	Mar. 31
Brit. Amer. Oil	80c	20c	Apr. 2	Mar. 15
B. C. Power "A"	$1.50	38c	Apr. 16	Mar. 31
Burt, F. N.	$2	50c	Apr. 2	Mar. 15
Do., pref.	$7	$1.75	Apr. 2	Mar. 15
Bk. of Nova Scotia	$12	$3	Apr. 3	Mar. 16
Bright, T. G., c.	...	7½c	Mar. 15	Feb. 28
Do., pref.	$6.50	$1.50	Mar. 15	Feb. 28
Belding Corticelli, pfd.	7%	1¾%	Mar. 15	Feb. 28
Canada Malting (Coupon No. 25)	$1.50	37½c	Mar. 15	Feb. 8
Canada Northern Power, c.	$1	25c	Apr. 25	Mar. 31
Do., pref.	7%	1¾%	Apr. 25	Mar. 31
Canadian Oil, pfd.	$8	$2	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Can. Cottons, com.	$4	$1	Apr. 4	Mar. 16
Do., pref.	6%	1½%	Apr. 4	Mar. 16
Can. Permanent Mortgage	$8	$2	Apr. 3	Mar. 15
Can. Gen. Electric (No. 117)	$3	75c	Apr. 2	Mar. 15
Do., pref.	7%	1¾%	Apr. 2	Mar. 16
Dominion Bank	$10	$2.50	Apr. 3	Mar. 20
Dominion Bridge	...	50c	May 15	Apr. 30
Dominion Stores	$1.20	30c	Apr. 2	Mar. 15
Falconbridge Nickel	...	5c	Mar. 30	Mar. 16
Foundation Co. c.	...	25c	Mar. 15	Mar. 8
Gachin Gold Synd. units	60c	15c	Mar. 31	Feb. 28
Do., extra	...	10c	Mar. 31	Feb. 28
Hamilton United Theat. pfd.	$7	$1.75	Mar. 31	Feb. 28
International Nickel, c.	...	10c	Mar. 31	Mar. 1
Inter. Proprietaries A	$2.60	65c	Mar. 15	Feb. 21
Do., participation	...	5c	Mar. 15	Feb. 21
International Petroleum, No. 40	$1.12	28c	Mar. 15	Feb. 28
Do., pref.	$1.12	28c	Mar. 15	Feb. 28
Imperial Tobacco	35c	8¾c	Mar. 31	Mar. 7
Do., final	...	17½c	Mar. 31	Mar. 7
Do., pref.	6%	3%	Mar. 31	Mar. 7
Lake Shore Mines	$2	50c	Mar. 15	Mar. 1
Landed Banking & Loan	6%	1½%	Apr. 3	Mar. 15
McColl-Frontenac Oil c.	60c	15c	Mar. 15	Feb. 15
Monarch Knitting, pref.	..	‡$1	Apr. 2	Mar. 15
Montreal Loan & M'tge.	$3	75c	Mar. 15	Feb. 28
Do., extra	...	25c	Mar. 15	Feb. 28
Montreal Cottons, pfd.	7%	1¾%	Mar. 15	Feb. 28
Moore Corp. "A" pfd.	7%	1¾%	Apr. 2	Mar. 15
Do., "B" pfd.	7%	1¾%	Apr. 2	Mar. 15
Northern Ontario Power	$2	50c	Apr. 25	Mar. 31
Do., pref.	6%	1½%	Apr. 25	Mar. 31
Page Hersey Tubes, pref.	$7	$1.75	Apr. 2	Mar. 20
Do., com.	$3	75c	Apr. 2	Mar. 20
Perfect Circle	..	50c	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Pioneer Gold Mines, B.C.	60c	15c	Apr. 2	Mar. 3
Reliance Grain pfd.	6½%	1⅝%	Mar. 15	Feb. 28
Riverside Silk "A"	$1	25c	Apr. 2	Mar. 15
Do., on arrears	...	25c	Apr. 2	Mar. 15
Southern Can. Power, pfd.	6%	1½%	Apr. 16	Mar. 29
Sylvanite Gold, c.	10c	2½c	Mar. 31	Mar. 1
Do., bonus	...	2½c	Mar. 31	Mar. 1
Siscoe Gold Mines	12c	3c	Mar. 31	Mar. 8
Do., bonus	...	2c	Mar. 31	Mar. 8
San Antonio	...	†5c	Mar. 15	Mar. 1
H. Walker-G., pref.	$1	25c	Mar. 15	Feb. 28
Western Can. Flour pfd.	$3	75c	Mar. 15	Feb. 28
Weston, Geo., c. (new)	$1	25c	Apr. 2	Mar. 20
Wright Hargreaves	40c	10c	Apr. 2	Mar. 14

†Initial. ‡On arrears.

Unlisted Canadian Stocks

(Furnished by A. J. Pattison, Jr. & Co., Limited)
Investment Bankers, Toronto.
February 27, 1934

Industrial Stocks:	Bid	Asked
Acadia Sugar c.	2.00	2.50
Acadia Sugar pfd.	4.25	4.70
Agnew Surp. pfd.	80.00	85.00
Aliens London pfd. bonus c.	36.50	....
Aliens St. Cath. pfd. bonus c.	36.50	....
Aliens Toronto pfd. bonus c.	21.00	....
Andian National	29.00	30.50
Atlantic Sugar A	82.00	86.00
B.C. P. & P. pfd.	9.00	....
Burns pfd. bon. c.	5.50	7.50
Canada & Dom. Sugar	42.50	....
Can. Machinery c.	2.35	3.75
Can. Machy. pfd.	15.00	20.00
Canada Packers c.	46.00	47.50
Can. Packers pf.	103.00	105.00
Can. Starch c.	7.75	....
Can. Starch pfd.	78.00	....
Can. Wire & Cable pfd. WW	77.00	....
Can. Indust. c. A	149.00	....
Can. Indust. c. B	148.00	153.00
Can. Indust. pfd.	129.00	132.00
Can. Westingh'se	45.00	47.50
Chase, pfd. bon. c.	18.25	22.00
Claude Neon Gen. Adv. Units	4.00	6.50
Copeland Fl. Units	4.25	7.00
Dom. F. & Steel c.	8.25	....
Dom. F. & Steel p.	52.00	....
Dom. Manufac. p.	66.50	....
Dom. Woollens c.	2.75	....
Dunlop Tire pfd.	65.00	71.00
East. Dairies pfd.	11.50	15.00
Easy Washing pf.	11.00	15.00
Federal Grain pfd.	18.50	....
For. Power Sec. p.	15.00	19.00
Gen. Steel W. pf.	28.00	30.00
Goderich Elev. & Transit	7.00	8.50
Green. Wire pfd.	62.00	67.00
Guelph Carpet pf.	77.50	....
Guelph Carpet c.	10.50	....
Harding Carpets Units	16.00	21.00
Highland Dairy, pf.	61.00	66.00
Inter City Bak. c.	14.00	16.50
In. Paints, pfd.	8.50	....
Inter. Propriet A	32.00	33.25
Loew's London, pfd.	3.25	4.00
Loew's Toronto pf.	61.00	65.00
Mansfield Th. pfd.	27.00	....
Massey Harris, pf.	25.50	27.25
Nat. Grocers c.	3.75	4.00
Nat. Grocers, pfd.	99.00	103.25
New Meth. Laun. pfd.	35.00	....
Para. Kitchener pf.	35.50	....
Para. Oshawa, pf.	41.00	....
Prov. Paper, pfd.	71.00	73.50
Reliance Grain, pf.	49.00	52.00
Rob. Consol. Cone	8.25	10.00
Rolland Paper, pf. WW	66.00	70.00
Ruddy, E. L., pfd.	11.00	....
Serv. Sta. A, pfd.	50.00	....
Standard Clay, c.		15.00
Stand. Fuel, pfd. bonus	81.00	....
Supersilk, pfd. bon.	40.00	....
Supertest Pet. B pfd.	22.00	....
Thayers, pfd.	23.50	28.00
United Corpns. A	8.50	11.00
United Corpns. B	2.85	4.25
Wes. Grain, pfd. bo.	7.50	11.50
Willards Choc. pfd.	14.25	19.00
Wood, Alex. & J. pfd.	19.25	25.00
Zimmerknit c.	3.35	....
Zimmerknit pfd.	33.00	....

Insurance Stocks:	Bid	Asked
Brit. Amer. Assce	20.00	27.00
Canada Life	425.00	440.00
Can. Fire Ins.	54.00	58.00
Confed. Life 20% pd.	122.50	126.50
Cont. Life 20% pd.	38.00	43.00
Crown Life Ins.	100.00	115.00
Dom. Fire Ins.	85.00	....
Dom. Life 50% pd.	165.00	....
D. of Can. Gen.	104.00	114.00
Emp. Life 25% pd.	9.00	13.00
Excel. Life 30% pd.	74.00	80.00
Fed. Fire 25% pd.	35.00	....
Great West Life	321.00	....
Guar. of N. A. fully paid	210.00	225.00
Guar. of N. A. 20% paid	40.50	....
Imperial Life	280.00	....
Manufac. Life	220.00	235.00
Monarch Life 10% pd.	17.50	20.50
Nat. Life 25% pd.	54.00	....
Sov. Life 25% pd.	15.50	20.00
Sun Life	495.00	510.00
West. Assur. c.	16.50	20.00
Western Life c.	9.00	12.50
Trust & Loan Stocks:		
Br. Mtge. & Trust	133.00	150.00
Chartered Trust	61.50	....
Eastern Trust	140.00	....
Lond. & West. Tr.	41.00	48.00
Premier Trust	83.00	....
Sec. Loan & Sav.	101.00	....
Sherbrooke Trust	100.00	109.00
Sterling Trust		40.00
Traders Fin. A pf.	38.00	....
Trusts & Guarantee	37.50	....
Vict. Tr. & Sav.	130.00	140.00
W'loo Tr. & Sav.	90.00	100.00
Investment Trust Shares:		
Can. Gen. Invest.	5.50	5.90
Can. Int. Inv. Tr. Units	19.00	....
Can. Invest. Fund	3.35	3.60
Can. Investors	6.00	....
Consol. Div. Std. Sec. pfd.	11.25	....
Deb. & Sec. pfd.	20.00	....
Dom. & Anglo Invest. Units	190.00	....
Dom. Scot. Inv. Units	19.00	....
Invest. Found. Units	32.50	....
Sec. Holding Corp.	8.25	....
Power Issues:		
Calgary Pwr. pfd.	82.00	85.00
Can. L. & Pwr. c.	28.00	31.00
Can. W. Nat. Gas pfd.	83.00	86.00
Gr. Lakes Pr. pfd.	39.00	....
Maritime Tel. & Tel. c.	10.75	12.25
Maritime Tel. & Tel. pfd.	12.00	13.00
N. B. Telephone c.	9.25	10.50
N. S. L&P c.	26.00	34.00
N. S. L&P pfd.	78.50	....

Recent London Quotations:

Brew. & Distillers	10s. 3d.
Can. & For. Secs.	5s. 6d.
Can. West. Lumber	2s.
Hudson's Bay	27s. 6d.
Do., 5% pref.	100s.
Internat. Holdings	$2¼
Nfld. Pr. & Pap. deb. stock B 5½%	100
Tor. Sub'an 4½% deb. stk.	29

Active Provincial and Municipal Bonds

Quotations furnished by A. E. Ames & Co., Canada Permanent Building, Toronto, Ont.

February 27, 1934

	Rate	Actual Maturity	Next Int. Date	Price	Yield
*Alberta	4½	1 Oct., 1958	1 Apr.	90.00	5.22
Alberta	5	1 July, 1943	1 July	96.00	5.55
Alberta	6	1 Mar., 1947	1 Mar.	102.00	5.78
*British Columbia	4½	1 Oct., 1953	1 Apr.	89.00	5.41
*British Columbia	5	15 Jan., 1948	15 July	94.00	5.62
British Columbia	6	15 Feb., 1947	15 Aug.	102.00	5.78
Manitoba	4	1 July, 1947	1 July	85.00	5.60
*Manitoba	5	2 Dec., 1959	2 June	95.00	5.36
Manitoba	6	1 Apr., 1947	1 Apr.	102.00	5.78
*New Brunswick	4	1 June, 1948	1 June	94.00	4.57
*New Brunswick	4¾	15 June, 1936	15 June	101.00	4.30
New Brunswick	5½	15 May, 1950	15 May	106.50	4.92
*Nova Scotia	4½	15 Nov., 1948	15 May	101.50	4.36
Nova Scotia	5	1 May, 1943	1 May	104.00	4.48
*Ontario	4½	1 Sept., 1944	1 Mar.	104.50	3.97
Ontario	5	15 Oct., 1948	15 Apr.	106.00	4.45
Ontario	5½	1 Feb., 1947	1 Aug.	110.00	4.48
P. E. I.	4	1 Apr., 1939	1 Apr.	99.00	4.22
P. E. I.	6	1 May, 1947	1 May	109.50	5.02
*Quebec	4¼	1 May, 1961	1 May	100.00	4.25
*Saskatchewan	4½	1 Sept., 1955	1 Mar.	86.00	5.63
*Saskatchewan	5	1 Nov., 1959	1 May	92.00	5.58
Saskatchewan	6	15 Mar., 1952	15 Mar.	100.00	6.00
Cities					
*Montreal	5	1 Sept., 1963	1 Mar.	102.50	4.84
*Toronto	4½	1 Jan., 1955	1 July	101.00	4.42
*Vancouver	5	15 Jan., 1970	15 July	93.00	5.44
Winnipeg	5	1 Mar., 1944	1 Mar.	94.00	5.80
*Edmonton	5½	1 Apr., 1947	1 Apr.	91.00	6.51
Calgary	5	1 Jan., 1943	1 July	90.00	6.48
Halifax	6	1 July, 1951	1 July	111.00	5.05
Saint John	5	15 Dec., 1953	15 June	101.00	4.91
Regina	4½	1 July, 1950	1 July	79.00	6.61
Victoria	5	21 July, 1945	21 July	94.00	5.68
Quebec	5	1 June, 1948	1 June	101.50	4.85

*Payable in New York.

Listed Bond Quotations

Week Ending February 26, 1934

Montreal	Int. Rate	Due	Yield	Latest Bid	High	Low	Range, 1934 High	Low
Abitibi	5	1953	...	...	35	...	35	19½
McNish	6	1948	8.46	4.00	4.00	...	4.25	3.75
Mtl. L.H.&Pr. debs.	3	1939	3.73	45½	46½	45½	46½	43½
Mont. Tr. 1st mtg.§	5	1941	5.34	...	98	...	98	97½
Mont. Trams. A§	5	1955	6.44	...	83½	...	83½	75

§Payable in Canada and New York.

Classified Advertisements

Classified ads cost 4c. per word and figure for each insertion. Minimum ad, $1.75. Add five words when box number is required. Classified ads payable in advance.

Handwriting Analysis

DO YOU WANT A COMPLETE KNOWLEDGE of yourself and powers? Send specimen of handwriting for a thumb-nail analysis — which gives your right job, what you look like, personality, marriage affinity, faults to remedy. Fee $1. Please mention The Post. State present work. Address F. D Jacobs, P.O. Box 761, Ottawa, Ont. Well-known graphologist, heard over Radio last summer.

MANUFACTURERS' Agent with warehouse facilities at Saint John and Sydney desirous of obtaining additional Standard lines for the Maritime Provinces or could act in a Branch house capacity. Apply Box 818, Saint John, N.B.

Safe Cabinet — fire proof, large size, outside measurements approximately 52 x 86 x 30; also fire proof filing cabinets, legal and letter sizes. Reply stating full particulars, P.O. Box 3204, Montreal.

Business Wanted

FIRM WITH LONG AND SUCCESSFUL manufacturing and selling experience is in a position to add a new line capable of national and export development. Will invest in or buy outright; preferably in old established business of high repute where owners are thinking of retiring. Address in confidence. Box 222, The Financial Post.

Meetings Reported

BE QUOTED correctly! At every gathering where it is desirable to record accurately all that has been said, let Stenotype Service take the responsibility. Mechanical shorthand is employed to ensure speedy, trustworthy verbatim reports. Conventions, club gatherings, boards of directors, political associations, etc., etc., can employ this service at all meetings with assurance of satisfaction. Fees are moderate. For further information write The Stenotype Reporting Bureau, 481 University Ave., Toronto.

DIVIDEND NOTICES

The Dominion Bank

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of two and one-half per cent upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the quarter ending 31st March, 1934, being at the rate of ten per cent per annum, and that the same will be payable at the Head Office of the Bank and its Branches on and after Tuesday, the 3rd day of April, 1934, to Shareholders of record of the 20th March, 1934.

By Order of the Board.

DUDLEY DAWSON, General Manager.

Toronto, 15th February, 1934.

Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation

Quarterly Dividend

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of TWO PER CENT for the current quarter, being at the rate of

EIGHT PER CENT PER ANNUM

on the paid-up Capital Stock of the Corporation, has been declared, and that the same will be payable

TUESDAY, THE THIRD DAY OF APRIL

next, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the Fifteenth day of March, 1934.

By order of the Board.

WALTER F. WATKINS, Secretary.

Toronto, February 21st, 1934.

THE FOUNDATION COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that an Interim Dividend of twenty-five cents per share on the no par value common stock of the Company has been declared, payable March 15, 1934, to shareholders of record at the close of business on March 8, 1934.

By Order of the Board.

C. E. GREARSON, Secretary.

Montreal, February 22, 1934.

SISCOE GOLD MINES LIMITED

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND AND BONUS

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of Three (3c) Cents per share and a Bonus of Two (2c) Cents per share on the issued Capital Stock of the Company has been declared, payable March 31, 1934, to Shareholders of record at the close of business March 8, 1934. Stock Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from March 8 to March 31 inclusive.

By order of the Board.

H. E. GREEN, Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal, February 10, 1934.

The British American Oil Company Limited

Dividend Notice

NOTICE is hereby given that the regular dividend of Twenty Cents (20c) per share has been declared on the issued No Par Value capital stock of the Company for the first quarter ending March 31st, 1934. The above dividend is payable in Canadian funds, April 2nd, 1934, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of March, 1934. Transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 31st of March, both days inclusive.

Share Warrant Holders will present Coupons Serial No. 16 to the Royal Bank of Canada, Toronto, Ontario, or the Royal Bank of Canada, Montreal, Quebec, on or after April 2nd, 1934.

By Order of the Board.

P. W. BINNS, Secretary.

Dated at Toronto, February 22nd, 1934.

NEWS FROM Canada's Capitals

A week-by-week summary from Ottawa and the provincial capitals of legislative developments of interest to business.

Week in Ottawa

OTTAWA, Feb. 19 — Commons: Resolution moved by Peter McGibbon, Conservative, Muskoka, Ont., recommending canal tolls, withdrawn. Resolution moved by C. H. Dickie, Conservative, Nanaimo, calling for the adoption of a Canadian flag, adjourned on division, 64-49. William Duff's resolution on reciprocity talked out.

Feb. 20—Senate: Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen moves amendment to Foreign Insurance Companies Act and legislation creating Courts of Admiralty in Canada.

Commons: Precious Metals Marking Act and amendment to Importation of Intoxicating Liquors Act passed, Meat and Canned Foods Act amendment debated but not approved. Amendment to Immigration Act re deportation of public charges defeated 71-46. Supply voted.

Stevens' committee appoints Norman Summerville, of Toronto, as counsel. Procedure mapped out.

Feb. 21—Senate: Admiralty Courts bill given second reading. Precious Metals Marking bill introduced.

Commons: Bill appointing Canadian National Railways auditors read first time. Unemployment Insurance resolution moved by A. W. Neill, Independent, Comox-Alberni, talked out.

Feb. 22—Senate: Hospital Sweepstakes bill debated on second reading. Foreign Insurance Companies bill given second reading. Senate adjourns until February 27.

Commons: National Railways Auditors bill approved. Revised Bank Act and Bank of Canada bill introduced. Latter bill given first reading.

Stevens' committee: Dr. R. H. Coats, Dominion statistician, suggests methods of organizing subject matter of enquiry.

Feb. 23—Commons: Meat and Canned Food Act given second reading. Amendment Fisheries Act passed. Supply voted, including $550,000 to complete the Hudson Bay Railway.

Alberta

EDMONTON, Feb. 12 — Throne speech debate continued. Liberal leader W. R. Howson moved a non-confidence amendment; claimed Imperial Oil owned Alberta and had government under its thumb.

Feb. 13—D. M. Duggan, Conservative leader, called for Union government; not in entire agreement with Liberals but government had lost confidence of house and province, he said.

Feb. 14—Bill awaiting second reading provides for advances to farmers for feed grain or fodder, repayment by charges on crops of 1934 or 1935.

Feb. 15—Standing committees appointed. Debate continued.

Feb. 16—John Irwin, Conservative, attacked chain store operations; urged the government to form a fair price licensing board.

Feb. 15—Government urged to form a fair price licensing board by John Irwin in throne speech debate.

Feb. 16 — W. Harry Ross, Liberal, called on government to announce stand with regard to C. C. F. policies.

Feb. 19—Bill to amend stock inspection act received first reading. Bill provides for inspection of stock and poultry carried by motor truck; would not allow stock to be driven more than 20 miles.

Feb. 20 — Premier Brownlee urged Federal government to reduce bank interest rates; urged reduction in wheat acreage. Government upheld 32-22 in first division of session.

Feb. 21—P. A. Miskew, former U. F. A. now Liberal, charged government with breaking up U. F. A. organization, embracing C. C. F. Two government members went on record as supporting quota plan to reduce wheat production.

Feb. 22—J. C. Thompson, provincial auditor, tabled relief figures. Amounts spent on relief by five cities between October, 1930, and June, 1933, were: Calgary, $3,782,000; Edmonton, $3,225,000; Lethbridge, $613,000; Medicine Hat, $178,000; Drumheller, $29,645.

British Columbia

VANCOUVER, Feb. 20 — Debt refunding scheme to reduce interest charges forecast in throne speech. Exemption of lower wage scales from taxation promised. Mentioned public works plan to relieve unemployment as agreed at Dominion-Provincial conference.

Manitoba

WINNIPEG, Feb. 20—First division of session, want of confidence motion, defeated 28 to 18. Throne debate feature was speech by Attorney-general Major which issued sharp warning to persons whose activities might be seditious to give Manitoba a wide berth.

Feb. 21 — Premier Bracken indicated an early presentation of the budget in throne speech debate. Second reading of two bills designed to revise the lunacy act and the real property act respectively. Both were merely revisions of wording to make acts clearer.

Feb. 22—Resolution moved for enquiry by the agriculture committee into price spread between what farmer gets and consumer pays. Bill to amend liquor control act introduced; public school act amendments bill received third reading despite strong protest on ruling prohibiting school trustees from appointing their own sons or daughters as teachers. A new consolidated public health act was considered before committee of the whole.

Feb. 23—Bill providing for 30 hours work each week for all employees, introduced; similar bill introduced at previous sessions thrown out. Three bills relating to consolidation of tax arrears received third reading; would provide for payment of 10 per cent of arrears with current taxes in place of 20 per cent. Succession duties act amendments given third reading; brings act in line with decisions of Privy Council.

Ontario

TORONTO, Feb. 21—Bill seeking authority for Evangelistic Association of Hamilton to perform marriage ceremony and bill to allow Ontario cities to reduce the size of their councils, both referred to committee. Amendment to Community Halls act to prevent sale of government-aided halls within ten years of building date introduced.

Feb. 22—Little hope held for game and fisheries act amendment to allow use of dogs in deer hunting. Clifford Case accused the three West Toronto packing houses of being a combine, attacked Liberal stand on St. Lawrence waterway.

Feb. 26—Annual report of Minimum Wage Board predicted bill to protect men as well as women would be introduced this session. Many questions on timber policy placed on order paper; questions concern permits issued for cutting on government property.

Feb. 27 — Hon. Leopold Macaulay attacked Liberal leader on stand on St. Lawrence waterway; charged alliance with Quebec interests to defeat project.

Saskatchewan

REGINA, Feb. 15 — Legislature opened. Amendments to debt laws, establishment of a permanent forestry commission, a road construction scheme and extension of health services forecast in speech from throne.

Feb. 16—Permanent committees appointed. Short session.

Feb. 16 — Department of Natural Resources accounts tabled; surplus of $106,000 shown for year to April 30, 1933. Lack of funds by settlers and lack of suitable land had brought number of new settlers down 50 per cent from 1932, it was announced.

Feb. 19—J. G. Gardiner, opposition leader, moved non-confidence vote asking support of Progressives and Independents.

Feb. 20—Premier Anderson gave assurance that government would join in a coalition placing provincial interests ahead of party politics. Relief expenditure figures tabled; four year record shows $4,956,000 paid by province; $5,543,000 by Dominion and $3,134,000 by municipalities.

Feb. 21—Throne speech debate featured by charges of Dr. Uhrich, former minister of public health, that maternity grants had been peddled for political purposes.

Feb. 22 — Liberal non-confidence motion defeated 31 to 26.

DEBENTURES

Town of Smiths Falls

Debentures for Sale

The Corporation of Smiths Falls invites tenders for the following debentures, until 12th March, 1934, at 6 o'clock p.m., $40,000.00, 10 instalments, interest 5 per cent payable annually at Smiths Falls. The highest or any offer not necessarily accepted.

J. A. LEWIS, Town Clerk.

DIVIDEND NOTICES

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Canadian General Electric Company, Limited

Preference Dividend No. 96

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 1¾% for the quarter ending March 31, 1934, being at the rate of 7% per annum, has been declared on the Preference Stock of the Company.

Common Dividend No. 117

Notice is also hereby given that a dividend of 75 cents per share for the quarter ending March 31, 1934, being at the rate of 6% per annum upon the par value of the stock, has been declared on the Common Stock of the Company.

The above dividends are payable on April 2, 1934, to shareholders of record at the close of business on March 15, 1934.

By Order of the Board.

W. H. NESBITT, Secretary.

Toronto 2, February 26, 1934.

The Montreal Cottons Limited

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of one and three quarters per cent (1¾%), being at the rate of seven per cent (7%) per annum, has been declared upon the Preferred Stock of the Company, and cheques will be mailed on the fifteenth day of March next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the twenty-eighth day of February, 1934.

Valleyfield, February 22nd, 1934.

By Order of the Board.

HUGH A. WILSON, Secretary-Treasurer.

Imperial Tobacco Company of Canada, Limited

Notice to Shareholders

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of Imperial Tobacco Company of Canada, Limited, will be held at the Company's offices, No. 3810 St. Antoine Street, Montreal, on Wednesday, the 14th day of March, 1934, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

The Register of Transfers will be closed from March 8th to March 14th, 1934, both days inclusive.

Dated at Montreal, this 23rd day of February, 1934.

By Order of the Board.

F. P. L. LANE, Secretary.

Imperial Tobacco Company of Canada, Limited

— Dividend —

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT

A Final Dividend (No. 106) of Three and one-half per cent (3½%) on the paid-up Ordinary Shares of the Company for the year ended 31st December, 1933, has been declared payable on Saturday, the 31st day of March, 1934, to shareholders of record at the close of business on Wednesday, the 7th day of March, 1934.

An Interim Dividend (No. 107) of One and three-quarters per cent (1¾%) on the paid-up Ordinary Shares of the Company has been declared payable on Saturday, the 31st day of March, 1934, to shareholders of record at the close of business on Wednesday, the 7th day of March, 1934.

A Semi-Annual Dividend (No. 44) of Three per cent (3%) Sterling on the paid-up Preference Shares of the Company has been declared, payable on Saturday, the 31st day of March, 1934, to shareholders of record at the close of business on Wednesday, the 7th day of March, 1934.

By Order of the Board.

F. P. L. LANE, Secretary.

Montreal, P.Q., 23rd February, 1934.

Kowkash Holdings Limited (No Personal Liability)

formerly

Tashota Gold Mines Limited (No Personal Liability)

Notice is hereby given to all holders of Certificates of Tashota Gold Mines Limited (No Personal Liability) that these certificates should be exchanged for certificates of Kowkash Holdings Limited (the present name of the Company) by forwarding the said certificates, duly endorsed, to Montreal Trust Company, 61 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ontario, Registrar and Transfer Agent of the Company, requesting them to effect such exchange.

Where there is any transfer of interest involved, there will be a charge of fifty cents per new certificate issued.

P. WILLIMG OGDEN, Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal, February 28th, 1934.

NOTICE

To Canadian Policyholders of the Alliance Casualty Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, U. S. A.

On June 1, 1933, the Alliance Casualty Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, U. S. A., reinsured, with the Indemnity Insurance Company of North America, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, U. S. A., all of its unexpired policies, outstanding obligations and liabilities. On June 16, 1934, application will be made to the Minister of Finance for the release of its securities deposited and now held by the Receiver General and any Canadian Policyholders opposing such release should file their opposition with the Minister of Finance on or before that date.

ALLIANCE CASUALTY COMPANY,

FRANK A. EGER, Secretary.

NEW ORE ADDED CARIBOO GOLD, SAY DISPATCHES

President and Superintendent Send Highly Interesting Assay Results

O. H. Solibakke, director of Cariboo Gold Quartz Mines, now in Toronto, has received a wire from General Superintendent R. R. Rose, stating that two additional cyanide tanks are being installed to step up mill to 100 tons daily. The small pilot mill on the property ran at 30 tons for a time in 1933, was then stepped up to 65 tons, and the latest change will increase production 50 per cent, it is claimed.

Dr. W. B. Burnett, president of the company, also wired Mr. Solibakke after a visit to the property as follows:

"Delighted with my visit to mine—General Superintendent Rose very happy and spirit of whole crew enthusiastic—cross-cut hundred feet to left main tunnel in Sanders area, cut fine vein minable five to six feet assaying twenty-seven dollars cut yesterday—cross-cut hundred feet to right cut several feet number eight vein assaying over thirty-five dollars cut Saturday also narrow vein fourteen hundred level solid sulphide assays fifty-nine ninety-five large sample—several other new showings past month of more than usual interest show tremendous possibilities of our property — met board of trade Barkerville and everyone most optimistic of district."

Mr. Solibakke is informing Eastern shareholders that at this rate of adding to ore, the building of a new mill may become a possibility this year. The company produced a quarter of a million dollars in 1933 with a small pilot mill, and the reports of high assays are increasing greatly the desire of Easterners to see a correlated report from an engineer, showing results in blocked-out ore and geological possibilities from examination of work done to date. There are many other undertakings in the district which depend on the success of this mine to interest the public in providing development money.

A gold brick weighing approximately 1,000 ounces has been shipped from the Cariboo Gold Quartz, according to information reaching Victoria, B.C. The December brick weighed 700 ounces. Including the premium, the newest shipment is valued at about $35,000.

Abandoning Statutory Price In Ontario Gold Statistics

Bulletin States No Real Purpose Now to be Served by Ignoring Market Price Near $35 — Selling in New York Now

A significant change in the Ontario Gold Bulletin for January is that gold is no longer valued at $20.671834 per fine ounce, but at the market price for gold in the United States and other markets, less express, insurance, treatment and selling charges.

On the announcement of President Roosevelt on January 31, that the United States would thereafter pay at least $35 per fine ounce for gold from any source, arrangements were made for marketing Ontario gold in New York. From April, 1933, when the United States forsook the gold standard, gold had been shipped to London, where an increasing price in terms of the Canadian dollar has been received.

The Department of Mines now states that "no real purpose can be served by reporting production values at the statutory price ($20.671834 per fine ounce) and hereafter the values will therefore be given in Canadian funds." The table for 1934 will show ounces of metals marketed so that comparison can be made with previous months.

1934—JANUARY OUTPUT OF ONTARIO GOLD MINES

	Ore milled tons	*Gold Oz.	Silver Oz.	Value $
Porcupine Belt	302,580	73,558	5,088	2,513,247
Kirkland Lake Belt	167,953	82,991	11,786	2,781,721
Northwestern Ontario	47,646	7,216	3,768	233,080
Ttoal	518,179	163,765	20,642	5,528,048
JANUARY, 1933				
Porcupine Belt	283,951	......	......	1,846,351
Kirkland Lake Belt	155,030	......	......	2,023,260
Northwestern Ontario	34,738	......	......	136,830
Total	473,739	......	......	4,006,441

Note:—January receipts of crude gold bullion at the Royal Canadian Mint, Ottawa, from Ontario gold mines contained 167,799.044 fine ounces of gold and 20,003.27 fine ounces of silver having a total standard value of $3,477,024.68.

Mining Stock Quotations

Week Ending February 26.

Par Val.	Range 1934 High	Low	Company	Sales	Close Feb. 19 (or last)	High for week	Low for week	Close Feb. 26
1	.06	.01	Aconda	484,700	.03½	.02½	.02	.02½
No	.22	.13	Aldermac	76,480	.18	.20	.18½	.18½
1	.10	.02½	Alexandria	110,870	.07½	.07½	.06½	.06½
No	.03½	.01½	Algoma	58,600	.02½	.02½	.02½	.02½
1	.02½	.00½	Algonquin	612,600	.02½	.02½	.02½	.02½
1	.03	.01½	Amity C.	130,200	.02½	.03	.02½	.03
No	3.05	2.00	Anglo-Huronian	2,466	2.85	3.05	2.85	3.00
1	.06½	.03	Area	94,500	.04½	.06½	.04½	.05½
No	.20	.03½	Arno	44,170	.09½	.10	.04	.05½
1	1.18	.90	Ashley	84,698	.95	1.18	.97	1.13
1	.08	.04	Bagamac	27,800	.06½	.06½	.05½	.05½
1	.01½	.00½	Baldwin	19,000	.01	.01½	.01	.01½
1	.17½	.12½	Barry Hollinger	103,160	.16	.17	.15	.15½
1	1.95	1.48	Base Metals	18,551	1.80	1.95	1.80	1.80
5	.91	.45	B. E. A. R.	273,940	.69	.77	.67	.72
1	.51	.32½	Big Missouri	35,105	.45	.46	.40	.41
1	.46	.23	Bobjo	428,100	.36	.46	.33	.44
No	11.90	9.90	Bralorne	3,125	11.25	11.35	11.00	11.00
	.90	.46	Do., Rights	2,490	.65	.48	.46	.46
1	.16	.12	Brett Trethewey	55,000	.13½	.16	.13	.13
50c	.80	.28½	Bridge River Ex.	12,950	.74	.75	.70	.72
1	.03	.01½	Brownlee	103,000	.03	.02½	.02	.02½
1	.01½	.00½	Buckingham	66,000	.01½	.01½	.01	.01½
No	.10	.06½	Buffalo Can.	56,800	.09½	.10	.08½	.09½
5	30.75	23.50	Bulolo	115	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00
No	.02½	.01½	Bunker Hill	38,400	.02	.02	.01½	.01½
5s	1.10	1.10	B'Wana McKubwa	......	1.00	......	......	......
No	.02½	.02½	Canam Metals	......	.02½	......	......	......
1	.10	.07½	Can. Kirkland	101,200	.08½	.09½	.08	.08½
No	.58	.38	Can. Malartic	21,275	.47	.49	.45	.45
1	.01½	.00½	Capital Rouyn	49,300	.00½	.01½	.00½	.01½
1	2.85	2.25	Cariboo Gold	2,225	2.45	2.51	2.35	2.40
1	.04½	.01	Cartier Malartic	133,800	.03½	.04½	.03½	.04
1	.75	.49	Castle Tretheway	333,307	.62½	.75	.62	.74
1	.14½	.07	Cen. Manitoba	31,490	.08½	.09½	.08½	.08½
1	.65	.54	Cen. Patricia	37,575	.60	.63½	.59	.62
No	.10	.05½	Chibougamau Pros.	349,650	.09½	.10	.08½	.09
No	.15½	.09	Church. M. & Mill	38,650	.13½	.13½	.11½	.12
No	.02½	.01½	Clericy	62,800	.02½	.02½	.02	.02½
1	.02	.01	Clifton Cons.	12,500	.01½	.02	.01½	.01½
5	5.50	4.00	Coast Copper	1,005	5.25	5.05	4.75	4.75
1	.06½	.04½	Cobalt Contact	115,700	.06½	.06½	.04½	.05½
1	.78	.55½	Columario	78,850	.75	.78	.75	.78
5	1.75	1.35	Coniagas	1,300	1.65	1.65	1.50	1.60
No	1.55	.97	Coniaurum	12,323	1.25	1.30	1.25	1.30
25	159.25	132.00	Cons. Smelters	5,351	148.00	159.25	146.00	150.00
No	37.00	32.25	Dome Mines	6,500	35.20	35.75	34.55	34.75
No	.07½	.05	Dom. Explorers	25,500	.06½	.07	.05½	.06½
1	.01½	.00½	Dominion Kirk.	25,500	.01½	.01½	.01½	.01½
1	.02	.00½	Don Rouyn	297,400	.01	.01	.00½	.00½
1	.02	.01½	Duparquet	......	.01½	......	......	......
1	3.95	3.25	Eldorado	13,855	3.67	3.80	3.52	3.55
No	3.65	3.00	Falconbridge	8,798	3.45	3.65	3.40	3.42
1	.03½	.01½	Federal	10,046	.03½	.03½	.02½	.03
No	.04½	.02½	Gilbec	20,876	.04½	.04½	.40	.04
No	.95	.70	God's Lake	41,250	.86½	.90	.86	.88
1	.14½	.08	Goldale	24,100	.11	.11	.10	.11
19	.47	.16	Goldfield	9,700	.40	.40	.33	.33
1	.17½	.11½	Goodfish	19,900	.16	.16	.14	.16
1	.09	.02½	Graham	95,500	.08½	.08½	.06½	.07½
1	.72	.62	Granada	20,393	.69	.72	.66	.67
1	.07	.05	Groselle	......	.05½	......	......	......
1	.38½	.30	Grull Wihksne	1,000	.35	.34	.34	.34
1	.39½	.30	Halcrow Swayze	78,705	.37	.39½	.37	.39½
1	.07½	.03½	Harker	383,900	.07	.07	.06	.06½
1	.01½	.00½	Hilltop	26,900	.01	.01	.01	.01
5	14.00	11.40	Hollinger	17,868	13.60	14.00	13.50	14.00
1	1.27	.93	Howey Gold	346,970	1.11	1.27	1.05	1.20
No	10.95	9.00	Hudson Bay	934	10.40	10.40	10.15	10.15
1	14.25	10.45	Inter. Mining	670	13.75	13.25	12.50	12.50
	5.15	4.00	Do., Pur. Warr	200	4.75	4.50	4.25	4.50
No	24.00	21.15	Int. Nickel	42,160	23.15	24.00	22.90	23.15
1	.07	.02½	Jackson Manion	238,158	.05½	.06½	.05½	.06
1	.02	.00½	Keora Mines	8,500	.02	.02	.01½	.02
1	.56	.45	Kirk. Hud. Bay	1,200	.50	.50	.47	.48
1	.02	.00½	Kirk. Hunton	22,600	.01½	.01½	.01	.01½
1	.35	.29	Kirkland Lake	43,650	.31	.32	.30	.30
1	.04	.01½	Kirkland Premier	19,000	.03½	.04	.03½	.03½
1	.31	.21	Kirk. Townsite	54,800	.25	.31	.23	.29
20c	.02½	.01½	Koot. Florence	22,000	.02½	.02½	.02	.02
1	.23	.11	Lakeland	123,250	.17	.23	.16	.23
No	.11½	.07	Lake Maron	157,700	.08½	.09½	.08½	.09½
1	47.00	42.00	Lake Shore	4,920	45.00	46.75	44.75	45.00
1	.18½	.08	Lebel Oro	86,200	.16	.16½	.12	.14½
No	.17½	.12	Lee Gold	83,000	.14	.17½	.14	.17½
1	2.32	1.85	Macassa	33,984	2.17	2.25	2.15	2.16
1	.04½	.01½	Malrobic	293,350	.04½	.04½	.03	.03½
No	.14	.06	Mandy	14,450	.10½	.14	.11	.14
No	.04	.02	Manitoba Basin	75,300	.03½	.03½	.03	.03½
5	43.25	39.25	McIntyre	4,370	40.85	41.95	39.95	40.00
1	.50	.50	McKinley	175	.50	.50	.50	.50
No	.03½	.01½	McLeod River	185,000	.03	.03½	.02½	.03
1	.53	.39	McMillan	22,050	.47½	.47½	.45	.45
No	.50	.25	McWatters	77,200	.32	.33	.25	.33½
1	1.21	1.00	McVittie	89,541	1.14	1.10	1.06	1.10
No	2.32	1.60	Mining Corp.	31,305	2.00	2.32	2.08	2.20
1	.05½	.02½	Moffatt Hall	67,250	.04½	.04	.03½	.04
1	.17	.08	Moneta	45,100	.11	.17	.11	.15
1	.05	.02½	Moss	......	.05	......	......	......
1	.02½	.01½	Murphy	51,600	.02	.02½	.01½	.02
No	.05½	.02	Newbec	44,600	.04½	.04½	.04	.04
1	.06	.03	Night-Hawk Penn.	21,500	.05½	.06	.05½	.05½
5	2.85	2.30	Nipissing	11,850	2.62	2.85	2.65	2.65
No	36.50	33.25	Noranda	11,607	34.75	36.00	34.50	34.75
No	.35	.29	Nor. Canada	13,700	.32	.32	.30	.30
1	.19	.11	Osisko	7,300	.19	.19	.15	.15
1	.50	.36	Parkhill	92,110	.45½	.50	.45	.50
1	.02½	.01½	Pawnee Kirk.	15,500	.02	.02½	.02	.02
1	.25	.19	Paymaster	85,045	.21	.22	.20	.21
1	1.18	.75½	Pend Oreille	8,250	1.10	1.16	1.02	1.02
1	.05	.02½	Peterson Cobalt	14,500	.04	.04½	.03½	.03½
1	12.75	10.75	Pioneer Gold B.C	5,490	11.85	12.10	11.50	11.50
1	.03½	.01½	Porcupine Crown	9,500	.03	.03	.02½	.02½
1	.02	.00½	Potter Doal	231,900	.00½	.02	.00½	.01
1	1.47	1.02	Premier Gold	43,000	1.34	1.44	1.35	1.35
1	.02½	.01½	Preston E. Dome	170,400	.01½	.02½	.01½	.02
No	.48	.30	Prospectors Air's	3,000	.35	.40	.30	.40
No	.13	.05	Quemont	5,775	.11	.13	.08	.10
1	.56	.27	Read Authier	78,598	.48	.56	.48	.50
1	1.28	.87	Reno	24,175	1.12	1.20	1.12	1.17
1	.01½	.00½	Ribago	32,000	.01½	.01½	.01½	.01½
1	.02½	.01½	Ritchie	9,000	.02	.02½	.02	.02
1	.04½	.01½	Robb Montbray	162,766	.04½	.04½	.03½	.03½
1	2.60	1.75	San Antonio	80,837	2.35	2.60	2.30	2.55
1	1.23	.99	Sherritt Gordon	29,322	1.17	1.18	1.10	1.12
1	1.95	1.43	Siscoe	80,475	1.83	1.95	1.83	1.92
1	.03½	.02½	South Keora	16,000	.03	.03½	.03	.03½
No	.26½	.10	South Tiblemont	17,700	.11½	.11	.10½	.10½
No	.18½	.08½	Stadacona	160,450	.14½	.18½	.14½	.18
1	.49	.32	St. Anthony	173,500	.38	.38	.32	.34½
No	1.75	1.60	Sudbury Basin	8,240	1.61	1.70	1.50	1.52
1	.14½	.07	Sudbury Contact	42,700	.13	.13	.11	.12
1	.03½	.00½	Sudbury Mines	302,800	.02½	.03½	.02	.02½
No	.18	.18	Sudbury Nickel	......	.18	......	......	......
1	.35	.25	Sullivan	22,800	.33	.34	.30	.30½
1	2.50	1.29	Sylvanite	88,100	2.16	2.50	2.18	2.40
1	6.20	5.75	Teck Hughes	16,144	5.85	6.00	5.80	5.85
1	.42	.20	Thom. Cadillac	100,000	.41	.42	.37½	.38½
1	.40	.25	Towagmac	8,373	.40	.37	.35	.35
1	.85	.35	Treadwell	1,450	.77	.75	.70	.70
1	.20½	.18	United Kirkland	......	.20	......	......	......
No	.02½	.01½	Vacuum Gas	32,500	.02	.02½	.02	.02
No	1.10	.77	Ventures	39,205	.99	.90	.94	.94
1	.03	.01½	Vickers	71,250	.02½	.02½	.02	.02½
No	1.45	1.12	Waite Amulet	9,675	1.31	1.30	1.25	1.25
80c	.50	.40	Wayside	252,600	.40½	.50	.40	.44
No	.41	.31½	White Eagle	102,150	.39½	.40	.37	.37
1	.07	.03½	White Lake	3,000	.07	.05½	.04½	.04½
1	.14	.07	Wiltsey Coghlan	28,100	.12	.13	.11	.11
1	.10	.05	Wood Kirkland	3,000	.10	.09½	.09½	.09½
No	7.45	6.75	Wright-Hargreaves	14,055	7.10	7.30	7.05	7.30
			OIL STOCKS					
No	.26	.17	Acme Gas & Oil	101,540	.24½	.26	.22½	.25
1	.09	.09	Admiral	1,000	......	.09	.09	.09
1	1.60	1.02	Ajax	36,855	1.47	1.51	1.31	1.46
1	.25	.17	Alta. Pacific	6,450	.19	.20	.18	.19
1	.15½	.12	Amalgamated	7,400	.13	.12½	.12	.12
1	.08	.04½	Anaconda	8,500	.07½	.07	.06½	.06½
	.12	.06	Askalta	11,000	.10½	.12	.10	.11½
No	.35	.20	Associated	6,610	.30	.32	.29	.30
No	.13	.06½	Baltac	4,500	.09	.09	.08½	.08½
No	1.27	.95	Calgary & Ed.	6,450	1.10	1.27	1.09	1.15
1	.15	.11	Calmont	3,200	.13	.13	.12	.12½
1	.12	.06	Common Pete	6,900	.10	.12	.10	.12
No	.65	.50	Dalhousie	5,130	.56	.60	.57	.59
No	.08½	.04½	Devenish	6,100	.07	.07	.06	.08
No	.30	.23	East Crest	6,050	.23	.25	.23	.23
No	.11	.09	Eric Gas	200	.09	.11	.11	.11
No	.01	.00½	Fabyan Pete	142,000	.01	.01	.00½	.01
No	.75	.40	Foothills	720	.51	.50	.45	.50
No	.16½	.10	Freehold	6,450	.14½	.14½	.13	.13½
No	.13	.08	Hargal	1,655	.09	.09½	.08	.09
No	.15½	.15½	High Sarcee	......	.15½	......	......	......
No	1.90	1.56	Home	5,510	1.74	1.80	1.71	1.71
No	.02½	.02	Homestead	......	.02	......	......	......
1	.16½	.13	Homestead O. & G	5,700	.15	.15½	.14½	.14½
No	.44	.20	Lowery	1,100	.38	.39½	.33	.33
No	.05	.03½	Madison	10,000	.04½	.04½	.04	.04
No	.25	.14	Marjon Oil	13,750	.25	.30	.22	.22
No	.05½	.04½	McD. Segur Ex.	6,000	.05½	.05½	.05	.05
1	.47	.25	McLeod	940	.37	.43	.35	.43
No	.22	.15	Mercury	17,250	.18	.18½	.18	.17½
No	.42	.32	Merland	4,100	.34	.36	.33	.34
1	.31	.25	Midwal Oil	4,500	.30	.31	.30	.31
No	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mill City Pete	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5	[illegible]	[illegible]	Nordon	7,400	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
No	.09	.05	Oil Selections	68,790	.06½	.06½	.05½	.06
No	.16½	.06½	Okalta	4,000	.11	.11	.10	.10
100	29.00	20.00	Do. pref.	......	20.00	......	......	......
No	.34	.21	Olga Gas & Oil	12,900	.27	.28	.24	.24
No	.17	.07	Pacalta Oil	5,200	.12	.14	.12	.12
No	1.10	.75	Petrol Oil & Gas	100	1.05	.90	.90	.90
No	19.55	17.50	Royalite	261	17.50	18.00	17.75	18.00
1	.10	.07½	Sarnia Oil	5,500	.09	.09	.08½	.09
No	.17	.12	South West Pete	1,200	.12	.13	.12	.12
No	.70	.60	Spooner	800	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.35
No	.70	.60	Sterling Pacific	2,905	.65	.67	.65	.65
No	.11½	.07½	United	5,800	.09	.09	.08½	.09
No	.25	.11	Vanalta	13,750	.22	.25	.19	.24
1	.20	.20	Vulcan	......	.20	......	......	......
1	.22	.20	Wellington Oil	......	.20	......	......	......

VANCOUVER STOCK EXCHANGE
(Transaction for Week to February 19.)

Par Val.	Range 1934 High	Low	Company	Sales	Close Feb. 13 (or last)	High for week	Low for week	Close Feb. 19
1	.08½	.04½	Alexandria Gold	62,800	.08	.08½	.07½	.08
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Bayview	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.03½
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Beaver Silver	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.07½
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Big Slide	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	......
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Bluebird	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.02
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Bradian	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.90
No	11.65	9.85	Bralorne	2,020	11.00	11.25	11.00	11.25
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Bridge River Cons.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.38
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Bridge River Exp.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.73
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	B. C. Electric, pfd	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	......
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	B. C. Nickel	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.89½
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	B. C. Silver	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1.00
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Butte I.X.L.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.28
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Cariboo Gold	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2.35
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Coast Breweries	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	9.50
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Congress Gold	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.20
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Cork Province	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.02
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Dalhousie Mines	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.02½
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Dawson Gold	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.06½
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Dentonia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.60
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Dunwell	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.35
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	George Copper	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.42
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Geo. Enterprise	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	......
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Georgia River	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.04
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Glacier Creek	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.08
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Golconda	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.01
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gold Belt	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.46
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Grange Mines	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.26
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Grandview	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.05½
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Grull Wihksne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.34
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Hercules Cons.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.06½
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Home Gold	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.21
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Independence	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	......
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Indian Mines	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.04
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Inter. Coal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.12
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Kootenay Belle	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.22
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Kootenay King	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.02
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	L. & L. Cons.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	......
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Lakeview	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.01½
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Lucky Jim	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.00
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Marmot Metals	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.01
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Meridian Min.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.25½
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mak Siccar	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.22
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Metaline Metals	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	......
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Minto Mines	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.33
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mogul Min.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.10
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mohawk	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.00½
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Morning Star	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.35½
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Morton Woolsey	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.03½
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Native Sons	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.08½
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	National Silver	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.00½
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Nicola	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.90
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Noble Five	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.16½
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Pavilion	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.52
1	12.75	11.00	Pioneer Gold	420	11.75	12.15	11.55	12.15
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Porter Idaho	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.16
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Premier Border	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.02½
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Princess Royal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.18
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Quatsino Copper	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.04½
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Red Hawk	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.14½
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Reeves McDonald	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.20
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Reliance	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.40½
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Reno Gold	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1.00
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Reward Mining	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.12
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rufus Argenta	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.03½
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Ruth Hope	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.04
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Sally Mines	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.53
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Salmon Gold	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.30½
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Silverado	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.08½
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Silver Crest	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.03½
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Silversmith	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.08½
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Snowflake	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.02
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Sonora	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	......
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Standard Gold	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.37
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Sunloch	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.28
10	6.30	4.75	Sunshine	2,000	5.60	6.30	6.10	6.20
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Taylor Bridge	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.69
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Thurlow Gold	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.04½
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	......
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	United Empire	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.25½
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Vidette Gold	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2.14
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Waterloo Gold	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.26½
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Waverly Tangier	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.03½
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Wayside	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.39
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Wellington	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.03½
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	White Eagle	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.40
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Whitewater	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.10

DIVIDEND PAYERS

	Rate	Yield %		Rate	Yield %
Ajax Oil	8c.	5.47	Mercury Oils	4c.	......
Bralorne	12½c.	......	Merland Oils†	5c.	......
Bulolo Gold†	60c.	......	Model Oils	3c.	......
Coast Brew.	92½c.	9.68	Noranda‡	$1	......
Coniagas	12½c.	......	Petrol Oils*	1c.	......
Cons. Smelters	$1.25	......	Premier	12c.	8.88
Dome Mines	$1.25	......	Pioneer, B.C.	60c.	5.21
Falconbridge	10c.	......	Royalite*	$1	......
Goldfield Cons.†	[illegible]	......	San Antonio†	5c.	......
Hollinger	65c.+20c.	6.13	Siscoe	12+2c.	7.28
Howe Sound	$3	......	Sterling Pacific Oil†	2c.	......
Int. Coal & Coke	[illegible]	......	Sunshine Min.	5+5	6.25
Inter. Nickel	[illegible]	......	Teck-Hughes	60c.	10.25
Lake Shore	$2+$1	6.66	Wright-Har.	30c.+10c.	4.11
McIntyre	1.62½	4.05			

‡Interim. †Initial. *Paid in 1933

Unlisted Mining Stocks

February 27, 1934

	Bid	Ask		Bid	Ask
Adanac Gold	.30	.33	Little Long Lac.	1.75	1.80
Algoma M. & F.	.15	.17½	McCarthy Webb.	.14	.17
Arntfield Gold	.65	.75	Mackenzie Red Lake	.64	.69
Arntfield Synd.	.25	[illegible]	McL. Cockshutt	.23	.25
Astoria Rouyn	.02½	.03½	Makwa Cham.	.14	.80
Bathurst	......	.02	Mance Gold	.28	......
Beattie	1.25	1.30	Man. & Eastern	.18	.20
Bidgood	.02½	.03½	Maple Leaf M.	.64	.67
Buff. Ankerite	1.80	1.90	Matachewan Can.	.11	.13
Bussieres Min.	......	.40	Mecca Gold	.25	.28
Can. Pandora	.26	.28	Metals Develop.	.04	.06
Can. Radium	.06½	.10½	Minefinders	1.40	1.50
Canusa Mining	......	.10	Martin-Bird Un.	14.00	16.00
Casey Summit	......	.20	N.A.M.E. Units	5.00	......
Clover G. Units	18.00	20.00	Normetal Mines	.50	.60
Cochenour-Wil.	.20	.28	Normount	.15	.17
Columario (old)	......	.28	Northl'd Pros.	......	400.00
Continental Kirk.	.06	.08	N. Tiblemont Un.	......	10.00
Crown Reserve	.02½	.03½	O'Connell Gold	.28	.30
Delta Units	30.00	50.00	Oro Grande Dev.	......	.50
Dorval Siscoe Units	......	12.00	Peninsular Pet.	.00½	.01
Dunlop Cons.	.01	.02½	Pickle Crow	.55	.56
Eagle Oil	......	1.50	Pontiac Rouyn	.45	.51
Echo Bay Expl.	......	1.00	Que. Eureka Un.	7.00	12.00
Edgecreek Un.	10.00	......	Quebec Pros.	2.50	......
El-Bonanza	......	.15	Silverore Un.	[illegible]	12.00
Flintoba	......	.25	Silveradium Un.	70.00	85.00
Gachin G. Units	9.00	11.00	Silver Valley	......	.20
Galatea Units	20.00	30.00	Smelter Gold	......	.31
Glenora Gold	.05	.08	Sourdough Un.	5.00	10.00
Goldside Units	43.00	50.00	Sun Bear	......	.22
Gr. Bear Lake	......	.08	Sunorca Explor.	1.35	1.40
Gunnar Gold	......	.55	Swayze Contact	......	.16
Herbin Lake Un.	10.00	15.00	Tashota Gold	.04½	.06
Horseshoe	......	.05	Tiblemont Island	.22	.22
Huronian M.	.25	.30	Titurno Units	1.16	......
Island Lake	......	.05	Toburn	1.12	1.16
Johnson Nipigon	.02	.03	Tyrrell Tp. McN.	......	40.00
Keeley	......	.03	Vipond	......	......
Kenty Gold	.90	1.00	West McW. Units	5.00	9.00
Kirk. Gold	.08	.10	Wendigo	......	.32
Lake Geneva	.12	.16	Young Davidson	.33	.33
Lamaque Gold	.15	.17	Young Munro	.12	.14

The above table is made up from quotation sheets of several brokers. The Financial Post does not guarantee the quotations but can supply any subscriber with particular quotation wanted.

Bralorne To Pay Initial Dividend

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER. — Announcement of the initial dividend on Bralorne stock is anticipated in a few days following the return to Vancouver of President Austin C. Taylor.

What the rate will be is not known for certain, but it is said on good authority as likely to be from 50 to 60 cents per share per annum, or from 12½ to 15 cents per share for the quarter.

Bralorne shareholders must take up their Bradian shares under their subscription warrants by March 12, not March 24, as previously stated.

If the shares are not taken up by March 12 the right to them will be lost. The warrants are traded on the exchange at around 90 cents each, and if the warrant holder does not take up his shares he loses that amount of money. He may, of course, sell his warrants and cash in on the 90 cents in place of taking up the shares.

RUSSELL MOTORS WILL LIQUIDATE WILLYS-OVERLAND

Had Net Profits of $37,372 Despite Closing of Car Concern

Though Russell Motor Car Co. found it necessary to close down the plant of Willys-Overland, Ltd., completely as a consequence of the receivership of The Willys-Overland Co., Toledo, Ohio, the holding company was able from the earnings of two other subsidiaries — Canadian Acme Screw & Gear and Canada Cycle & Motor Co. — to show net profits of $37,372 as compared with $67,894 in the preceding year.

T. A. Russell, president, reports that the shut-down of Willys-Overland will probably be permanent as the Toledo company, from which parts and supplies were formerly obtained, does not appear likely to arrange a successful reorganization. The Canadian company will therefore have to be liquidated.

INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT
Years Ended Dec. 31

	1933 $	1932 $
Net profit	37,372	67,894
Less: Pref. divds.	51,000	84,000
Common divds.	......	8,000
Deficit for year	13,628	24,106
Add: Prev surplus	430,971	580,077
Less Transf. to invest. res.	......	125,000
Balance forward	417,343	430,971

The first four months of 1933 were the lowest in volume of business experienced by the three companies since the depression began, the president reports. After May, however, Canadian Acme Screw and Canada Cycle and Motor had sufficient improvement in volume for the rest of 1933 to make the volume for the year greater than the total for 1932.

Canada Cycle had a small profit after depreciation and paid 4 per cent dividends. Canadian Acme had a small profit before depreciation. After depreciation of $30,701 there was a small loss and no dividends were paid. The outlook for both subsidiaries is stated to be better for the first half of 1934 than for the first half of 1932.

Working capital was well maintained as shown by the following table:

WORKING CAPITAL

	1933 $	1932 $
Current assets	554,831	626,460
Current liabilities	84,000	142,000
Working capital	470,831	482,460
Ratio	6.60—1	4.41—1

Bankers Advances Decrease

The lower total of current assets was mainly the net result of the following changes in investment totals: Government and municipal bonds down from $33,056 to $18,724; bonds and preferred stocks of industrial companies down slightly from $271,148 to $269,694; industrial common stocks down from $207,309 to $173,585; railway and public utility common stocks down from $31,112 to $26,417; and bank stocks down from $55,187 to $38,476.

The reduction in current liabilities was chiefly due to a drop in bankers' advances from $128,000 to $76,000.

Preferred 7 per cent stock of $1,200,000 is covered by current assets of $470,831 and the additional $729,169 by an amount of $2,469,162 given among the assets for investment in allied and subsidiary companies, less reserves for investment of $556,407. The president states that the latter reserve provides in full for the amount of investment in Willys-Overland, now to be liquidated, and also provides sufficient reserve to reduce investments of $526,896 to market value as at December 31, 1933.

This would leave a remaining amount of $1,183,586 of investments in subsidiaries to cover 8,000 shares of common stock of $100 par value, or $148 a share. This is the company's most important asset after current assets, and there is also $33,756 of real estate assets, or an additional $4.22 a share, making $152.22 a share of equity in all.

At the Mines

B. C. Nickel: The Number 2 tunnel is reported to have cut into a massive ore body in which nickel values are said to be well in excess of the 1 per cent necessary to make a commercial operation. This ore body was entered at 140 ft. from the portal and up to the present has been cross-cut 40 ft. with the face still in ore. The main tunnel is now in over 400 ft. with spots of gabro appearing in the pyroxenite, indicating mineralization, although the first objective is still over 100 ft. distant.

* * *

Dunwell Mine: The power plant at the Dunwell Mine will be in operation at the end of the present week and miners will be put to work on double shift immediately. The necessary machinery to complete the mill has arrived at the mine and is now being installed. The management state that under favorable conditions, the mill should be in operation by the middle of March.

* * *

San Antonio Gold: The company has started shipping equipment to its property to step-up its mill capacity from 160 to 300 tons daily, according to reports. January production has been reported at $70,000 at the current price of gold, with costs of about $30,000.

It is stated that the No. 26 vein, encountered some time ago on the 350 and 450-ft. levels, has been picked up on the 600-ft. level where grade and width compare favorably with those on the upper levels. Approximately 100 feet of raising from the 600-ft. level has been completed.

* * *

Roan Antelope Copper Mines is erecting the second reverberatory furnace in its smelter at Luanshya, Northern Rhodesia. This furnace will have a suspended arch, somewhat similar to the arches at the Flin Flon property, and the smelting zone of the arch will be of magnesite brick. No. 1 furnace was down for a few days early in January for arch repairs. A demand prevails for more Roan Antelope copper for fire refining, it is stated, than is being produced, but present intentions are not to increase output. A report was circulated that Roan Antelope was about to sink a shaft on its Muliashi property but this is definitely denied.

* * *

The Cabana copper-zinc mine is being prepared for production. The ore will be treated at a 500-ton mill by its new owner, Normetals Mining Corporation, controlled by Mining Corporation of Canada.

Gachin Gold Syndicate Makes Offering in U. S.

Gachin Gold Syndicate, Ltd., has registered at Washington, under the U. S. Securities Act with the Federal Trade Commission, its intention to issue 10,000 shares of common stock at $12.50 a share for company purposes. It is described in the Trade Commission report as "an Ontario corporation organized in April, 1933, to acquire units of Gachin Gold Syndicate and to invest in capital stock of producing mines."

The issue will be sold to the underwriter, J. J. Carrick, Ltd., Toronto, at $10 a share, less a commission of 50 cents each. Among officers reported are John J. Carrick, president, Alexander C. Carrick, treasurer, and Donald D. Carrick, secretary, all of Toronto.

The company is represented in the United States by Robert M. Hofferman & Co., 11 Broadway, New York City.

Mill Enlargements Planned for 1934

Mill enlargements planned by gold mining companies in 1934 are as follows:

Mill Enlargements Planned for 1934

	Present tonnage	New tonnage	Increase
Ontario			
Lake Shore	2,070	2,300	230
Wright-Hargreaves	800	1,000	200
Howey	800	1,300	500
Buffalo Ankerite	340	500	160
Sylvanite	250	325	75
Parkhill	60	80	20
Quebec			
Noranda Mines (copper-gold)	2,000	3,000	1,000
Beattie Gold	850	1,000	150
Siscoe Gold	300	400	100
Manitoba			
San Antonio	160	300	140
British Columbia			
Bralorne Gold	180	250	70
Cariboo G. Quartz	100	500	400
Reno Gold	75	100	25

Barry-Hollinger Ends Year of Development

Development at the property of Barry-Hollinger Mines Ltd. was actively carried on during 1933 although the mill was closed in March and did not commence operating again until January, 1934. During the year 3,573 feet of diamond drilling was done; sinking totalled 377.5 feet and station cutting 6,677.75 cu. ft. Crosscutting totalled 1,213 feet; drifting 1,106 feet and raising 157 feet. Practically all the work was done below the 1,000-ft. level.

It is the intention to push the breaking of ore as rapidly as possible and to open up any ore shoots found in the new development or in the old workings. While the mill was running in 1933 the revenue from ore milled, together with the recovery through the cleaning-up process, netted the company $72,612. Expenditures during the year totalled $143,613. The balance sheet as at December 31, 1933, shows current assets of $18,904 of which $11,332 is in cash. Current liabilities total $11,438. There are 3,310,375 shares outstanding, less 200,000 shares held by the company's banker.

The Week in Mining

Honoring Hon. Chas. McCrea

A BANQUET at the King Edward Hotel, Toronto, on the evening of March 5 will be tendered to Hon. Charles McCrea, Ontario Minister of Mines, by the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, Toronto branch, the Ontario Prospectors and Developers Association and the Ontario Mining Association. All who have a direct or indirect interest in Ontario mining, and who appreciate the work that Mr. McCrea has done in his ten years as mines minister are invited by the sponsors to join in.

Balmer Neilly, president of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, says with reference to this banquet that Hon. Mr. McCrea is an outstanding example of efficiency in high places, and that he has been a great help to prospectors, mining men and all those connected with mining in Ontario and, indeed, in Canada. He has carried the message of Canadian mining abroad and he has protected the industry at home.

Mr. McCrea will be presented with an oil painting of himself on the occasion.

NEW GOLD MINES COMING IN 1934 WILL NUMBER 32

High Price for Gold Will Now Show Effect Increasingly

Because of continued high price for gold there may be quite an increase in gold produced in 1934 and 1935. It has not particularly shown itself in statistics as yet but the increase in prospecting and development activities will now increasingly be found in new producers.

In 1934 alone the following gold producers will be added in Canada, it is confidently expected:

New 1934 Gold Producers‡

Mining Property	Location	Tonnage of Mill (per day)
Ontario		
Y.-Davidson (Hollinger)	Matachewan	500
Can. Assoc.*	Larder Lake	300
Paymaster Cons.	Porcupine	250
Marbuan Gold*	Porcupine	150
McEnaney (Lease)*	Porcupine	25
Macassa Gold	Kirkland Lake	200
Lakeland Gold	Kirkland Lake	100
Bidgood Kirk.	Kirkland Lake	50
B.-Hollinger*	Boston Creek	100
Beardmore (Newmont)	N.W. Ontario	100
St. Anthony	N.W. Ontario	125
Little Long Lac	N.W. Ontario	75
Jackson-Manion	N.W. Ontario	50
Central Patricia	N.W. Ontario	50
Blue Quartz	Munro Township	25
Lucky Cross*	Swastika	20
Quebec		
Greene Stabell	Bourlamaque Twp.	100
Can. Pandora	Cadillac Twp.	100
Arntfield	Boischatel Twp.	100
Matthews	Pascalis Twp.	50
Sullivan Cons.	Dubuisson Twp.	50
Manitoba		
Oro Grande	Beresford Lake	50
Island Lake (Ventures)	Island Lake	50
Diana Gold	Gem Lake	40
British Columbia		
Meridian Mining	Camborne	300
Taylor (Bridge R.)	Hurley River	200
Columario	Omineca	50
Wayside	Bridge River	100
Noble Five	Nelson	50
Vidette Mines*	Deadman River	45
Jewell*	Greenwood	100
Nicola*	Kamloops	100

*Formerly in production.
‡Published by Engineering & Mining Journal.

Premier Gold Options Alexandria Gold Claims

Alexandria Mining Co. has entered into an agreement with Premier Gold Mining Co., whereby that company has the sole and exclusive right and option to acquire a 60 per cent interest in the mining claims owned by Alexandria Mining Co., according to an official statement. Alexandria Gold Mines Ltd. holds practically all the outstanding common stock of Alexandria Mining Co., and if the deal with Premier is completed, Alexandria Gold Mines Ltd. will have approximately a 40 per cent interest in the mining properties.

Information received from the mine under date of Feb. 19, confirms previous reports of the activity at the Alexandria Mine under the supervision of the Premier Gold Mining Co.

In addition to the adequate mining plant and equipment on the property, a number of large tanks have been erected for water and fuel oil supplies. The electric light plant has also now been completed.

Trail Ore Receipts

Following is a statement of ore received at the Trail smelter, for the period February 15 to 21, 1934, inclusive:

Name of Mine:	Locality	Tons
Bay	Greenwood	13
Bell	Beaverdell	50
Carmi	Carmi	44
Dentonia	Greenwood	92
Goodenough	Ymir	202
Granite	Nelson	38
Grandora	Penticton	60
Highland Lass	Beaverdell	47
Knobhill	Republic	53
Mountain Lion Leasors No. 3	Republic	169
North Star	Greenwood	14
Reno	Nelson	9
Second Relief	Erie	50
Venus Juno	Nelson	32
Yankee Girl	Ymir	339
	Total	1,212
	Total Co.	10,610
	Grand total	11,822

We Have Available the Newest Map of Kirkland Lake Gold Area
(14 inches by 48 inches)
Copy FREE On Request
H. DON MILLER LIMITED
General Investment Brokers
372 Bay Street, TORONTO. (EL. 8393)

H. DON MILLER LIMITED,
372 Bay Street,
Please send me a copy of the map of KIRKLAND LAKE GOLD AREA, without cost or obligation.
Name ....
Address .... F.P.

Canadian Mining News

CAN CANADA WIN IN RADIUM WAR WITH BELGIANS?

Latter Firmly Entrenched But Eldorado Claims Richer Ore

MARKET SATURATED

Doctors Claim Lower Prices Would Increase Demand for Use in Cancer Cure

Though present prospecting at Great Bear Lake is for silver-bearing deposits and not for radium ores, growing interest is being taken in the Eldorado mining of radium and in the extraction plant at Port Hope to see whether or not Canada is going to break the Belgian monopoly, what prices will eventually govern as a result of the effort to sell on a world market that appears saturated at present prices and what conditions are necessary for profit.

Some uncertainty was created in Canadian minds some weeks ago when Hon. Dr. J. M. Robb, minister of public health in Ontario, told the Legislature that he had been unable to get a four-gramme radium bomb from the Port Hope refinery and had had to rent one from New York City. More attention was paid to that statement than to Dr. Robb's further statement that the department had already bought 740 milligrammes from the Port Hope plant at a cost of $52 each, or nearly $40,000 when delivered. A demand for a bomb of this sort would be easy for the Belgians who have an enormous surplus of 160 grammes ready for just such calls.

May Increase Output

A statement on the situation from the federal department of mines says that output from Great Bear Lake already amounts to a few thousand milligrammes and that as output increases radium will become available to fill the needs of the Dominion and the Empire. Shipments are being made by airplane so that there will be no shutdown at the extraction plant. Tests are under way to find a method of concentrating ore at the mine to step up the grade and reduce freight costs. The report states, however, that it is not expected that any large addition to world's supply will be made for some time.

Price $50,000 Per Gramme

At the present price of $50,000, the world market is pretty well saturated, says "Fortune" in a recent article. Union Miniere, the Belgian company which held the monopoly previous to the find of Gilbert LaBine, has in its hands an inventory of 160 grammes, worth around $8,000,000 at present prices and held back for the very good reason that at present prices the demand is not great.

At first sight this is not promising for Eldorado. It is pointed out, however, that the great use of this metal in the cure of cancer could be extended enormously if the price were much lower. There was hope that the Great Bear Lake deposits might produce radium much cheaper than the Belgian company has been doing and thus bring about an increased demand and a lower price at the same time. Government reports from Ottawa indicate known deposits, says "Fortune," to be good for at least 2,000 tons of pitchblende at Great Bear Lake and that these should produce about 200 grammes of radium, if true. At present prices 200 grammes of radium would be worth $10,000,000, but it is doubtful if that amount could be marketed at present prices in face of the Belgian surplus, which can be marketed at any price the Belgians decide on eventually. The government estimates referred to also have yet to be verified by actual exhaustive probes at the property. There has been no report made public by the company which would lead an expert to take a chance on estimating amount of radium in the ore on an average or eventual recovery. The report referred to is, therefore, one indicating hope as to probabilities from ore already milled and geological work done, but is not by any means final.

Belgians Closed U. S. Mines

There is a danger to eventual profits in recent amazing scientific experiments in further use of the X-ray of high voltage to replace radium as a curative agent and the attempt to create radio-activity artificially in substances. One must await a definitely authoritative statement about these and it may be years before practical results come, but they represent possibilities which cannot be eliminated.

Previously inaccessible districts have so far been the source for radium. The Katanga section of the Belgian Congo was formerly such a district. Prices have been so high that hitherto expensive transportation and high cost of treatment and extraction have been no bar to either the Belgians or Canadians. It is true that when the Belgian mines finally opened in 1924 they closed down the existing United States mines in two years. That was because the Katanga ores had 40 per cent uranium oxide or 25 times as much as the American carnotite ores had. Twenty tons of pitchblende from the Congo gave a gramme of radium but it took 500 tons of carnotite previous to that time. Naturally that gave Belgium complete control and in 10 years the Belgian monopoly has resulted in gross earnings of $24,000,000 from radium.

Government reports indicate two sorts of pitchblende in Great Bear Lake, one containing chiefly silica and uranium oxide (from which comes radium) and the other carrying uranium oxide with a large quantity of silver. In the first grade uranium oxide is 40 to 55 per cent and in the other from 30 to 45 per cent. That means one gramme of radium to every 10 tons of ore or twice as much as the Belgian mines yielded at the beginning. It is more than hinted now that the great secrecy observed by the Belgians with regard to their operations is not because they hesitate to let the world know they have discovered immense quantities but because the grade has gone down until it takes 40 tons to make one gramme of radium. However that may be, the Belgians are apparently able to produce upwards of 50 grammes of radium annually.

Is Very Scarce

Price of $120,000 for radium in 1920 came down to $105,000 in 1922, to $70,000 in 1926 and is today $50,000. No radiotherapist tries to treat cancer with less than 100 milligrammes worth $5,000 and that price is still found pretty high for all except the very wealthy. There is lots of uranium in the world which decays over long periods into ionium and there is also lots of ionium in the world, which breaks down into radium, but radium, which alone is wanted in the cure of cancer, is very scarce.

A breakdown of the transportation costs for the Belgian monopoly shows that freight by rail and steam to the market were shown at about $35 a ton of ore or $700 per gramme of radium, whereas the Canadian ore from Great Bear Lake breakdown shows a cost for freight of $150 a ton or $1,500 per gramme of radium.

Estimates

It takes 30 tons or more of costly chemicals six months to reduce 10 tons of pitchblende to a gramme of radium. Based on the technique of Madame Curie and the Belgians, it costs the Belgians $35,000 a gramme in the 40 steps before the radium salts are finally isolated to the required strength. The Dominion Government claims that the steps necessary have been reduced to 20 in the process used at Port Hope. If this is true, "Fortune" estimates, it is conceivable that costs might eventually be reduced to less than $10,000 a gramme. If this could be done, it would break the Belgian monopoly as that Belgian monopoly had previously broken the United States monopoly.

"Fortune" comments, however, that most radio chemists are sceptical. The Dominion Government, they suspect, has been somewhat "carried away by its own enthusiasm and lack of experience in the practical difficulties of extracting radium and preparing it for the market." The Belgian trade is already established; initial expenses are written off and the markets are covered by an efficient sales organization. They say that Canada will be lucky if it can beat Belgian competition without taking a prohibitive loss.

In 1933 the Eldorado company spent $350,000 at Port Hope and Great Bear Lake. It showed a small profit. The probable outcome, in the view of "Fortune" is that—though the price may fall Belgium and Canada may compromise on a price profitable to both. "And," cynically concludes the American publication, "radium will remain a luxury for those who can afford to die expensively."

B.C. Gold Mining Offers Great Potentialities

By B. F. TOWNSLEY
Mining Editor, The Financial Post

VANCOUVER.—Interest has been stirred in British Columbia's mineral possibilities on a scale never before experienced. Never has there been such activity in the exploration for new mines in the rehabilitation of old and neglected properties under such sound technical direction and so many promotional undertakings under the watchful eye of the Commissioner of the B. C. Securities Act.

The belated interest that has been awakened in the vast mineral possibilities of the province, together with the success that has attended recent mine-making effort, promise, if present economic conditions for gold mining continue to elevate British Columbia to a pinnacle of prominence in the production of gold.

Biggest Camps Yet

Although the discovery of gold in British Columbia antedates that in any other part of the Dominion, (the rush to the Fraser River placer beds in 1858 and the subsequent rushes to the Cariboo are among the greatest placer gold discoveries of all time) only intermittent interest has been awakened in lode gold mining. The odd mine has developed into a large or profitable producer but the indifferent success that has attended lode gold mining in the past in areas that are now the centre of attraction can only be attributed to the lack of capital and technical skill and a disposition on the part of the investing public to underestimate the possibilities in store. Superficial examination and stock market exploitation for 30 years have held up the development of the Bridge River and Cariboo areas, two of the leading camps that are now giving a good account of themselves and that hold promise of being major camps such as have not been heretofore seen in the province.

Not only are these two major camps coming rapidly to the fore but also many individual mines are receiving long deferred attention—mines that at one time or another in bygone years were only able to stir casual interest and at no time received the attention that was merited by their geological indications as they are understood today. Many old producers, closed for years, are being reopened; properties adjoining these old producers are being examined and prospected for their possibilities and favorable geological areas are for the first time receiving sound technical study.

The stimulus that is behind the present activity in the search for and the production of gold is obviously the present price of the metal—two-thirds greater than the normal price of $20.67 per ounce. This incentive coupled with government policies sympathetic to the development of mining, is proving the economic salvation of the province by providing employment directly and indirectly to thousands.

Opinions vs. No Opinions

Unlike the other provinces in the Dominion, British Columbia Department of Mines has maintained district engineers in various areas to report on, and advise on mining operations. This has permitted the department getting its reports out to the public very speedily but the policy of passing opinions in addition to the factual information about the properties under development has caused many bitter controversies regarding the merits of these properties. It has been the experience of gold mining in British Columbia that the most successful mines are the ones that have passed through many trials and tribulations over a period of many years before becoming profitable producers and the Government policy of passing opinions with only superficial work completed has retarded more aggressive development in the past.

An effort is being made to confine present day promotions to sound financing and to this end the Securities Commissioner has tightened up financing methods to a stricter basis than is to be found in other parts of the Dominion. He also makes available all options, terms and contracts respecting mine financing for the investor's inspection before investing.

Stimulates Activity

The fervor attending British Columbia's present gold mining activities is being reflected in varied phases of industry. Machinery manufacturers in many lines are being taxed to capacity. Steel rails for mines are at a premium. The transportation companies are experiencing unprecedented business; particularly the Pacific Great Eastern Railway, serving the Bridge River and Cariboo areas. For the first time in its history it showed an operating profit in 1933. Trucking companies in all the active areas are experiencing new demands for their services. As transportation by roads forms such an important part in mine development, new demands are being made on the Government to repair the highways and this is giving additional employment.

It is safe to say that no area in the Dominion is experiencing greater gold mining activity than British Columbia is nor has any area been so slow in awakening to its widespread mineral possibilities.

It is true that many promotions are of an unsound nature in that the method of financing is providing too large a percentage for the promoter and not enough for the property, but this condition is receiving the close scrutiny of the Securities Commissioner and is being controlled so far as possible. It is evident that the money spent on the properties is going further under better technical direction than in the past and the results being achieved are of a distinctly more encouraging nature. The indications are that the present wave of activity will place gold mining on a plane of self-sustaining productivity that will be a leading factor in the future economic conditions within the province.

Bralorne May Double Output

Five lode gold mines in 1933 accounted for about 82 per cent of the 217,000 ounces of gold produced in the province. While this was less than eight per cent of the total for the Dominion it gives but little clue to the possible production when the present programme of activity has borne fruit.

Foremost among the ranks of the producers was Pioneer in the Bridge River area with about 84,000 ounces, while third was its adjoining neighbor Bralorne with 26,000 ounces, and fast gaining second place, from Premier in the Portland Canal area which had a production of about 50,000 ounces. Indications are that Bralorne will in 1934 at least double its 1933 output. Fourth in line in 1933 was Reno with a production of about 12,000 ounces and prospects for 1934 much brighter. Fifth ranking producer in 1933 was Cariboo Gold Quartz, the pioneer lode gold producer in the historic placer camp of the Cariboo area. The initial brick was poured in April last from a test mill which produced 8,000 ounces to the year-end and is but the forerunner of much greater production when the company's extensive development programme starts to feed its contemplated big mill. Assured or enlarged new gold mills in 1934 include Wayside, Dentonia, Windpass, Vidette, Surf Point, Dunwell, Gold Brick, Union, Big Slide, Nicola, Relief-Arlington, and Queen.

B. C. NICKEL SPEED DEEP LEVEL WORK TO TEST ORE ZONE

Smith-Spencer-Sloan Syndicate is Financing Operations

By Staff Editor

VANCOUVER.—The driving of the long tunnels to undercut the surface outcrops at depth are being speedily pushed at the property of the B. C. Nickel Mines, near Hope, B.C., about 90 miles east of Vancouver.

The main tunnel is at an elevation of about 4,000 ft. and is to be driven 4,200 ft. through the mountain. Crosscuts will be run to undercut the outcrops at about 600 to 800 ft. below the surface.

About 90 men are at work at the property and the main tunnel is presently in some 450 ft. from the portal with the first objective expected at about 1,600 ft. This tunnel measures 8 ft. by 10 ft. for the first 200 ft. after which it is reduced to 7½ ft. by 8 ft. The No. 2 tunnel lies 300 ft. northeast of the Main tunnel and is presently in some 300 ft.

Motor Road Built

Before starting development work a 7½-mile motor road was constructed by the company from Choat to the portal of the tunnel, also a 350 kv.a. power plant was constructed at Texas Creek some two miles away. The company's property comprises 140 claims all surveyed and four timber berths as well as 400 acres of flat land for a possible mill-site.

The 1929 report of the B. C. Minister of Mines says four diamond drill holes were put down that year with a view to cross-sectioning the ore body below the open cut workings. Three other holes were drilled along the extension of the body where pyrrhotite is exposed down the valley of the creek, about 600 ft. distant. The results of this work, beyond proving that this body of pyrrhotite, which is about 80 ft. wide, carries a nickel content, are inconclusive as regards average grade. The three drill holes put down to prospect the extension of the zone yielded negative results.

Financing Arranged

Work was continued in 1930, following a preliminary investigation byelectrical prospecting, which indicated a further body of sulphide lower down the hill at a distance of approximately 800 ft. from the main showing. Three holes were put down below this body, which is reported solid mineral at a depth of 170 ft. An open cut exposed a width of 30 ft. of sulphide at the surface, which assayed one per cent nickel. One hole put down at an angle of 25 deg. at a distance of about 300 ft. from the open cut penetrated solid mineral with slightly higher values in nickel for a distance of 70 ft.

Under the terms of the agreement with the present financial sponsors or the Smith-Spencer-Sloan Synd., all the indebtedness of the company amounting to some $175,000 was paid, a tunnel at least 4,200 ft. in length is to be run, and the property to be prepared for mining at a capacity of not less than 1,000 tons daily. The present company is not to incur any liabilities it cannot discharge. When the present arrangement was approved the capitalization of the company was increased from $3,000,000, in $1 shares, to $6,000,000 and in consideration of the work done and to be done by the syndicate and the liabilities discharged, it is to receive 4,500,000 shares in the company.

The present directors of the company include, Bernard E. Smith, Thomas E. Bragg, of New York; Col. Victor Spencer, David Sloan, J. T. Johnson and G. N. Stacey, of Vancouver.

Kirkland Lake Affairs Are Better Mine-wise

In an effort to uncover possibilities in the 400 ft. between the 5,050-ft. level and the 5,400-ft. level, Kirkland Lake Gold Mining Company has driven eastward on the 5,050-ft. level and westward on the 5,325-ft. level. It has uncovered what officials describe as "fairly nice ore" on these levels. At the 5,400-ft. level the company has been cross-cutting both east and west. Absolute continuity of the ore on the 5,150-ft. level and the 5,400-ft. level has not been established yet but the signs on the 5,150-ft. level are directly above those on the 5,400-ft. level.

The stock has been subject to many ups and downs in recent weeks. Market manipulation is alleged by some brokers on the street. Officials claim that mine-wise the situation is better and are apparently of the opinion that someone is hammering this stock in order to get it low enough to buy.

POWER PROJECT TO SUPPLY PICKLE AND C. PATRICIA

Mining Companies to Contribute Toward Cost of Transmission

Power development on the Albany River to meet needs in the Central Patricia region, referred to by a representative of The Financial Post as probable after a visit last summer to the Central Patricia region, has now reached the stage where Hydro engineers have estimated a cost of $300,000 for the project and where agreement has been made as to cost of power to Central Patricia Gold Mines and to Pickle Crow Gold Mines.

Correspondence of the Commission with John E. Hammell, president of Pickle Crow Gold, shows that each company engages to pay $40,000 toward the cost of transmission line and to use and pay for at least 375 horsepower on a 500-horsepower contract at $65 for the first five years, $35 for the next five years and thereafter as experience determines.

The only other Hydro development in the Patricia region is the Ear Falls development to supply power to Howey. The company paid the cost of the 44,000-volt transmission line and reports are of satisfactory operation from the beginning.

NORTHERN CANADA MINING CORPORATION, LIMITED
Invests in Canadian Mines and Mining Properties
J. B. TYRRELL,
President and Managing Director,
Room 930, 25 King Street West,
TORONTO, CANADA

Price of Gold
The Standard Value of Gold is $20.67 per ounce.
The Market Value of Gold has risen to over $30.00 per ounce.
Ontario Mines are to-day producing Gold at the rate of $170,000 per day, in Canadian Funds.
The output for 1933 is estimated at 59 Million Dollars in Canadian Funds.
Ontario Department of Mines
HON. CHARLES McCREA,
Minister of Mines,
Toronto, Canada

McINTYRE
Special circular upon request
J.E. Grasett & Co.
Members Toronto Stock Exchange
302 Bay St. Wa. 1633 Toronto
Branch Office
Keele & Dundas Sts.
Junction 1167

NOVA SCOTIA
An Undeveloped Gold Field Now Being Opened Up
The gold mining industry of Nova Scotia is being stimulated into activity by Government co-operation.
A Gold Mining Branch is being set up within the Department of Mines to deal exclusively with the Gold Mining Industry.
The representatives of mining or exploration companies and financial groups are cordially invited to communicate with, or personally contact, the officials of the Mines Department.
Roads are already built into and across the gold fields of Nova Scotia, making them accessible.
Electric power is available or can be made available to meet the demand.
Reasonably priced and skilled labour is available.
Many prospected districts await development.
The Arms of Nova Scotia
HON. MICHAEL DWYER
Minister of Mines
Halifax, Nova Scotia

N. C. URQUHART & CO.
STOCK BROKERS
Members Toronto Stock Exchange
15 King Street West Toronto, Ont.
Adel. 6028

Teck-Hughes Underwrites Lamaque Gold Mines Bonds

Directors of Lamaque Gold Mines, Ltd., have authorized the creation of an issue of $2,000,000, 5 per cent, 7-year non-premium bonds. The first interest coupon is dated two years in the future, after which interest will be paid semi-annually; the issue will be secured by a trustee mortgage with the Nationad Trust Company, Ltd.

Teck-Hughes has underwritten $400,000 of the bonds at 70 and further bonds will be taken up as needed over a period of the next ten months.

The annual report of Lamaque Gold Mines, Limited, was presented to shareholders at the annual meeting held recently. Teck-Hughes now holds 2,124,000 shares of the company's capital stock. At the annual meeting P. N. Tapley was elected to the board of directors replacing Louis Brochu.

The balance sheet as at Dece. 31, 1933, showed liquid assets amounting to $138,539 of which $83,437 is cash, and $53,292 stores, accounts receivable, prepaid insurance and workmen's compensation. Liabilities totalled $16,369 being accounts payable and accrued wages. Buildings, plant and equipment are shown at $148,515 and net development costs to date $285,922.

Seeley Mudd Interests To Finance Minto Gold

From Our Own Correspondent

VICTORIA, B.C.—Negotiations have been completed with the Seeley Mudd interests of San Francisco whereby the Minto Gold Mines Ltd. will receive ample financing for development purposes, according to an official report.

The California interests have acquired 700,000 shares of Minto, not, as has been reported in some cases, 1,000,000 shares, and these shares it is understood will be held closely by the southern interests and will not be placed on the market. Reports are current that the prices paid for these shares ranged from 17 cents to 35 cents but officials of the Minto Gold Mines Ltd. will neither affirm nor deny this.

The Seeley Mudd interests will have control of development both through a voting arrangement and by reason of the fact that their engineers will supervise operations at the Bridge River property.

Minto officials state that the deal will give them ample financing for development up to the production stage.

The deal, which leaves 600,000 shares in the treasury was ratified by shareholders of the B. C. company recently.

CARIBOO AMALGAMATED GOLD MINES LTD. (N.P.L.)
Comprising 9 groups of mineral claims located by Fred M. Wells on the proven Gold Belt.—Cross-cut tunnel now being driven to cut ore bodies of good value out cropping on the surface, at a depth of 850 feet. Experience in this new camp is that ore bodies improve with depth. We recommend this as one of the best buys in British Columbia Gold Stocks.
For further information write
GOLD SECURITIES LTD.
525 Seymour Street, Vancouver, B.C.
Note Toronto:—P. R. Burr, Dir. of C. A. G. M. Ltd., is at the Royal York Hotel this week and will be pleased to meet interested parties.

GOLD — SILVER — OIL ROYALTIES
Whole and part Turner Valley oil royalties. Mining property and whole issues — Bridge River—Cariboo—Portland Canal and other districts of British Columbia.
Inquiries invited from broker—dealers—companies—capitalists.
A. M. Howell & Associates Ltd.
Rogers Building, Vancouver, B.C.

We recommend the purchase of the shares of
NICOLA
MINES AND METALS
(Listed on Vancouver Exchange.)
Our recommendation is based upon: —
A. Our knowledge of its excellent management.
B. Its adequate finance.
C. The unanimous reports by leading engineers of the promising character of the Mine as development work proceeds. This development work is proving up ore of commercial value at a rate of many thousands of tons per month with high gold content.
D. The prospect of improved prices for silver. This will add a vast tonnage of valuable ore to the present impressive reserves.
E. The fact that all mining, milling and transportation costs are anticipated by the management committee to be borne by the lead and copper content of the ore when the expected improvement in the prices of these metals eventuates.
F. The Company's statement that the mill already installed upon the property will go into operation in the very near future.
Our own investigations into and examination of the Nicola Mines & Metals situation forces upon us the definite conviction that the mine is rapidly developing into an operation of a major character and that, with present prices for gold, it should make handsome profits from the day its milling operations commence.
Complete details will be forwarded upon request.
T. H. McWhirter Company, Ltd.
STOCK BROKERS
Federal Building • Adelaide 6174 • Toronto

MINING FACTS
THE FINANCIAL POST SURVEY OF MINES 1933-4 is the only complete record of mining activity in Canada available in permanent form. It is a vivid compilation of facts relating not only to the industry in a broad sense, but to the various companies that together form that industry.
It is a reference volume for everyone interested in the great and growing mining industry, whether as an operator, mine executive, financier or investor.
216 Pages, 12" x 9". $2.00.
Only a Few Copies Left.
Send in Your Order Now
THE FINANCIAL POST,
481 University Ave., Toronto.
I enclose $2.00. Please send me postpaid a copy of The Financial Post Survey of Mines, 1933-4.
Name ....
Address 419